

30 guineas per cent. to return 15, if with convoy... and the other heavy expences of navigating British ships, would render it impossible for such ships to engage in bringing home wheat at this time!

N. B. In this case a convoy must be appointed to look after the ships, which otherwise would perhaps be purposely run into French ports!

Q. 4. In what time, after orders given, might any wheat which might be got be expected to arrive? A. Probably seven or eight months, if ordered immediately. The harvest is in May.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from Hamburg, which brings no material news. It is generally believed on the Continent, that hostilities between the Austrians and French will recommence in the course of the present month.

Mr. Grey resembles a General, who, constantly defeated whenever he risks an engagement in the open plain, endeavours to harass his adversaries whom he cannot conquer, by continual skirmishing. Mr. Grey is not likely to prove successful in his motion this day on the present state of the country and the finances, than in his motion for Peace, in which he completely failed.

Debates on great public questions, which in time of peace afford the advantage of enlightening Administration, in troublesome times serve only party-purposes, by pressing upon Ministers to disclose and develop matters which convey to the enemy such information as may best suit their hostile intentions.

We rely with confidence on the eminent talents and wise circumspection of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who in opposing the motion of Mr. Grey, for an enquiry into the state of the nation, will, no doubt, blend the most brilliant eloquence of a Member of Parliament with the discretion of a Minister of State, as he did in his admirable speech on a late motion for Peace.

According to a letter from Leghorn, of the 18th ult. an English fleet of nine sail of the line, and two frigates, had arrived there under the orders of Admiral Jervis. The English men of war which blocked up the port of Genoa, have been dispersed by a storm.

If the King of Prussia should see his subjects in the provinces still occupied by the French, robbed by the Republicans, by means of the Forced Loan, with the same indifference as he saw his brother-in-law stripped of his dignities, it may then be truly said that he has as little at heart the protection he owes his subjects, as that which his family had a right to expect.

Mr. Grey established the very strong facts which he undertook to present to the house of Commons beyond the power of refutation. He proved these points: That above seventy seven millions eight hundred thousand pounds of debt, incurred by the present war, had been already funded.

That twenty two millions remained floating and unfunded? and that this sum of an hundred millions had been squandered in the three first years of this war.

That this was more than double the expence of any three years of any war in which this country was ever engaged.

That of this sum, almost as much had been spent without estimate, and consequently without the authority of parliament, as with it.

That barracks were built for an army of forty thousand men, to be kept up in time of peace.

That by the new system, the peace establishment could not be less than twenty two millions per annum.

That the permanent revenue was not likely to be more than 19,500,000.

That consequently if peace were made to-morrow, independent of winding-up of the war expences, there must be additional taxes to the amount of 2,500,000, to carry on the peace.

That, in direct violation of the provision of the act, of Queen Anne, which declares, that if the bank should advance money to government, without grants from parliament, they should forfeit treble the sums advanced, ministers had procured large sums of money in advance from the bank.

justly the ton, admits not of a plume. Where the hair is bound up with a fillet, it breaks the elasticity of the Greek model to wear feathers. None of the exquisite remains of the Greek school, shew a bandeau with a plume.

Sir Robert Liston took leave of his majesty previous to his departure for America, to which Republic he is appointed minister from this country.

KING OF POLAND. Particulars of the abdication of the throne of Poland by Stanislaus.

On the day of St. Catherine, Repnin went to the King, and presented to him several papers which had been sent to him from Petersburg, as the act of his abdication, a relinquishment of his pretensions to the throne, &c. which Stanislaus signed without resistance in the morning, and which Repnin immediately published thro' the city. After this, the King published, at dinner, his attachment to his former mistress, Grzybowska, declared that he had espoused her seven years ago, legitimated all the children which he had by her, and settled on them the wrecks of his fortune.

FALMOUTH, March 8. This afternoon Sir Edward Pellew's Squadron sailed for the coast of France, consisting of the following ships:

Table listing ships: Indefatigable, 44 Sir Edward Pellew; Argo, 44 Capt. Burgess; Revolutionaire, 38 Capt. Coyle; Amazon, 36 Capt. Reynolds; Concorde, 36 Capt. Hunt; A Cutter, a Luggger, and 3 Chasse Mareses.

