

Foreign Intelligence.

BAGDAD, December 29.

Every thing announces a speedy change in Persia, which, influencing the powers, and especially the commerce of Asia, will interest the powers of Europe, but more particularly the Turks.

GENOA, December 29.

Two imperial privateers, from Trieste, have just entered this port, after sending two rich prizes into Vado, not knowing that place remained in the hands of the French.

CAGLIARI, January 1.

A desperate engagement has recently occurred between two vessels under the colours of Savoy and a Tunisian xebec, about 40 miles from Cape Carbonara, in this island, which lasted four hours.

LEYDEN, January 22.

The French gen. Kleber, formerly a Lieut. Col. in the Austrian service, has lately dined with prince Wurtemberg, near Coblenz, and the general behaviour of the French and German soldiers to each other since the truce, seems to indicate that they are rather upon the point of being friends than enemies.

AMSTERDAM, January 14.

I am informed from good authority, that Mr. Pitt has said confidentially, that if the forced loan ordered by France be filled up, he would determine the king to accept overtures of peace.

(Signed)

THIBAUT,

Representative of the people, commissioner of the government with the republic of the United Provinces.

As an authentic copy,

LAGARDE, Sec'y Genl.

PARIS, January 21.

Le Censeur is of opinion, that if Aubert Dubayet quits his situation, he will have Dubois Crance as his successor. It is also said that Charles de Lacroix will speedily be succeeded in the office, which he holds as minister of foreign affairs.

January 24.

Since the English fleet, who have so long hovered on the coast of Brittany have disappeared, our shipping has resumed some degree of activity.

CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 9.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

On Monday last the following very important notice was given officially at the Bank.

"In future, whenever the Bills sent in for discount shall in any day amount to a larger sum than it shall be resolved to discount on that day, pro rata proportion of such of the Bills as are not otherwise objectionable in each parcel, will be returned to the persons sending them, without regard to the respectability of the party sending in the Bills, or to the solidity of the Bills themselves."

The causes of this remarkable Resolution of the Bank, which does not manifest that flourishing state of Commerce which Mr. Pitt has held out, deserve the most serious inquiry. It has given a general alarm to the Merchants, and has occasioned much speculation.—Stocks have fallen one per cent. since the notice was given, and conjecture cannot fathom the extent of the consequences.

In the first place the quantity of specie sent out of the kingdom is known to have raised the price of gold to such that there is a profit of 7-12 per cent. on the melting down of guineas; and consequently the temptation to export them has been so great, that it became the duty of the Bank most rigorously to watch the issue of coin.

STOCKBRIDGE, (MASS.) April 5.

The contract repealing Legislature of Georgia have honored Gen. Gunn, one of the Senators from that state, in Congress, by a declaration, that he has lost their confidence. They have also

resolved, that it appears by the dispositions on oath (as they say) of three persons, that Mr. Gunn did attempt to corrupt and unwarrantably influence some of the members of the Legislature which passed the law for the sale of the Georgia Lands.

For the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. VIII.

I believe every candid reader will admit the position which I have fairly quoted from Mr. Vans Murray, in my last number; has as strong a tendency to establish the rights contended for on the part of the House of Representatives, as any of the arguments of the majority. It now remains that I perform my promise as far as respects Mr. Harper.

This gentleman concludes a long speech, on the 24th March, which was published in the supplement to the American Daily Advertiser of the 7th inst. with the following strong and conclusive arguments: "that treaties when made, and complete, were no more than executory compacts, depending for their execution upon the aid of the Legislature, in giving which aid it must, FROM THE NATURE OF THINGS, BE A FREE AGENT. Herein," he said, "consisted the real security against the abuse of the treaty making power, that it could never act without legislative aid. While that House held the purse strings of the people, while no treaty could produce its effect without a law, and that the concurrence of that House was necessary in passing the law, there could be no real danger.—Great, indeed, was the responsibility which those must take on themselves, who should refuse in that House to execute a treaty. Weighty, indeed, must be the reasons which could induce the House to risk all the consequences which must be expected to result from such a refusal: few, he believed, would be found to risk them in ordinary cases. IN SOME CASES THEY MUST BE RISKED, and to decide what those cases are, is an object of found discretion."

Now, reader, whatever be your politics, if you be, as I hope you are, a man of candour, answer me a few questions.—If "treaties depend for their execution upon legislative aid"—and if, "in giving this aid, the House of Representatives, from the nature of things, are free agents," in other words, are "free" to give or withhold that "legislative aid" on which "treaties depend for their execution," ought not they to be possessed of all those documents connected with the subject, which are necessary, to enable free agents to decide whether or not they would "risk the consequences that would result from a refusal to carry a treaty into execution?" Again, if a treaty is only "an executory compact," depending "for its execution on legislative aid," ought the British treaty, at the very time of presentation to the legislature, and consequently before it could have received that "legislative aid," to be accompanied by a proclamation, "enjoining and requiring all persons bearing offices civil or military within the United States, and all others, citizens and inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, to execute the said treaty?" Does not such a proclamation either destroy the free agency of the House—or the free agency of the House destroys the validity of such a proclamation? How can the free agency of the House to give or withhold "their legislative aid" to the British treaty, be reconciled to the appointment of commissioners to carry that treaty into effect, within a few days after it was laid before the House?

I believe the answers to those questions will accomplish my design, of vindicating the House of Representatives from the charge of attempting "to overleap the bounds prescribed to them by the constitution, and encroach on the executive." The conviction produced must acquire additional strength from the consideration, that the arguments are fairly and unexceptionably drawn from a member of considerable talents, and one who has most elaborately advocated the cause of the President and Senate.

HARRINGTON.

Ricketts's Amphitheatre.

Mr. Collet,

Respectfully informs the Public, that his BENEFIT will be on THURSDAY next. Between the different new Feats, MR. COLLET will play A Concerto de Jarowick, on the Violin. MR. CAUTIER will also play A Concerto on the Clarinet, Composed by himself.

Tickets may be had at Mr. COLLET's, No. 171, north Front-street; T. BRADFORD's, No. 3, south Front-street; and O'FELLER's Hotel.

FOR LONDON,

THE SHIP

ATLANTIC,

SILAS SWAIN, Commander.

WILL sail on or about the 1st of May. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board at Walnut-street wharf, or to PHILIP NICKLIN & CO. April 13.

N. B. The Letter Bag of the brig Peggy, captain Heyer, for London, will be taken from the Post-Office on Friday morning, the 15th inst. at 10 o'clock.

The Letter Bag of the ship Hamburg Packet, captain Clay, for Liverpool, will be taken from the Post-Office on Saturday evening, the 16th inst.

And the Letter Bag of the ship Diana, captain Pile, for Hamburg, will be taken from the Post-Office on Monday evening next, the 18th inst.

Philadelphia,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 13, 1796.

Extract of a letter from Port-au-Prince, dated Much 27th, 1796.

"The inhabitants here were much disappointed by the arrival of the fleet yesterday, after an unsuccessful attack on Leogane.—The French forces there prove to be stronger than was expected."

* * * The Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Baltimore-Town to his friend in this City, shall be inserted to-morrow.

On Thursday night last departed this life, Capt. GEORGE HOESER, an officer in the revenue service, and formerly adjutant of a regiment of artillery, commanded by General Thomas Proctor, in the late war between Great Britain and America;—which duties he discharged with honour and fidelity. Ever ready to support the laws of his country, he stepped forward as adjutant of artillery in the late western expedition, where he contracted a cold, that brought on a lingering illness, which he bore with manly fortitude, until it terminated in his death. On Saturday his remains were interred in St. Peter's church burial ground, attended by the officers of the different militia companies of Philadelphia, and a respectable number of other citizens. With justice it may be said that he was an honest man, a true patriot, and good soldier.

A Correspondent wishes to know what are the real intentions of the present majority in the House of Representatives—if War is their object, why not candidly say so, and let us be prepared to meet it—or if, it is not intended to make the necessary appropriations to carry the Treaties into effect, we can then judge for ourselves.—Of all things, to merchants, a state of suspense is the worst; and at this moment many respectable underwriters are refusing to write Policies of Insurance; our Stocks are falling, and trade suspended by the uncertainty; if War is actually the object of the Southern States, the Eastern Delegates will no doubt give their Constituents the earliest information, and let these decide whether to act a conspicuous part in it, or, by preferring Peace, divide the Union.

From the Aurora.

That a public debt is a public blessing has been the favourite and avowed maxim of the party who have hitherto held the ministerial reins of the General Government. The conduct of the aristocratic faction shews that they were in earnest at heart; for during "the six years' glorious administration," they have contrived to increase the public debt one million per annum.

The first part of the above paragraph has not the shadow of truth to support it—with respect to the other says a correspondent, Mr. Gallatin stated yesterday as the result of his researches into the funding system, in substance, "that the United States were not one farthing richer or poorer than they were on the first day the present Government came into operation," the Western Insurrection, Indian Wars, Algerine prisoners, Fortifications of Ports and Harbours, and sinking a portion of the Public Debt, notwithstanding.

It is presumed adds our Correspondent, that however others may doubt the accuracy of Mr. G's statement, the Aurora will not dare to deny it.

COMMUNICATION.

The party has shifted its ground very often, and yet has been, in every change, equally overbearing and dogmatical. First it was impossible we should get any treaty. Britain was not disposed to treat. Our envoy would not be civilly used. Next, Britain was beaten and would refuse nothing. Then it was said, exultingly, by the friends of our independence, France would go to war with us. No treaty, no treaty, with her enemies. The treaty arrives, the virtuous ten think the terms might have been better, more intercourse, islands and all, more amity and mutual advantage; and to bring this about, negotiate again, said they. A printer publishes the treaty with a faithfulness and accuracy that reflected exactly the due praise on the disclosure of it. The virtuous ten had not, it seems, found out a word of the right objections. Constitution—Constitution—the treaty being against the Constitution is a dead letter: Thus roared the wisdom of a hundred mobs. The House convenes, and behold the objection just whizzing in our ears like the din of a great water fall, turns out an empty sound. The President and Senate are the treaty making department.—But then, they are not the treaty making department—as thus—and thus—(here please to insert, from the press of Mr. Bache, 400 pages of metaphysical jargon.) After shedding for 3 weeks rays of darkness on the subject, the President's message is delivered. The words of the Constitution, the words of certain gentlemen, (mind I do not say their honor) opinions long established, usage public and uncontroverted, the analogy with common good and common sense, throw the new creed into some discredit. What is to be done? Deny it—change it, hide it in some new form of words—do any thing, rather than let it lie long on the anvil of discussion. Is this Proteus never to be caught? Is the resource of party-invention unexhausted, or does some new Archimedes forge new weapons for them as fast as they break in the hands of the champions? Or when naked and disarmed is their modest appearance a coat of mail?