Each of the frigates is provided with a flat bottomed boat, and there are a number of French officers of distinction on board the Commodore.

PORTSMOUTH, March 6. Sailed this day his majesty's ship Sceptre, of 64 guns, and Crescent, of 44 guns, for the Cape of Good Hope, with seven tra sports under convoy.

ALEXANDRIA, April 12. Captain Black of the ship Ann, from St. Ubes, informs us, that it was the city of Scville, and not Cadiz, that lately received a shock of an earth quake: the greatest part of which is destroyed.

He also says the king of Spain has had a conference on the frontiers of Portugal, with the Duke regent. His Catholic majesty's mediation in negotiating a peace between Portugal and the republic of France was supposed to be the purport of the meeting.

Ricketts's Amphitheatre. The last Night of performing this Season.

On SATURDAY EVENING, April 23, WILL BE PRESENTED, A variety of New Entertainments, HORSEMANSHIP.

The Sailor's Frolic on Horseback, by Mr. Ricketts, in which he will introduce a Hornpipe, ride blindfold in a Sack, and change to a Sailor's Doxy. Various Feats by Mr. F. Ricketts, Comic Feats by Mr. Sully, in the character of Mr. Merryman.

Mr. Ricketts will ride two Horses in full speed, take a Spring over a Garter 10 feet high, and alight on his feet on the saddle. The Horsemanship to conclude with the Comic Scene of The Taylor riding to Brentford, On the Repter and Road Horse, by Mr. Ricketts.

Ground and Lofty Tumbling, In which will be displayed a variety of manly Feats by Messrs. Sully, F. Ricketts, Reano, Langley & Mather Sully—Clown to the tumbling Mr. Spinacuta.

The Tumbling to conclude with Mr. Mr. Sully's throwing a row of Flipdapsacros the area of the Circus. Mr. Ricketts's favorite Horse will dart thro' the imitation of a Blazing Sun, with a rider on his back. To which will be added, a new PANTOMIME, called

Harlequin's Olio; OR, MIRTH, MEDLEY.

The Amusements of the evening to conclude with Goldsmith's EPILOGUE—by Mr. Sully, in character of Harlequin, who will take a flying leap into a Balloon surrounded with Fire-Works.

Tickets may be had at the box office adjoining the Amphitheatre, and at Mr. Oellers's Hotel. The Doors in future to be opened at half past FIVE, and the Entertainment to begin at SEVEN o'clock. Boxes, one dollar—Pit, half a dollar.

UNITED STATES, Pennsylvania District, NOTICE is hereby given, That the Perions summoned and returned to serve as Jurors in the Circuit Court now sitting, are requested to be punctual in their attendance on Monday next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the City Hall.

William Nichols, Marshal. Marshal's Office, April 22, 1796.

NOTICE, A GREASABLY to charter, is hereby given to the Members of the Corporation for the relief of poor and distressed Presbyterian Ministers, and of the poor and distressed Widows and Children of Presbyterian Ministers, that there will be a Meeting of said Corporation in the second Presbyterian Church, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 23d day of May next, at 4 o'clock, p.m. for the dispatch of all such business as may then be brought before the board.

ASHBEL GREEN, Secretary of the Corporation. April 22, d

Philadelphia, FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 22, 1796.

At an Election held yesterday in this city for the choice of a Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Thomas, the votes were For Benjamin R. Morgan, 4099 Jacob Morgan, 469

Mr. Hartley this day presented to the House of Representatives sundry petitions from 650 citizens of York county, Pennsylvania, praying that the necessary provisions be made to carry the Treaty made between the United States and Great-Britain and the other Treaties lately made, into effect.

Mr. Swanwick presented another petition against the British treaty, which, he informed the House, was signed by 300 citizens of Philadelphia.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore, to his friend in this city, dated 19th April.

Your esteemed favor of the 18th is duly at hand; and your observations relating to the carrying into effect the Treaty with Great-Britain makes the due impression on my mind. And the merchants and traders generally in Baltimore (especially those who have much at stake) appear to be much alarmed at the present situation of things. Even among the warmest opposers of the Treaty, in its early stage, it is now said 'the question is not whether the treaty be such as we could wish or not,' but 'whether we shall violate the public faith or not.' We have, in some measure, anticipated your proceedings, by instructions to our delegate Gen. Smith, pointedly calling upon him to vote for the appropriations, and carrying into effect the treaty; considering an opposite conduct as a breach of the national faith, and pregnant with the most fatal consequences. The instructions to Gen. Smith have been signed very generally by the merchants; and I have no doubt but it will have an influence; indeed it is my opinion, from what has fallen from him, that it was and has been his intention so to do.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated April 18, to a House in this city.