An adjourned meeting of the First day of Sunday School Society, will be held at 7 o'clock THIS EVENING, at JOHN ELY'S School-Room April 13th, 1796.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Table with columns: ARRIVED, DATES, Ship names and destinations.

About 15 days ago Capt. Poole spoke the brig Mary, Norris, from Jacquemel to Philadelphia all well.

Last Sunday off the capes Capt. Bingham spoke the schooner Hawk, Pennock, from Kingston (Jamaica) to Philadelphia all well.

The schooner Eagle, which was upset on Sunday last, got into Marcus Hook, with all her cargo &c. saved.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, April 12.

Table with columns: ARRIVED, days, Ship names and destinations.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, April 12.

The following presentment was made last week, by the Grand Jury of the county of Middlesex.

THE Grand Jury of the county of Middlesex, cannot refrain from expressing to this Court and their fellow-citizens, the heart-felt satisfaction they have recently experienced, by finding that the President of the United States has refused to comply with the unconstitutional resolution of the House of Representatives, by not sending to them certain papers therein requested. And as our deposed beloved Chief Magistrate continues to study the true interests of his country, and thereby promotes the happiness of his fellow-citizens, we conceive it becomes our duty and that of every class of citizens to appropriate his firm attachment to our glorious Constitution; and at the same time to express their undiminished confidence in him; and while we view with equal pleasure the conduct of the Senators of this state, in uniting with him in their official decisions, we cannot but lament it as a grievance should any of our Representatives in the lower House join in giving opposition to measures which may tend to increase the happiness and prosperity of our dear country.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names unanimously.

Table with columns: Names of subscribers.

QULBEC, March 17.

House of Assembly, March 15.

A message was received from the Legislative Council, purporting that they had agreed to the bill for allowing the importation of Beef, Pork, &c. from the United States, without any amendment.

From the Southern Centinel.

To TIM SHARP.

Dear Sir,

I AM truly sorry to find the first officer in our Southern Republic under the particular influence and immediate direction of General Jackson, who I think the most dangerous man to the peace and good order of any free people on this continent—witness the last assembly and Judge Osborne's trial. I will give you an instance of his influence over our Chief Magistrate; a few minutes preceding the rise of the last legislature, Col. M'Niel informed the house by a letter to the Speaker, that he declined accepting the appointment of Judge to the middle District—it was not considered as the proper channel, and the letter was directed to be sent to the Governor; by this time it was ten o'clock at night, a considerable number of the members had dropt off. About twelve o'clock I went round to several of the boarding houses, with a letter addressed to the Governor, requesting him to appoint Judge Walton, who was the only candidate except M'Niel; there were not more than thirty-five members then remaining in town, about twenty-five of them signed the letter to his excellency—this I then thought, and do still think, was sufficient to guide him in his choice: But it seems that Gen. Jackson had advised him otherwise, and on Saturday last he appointed William Few, Esq. a man of no legal abilities, partial in all his actions, and upon the whole without any one good qualification to recommend him. This was done by one man, contrary to the opinion of Judge Taliaferro, and the other figures, the meanest of which, I conceive to be infinitely preferable to his honor, in point of understanding, and equal in common honesty—and of better principles than the General.

To add to the misfortune the appointment is disagreeable to nine tenths of the inhabitants of the district and at least to twenty-nine thirtieths of Columbia county, the residence of the judge, who must know him better than the governor with all his art and dissimulation—so much for popularity. You have begun a correspondence with his excellency to which you owe this letter; as I thought his conduct reprehensible, indeed unpardonable, and you appear to be capable of painting him in his true colours, and this is such a glaring instance of his duplicity, I wish you to dress up the business and let the world see his cloven foot again.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

TIMOTHY TOUCHTRUTH.

FOR SALE,

THE SCHOONER

MINERVA,

BURTHEN 95 tons, single deck'd, and New-England built; a staunch good vessel, 28 months old, lying at Chestnut street wharf. For terms apply to the Captain on board, or to

Joseph Anthony & Co.

April 13.

THE partnership of WRIGLEY & BERRIMAN, Printers, being dissolved, all persons who have any demands against the said partnership, are requested to furnish their accounts for settlement; and those indebted, to make payment to either of the subscribers.

FRANCIS WRIGLEY, JACOB BERRIMAN,

Philadelphia, April 13, 1796.

The Business will be carried on by J. BERRIMAN.