We received the address of your citizens to the House of Representatives by the mail, which we are glad to hear has been signed by your merchants and traders. The thing had been anticipated here, and an address, or rather instructions have been given by a large majority of the mercantile characters of our town to Gen. Smith to vote for the appropriations. A counter petition was also attempted, but the projectors of it soon found they were neglected by the merchants, and even among the lower class of citizens they were so unsuccessful that they have declined bringing theirs forward. We have about 600 signers, and might have obtained as many more. Our town is truly federal; and our citizens republicans. On this trial it is found that we are more friendly to order and good government than was conjectured by many.

Instructions are now subscribing in the county directing Gen. Smith to vote for the appropriations. It is feraciously to be hoped that such measures will have the desired effect, and produce a final ratification of the treaty, peace, quietness, and restoration of property to our citizens, and a final check to the G-party and all the stirrers up of discord.

Extract of a letter from a respectable Merchant in Baltimore, dated the 19th inst. received by yesterday's mail.

With respect to the appropriations, the people here are nearly of the same opinion; and so general is the confidence in our Representative, that however he may have differed with many on the Constitutional point to lately debated, we have no doubt but what he will use all his influence in carrying the treaty into honorable effect, to which end he will be instructed.

I fully agree with you, that there never was a time which called more loudly for the interference of the people; and so general is the wish for the Treaty's being carried into effect, that I have no doubt but what a great majority will co-operate in any plan that shall produce so desirable an effect.

I am just informed that a circular letter is received from your Committee of Correspondence, and have not the smallest doubt of its having all the attention that the importance of the subject requires.

Favors, from several Correspondents unavoidably postponed—shall appear as soon as possible.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The repeated interruptions of Mr. Sedgwick and Mr. Harper, by calls to order, (which were as repeatedly overruled by the chair) manifested the pain with which some people always hear any encumbrances on the federal government or its administration, or any representation of the flourishing state of our country; while the silent pleasure which accompanied Mr. Gallatin's picture of the gloomy state of our finances (which was universally acknowledged to be unconnected with the debate) marked a gratification which none but the enemies of our prosperity could be expected to derive from such a statement, and which the people of this country would certainly hear with pain.

It is the characteristic of overbearing majorities in all popular assemblies, to brow beat to a certain degree the minority; and this disposition always increases in an inverse ratio of the good sense of their cause. When they feel confident that they stand firm on the basis of virtue, policy, justice, and good faith, they listen with a calm and dignified silence and temper to the arguments; and even abuse of their adversaries; but when they are conscious that their schemes are liable to be exposed to an enlightened people, then clamor, rudeness, intemperance and petulance, are resorted to, in hopes of overawing those whom they cannot refute, and of preventing that discussion which must soon defeat their machinations.

Let any spectator remark the silent decency which prevails while any of the majority are on the floor of a certain assembly, and the movements and interruptions which are apparent on other occasions, and he will justly apply the above observations.

The anti petition sets forth, "that notwithstanding the arduous manner in which the treaty is worded, its disadvantageous consequences are so easily foreseen," &c. Let any one look at the signatures, hand writings, and marks of wisdom and literature to that petition, and he will not wonder that the signers had the sagacity and shrewdness to foresee the consequences of the treaty, tho' so artfully worded. The same petition declares, that the petitioners are ready to pay their full proportion of indemnification to the merchants! They are certainly very safe in making such a promise, for no

one doubts their ability—and dividing the five millions of dollars among the fifteen hundred petitioners, will be only three thousand, three hundred and forty dollars a man—a mere bagatelle to such men of property!

The Jacobins have lately felt a flush of zeal for the constituted authorities. They cry out order, decency, words as hard for them even to pronounce, as Shibboleth for the Ephraimites. They call the merchants and traders disorganizers—why are they to be so called? because they remonstrate against the measures of the house of representatives—Waving any remark on the new creed of the Jacobins that to rejoice and remonstrate is disorganization, let it be observed that the crime is, in their judgment, the disapprobation of the proceeding of the majority of the house.

Citizen Jacobins, you forget where you are, you are not in Paris. You are not upholding the system of terror and Robespierre's Convention. You are now, tho' you have not long been in America, where there are these departments of governments, Yes, three, thanks to the spirit of liberty—thanks to our wise forefathers. The house of representatives is to be respected, undoubtedly. But when it encroaches on the other branches, as it has lately done, a people, and it will soon appear a whole people, true to their old principles, and not blind to the evil consequences of the new one adopted by the house, will rally round the President and Senate, who adhere to the Constitution. This is not the spirit of disorganizers, it is the true spirit of the Constitution. Citizens Jacobins, lately you met in your clubs and every where resolved, remonstrated, called town meetings, mobs, hissed, threw stones and burnt effigies, to prostrate all the departments of the government.

Now behold, you take merit to yourselves and puff your own praises (doubtless cheap unbought praises) in your three Gazettes. You call yourselves friends of order (O impudence) & of the constituted authorities, because you would at this moment of time and while the majority remains anti-treaty, pull down but two of our three branches. Deduct the eleven votes voted by Harrington, the majority would be shifted and you would then shift your tune. You would curse the house as formerly.

The disorganizers, as you would call them, intend to support and save all three, by remonstrating against either stepping out of its place.

The two memorials are now at issue before the House of Representatives; but the misfortune is, that a City Member, hath spoken such a defamatory and degrading speech against the Merchants, and so full of self-reounding praise, as not to obtain the least confidence from them: for, if justice had the least hold of him (but in this respect, he is as slippery as an Eel, or as a saoped Pig) he would stand up in the house with the Directory in his right hand—pronouncing the names of every Signer in behalf of the Treaty with Britain, and, with a noble frankness, declare—all these men I know, and of a truth can say, they are honorable Citizens—but what shall I declare of the others? Why, in melancholy truth, that unless I cull about 30 of the Hunnites, Parasites and Pen-sites—out of 1500 signers; the names of these are not to be found either in the Tax-books or Directory, although I must confess they are my best, and weighty friends; and therefore, responsible men, capable of supporting a War, and who as the indispensible friends of Peace, Commerce, Agriculture and good Government, stand in the ratio of 1300 to 30. Now Mr. Member, for once shew forth your "magnanimity," by becoming "magnanimously" just, in manfully announcing (if you can) that, if the counter petition should be carried in the House, we shall fatally experience, instead of the bounties of Providence, with an hitherto unsparing hand throughout the Union—War, murder, the guillotine, desolation and ever-during misery.—Think of these things, Representatives, before you throw the irredeemable vote, ORDER, AND A TRUE WHIG.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Table with columns: ARRIVED, SHIP, DAYS. Ship Adriana, Fitzpatrick, London 34; Sloop Ambuscade, Mercer, Bermuda 12.

Capt. Fitzpatrick left the Downs on the 16th of March, in company with the Wm. Penn, and arrived within the capes the 18th inst. on his passage he spoke the following vessels, viz.

March 25th, the brig Hanna of Boston, from Charleston, for Cowes out 35 days, long. 30, 34, W.

April 13th, the brig Hiram of Baltimore, Havre, out 8 days, long. 54, 30. W. 10th, the schr. Mary of Boston, Liverpool, out 6 days, long. 56, 30. W.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL,

NEW-YORK, April 20, IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from a Member of the House of Representatives to a gentleman in this city, dated Philadelphia, April 19, 1796.

"Nothing new here, except a combination not to purchase produce, and not to underwrite vessels, in order to create alarm, and to persuade us and the people that they are themselves alarmed, and do believe that a rejection of the treaty must produce a war. Some of them do believe it, and are the dupes of party. The leaders are constant in attempting every thing, not stopping short of confusion, and perhaps violence in order to obtain their ends. A great object is to influence your elections, upon which depends the choice of electors, and of course the President.

"One thing which ought to calm the alarm of merchants, &c. is this, That if Congress refuse to carry the treaty into effect, there is, I believe, no doubt but they will agree that our government should themselves indemnify our merchants from British spoliations. A resolution to that purpose will be laid on the table to day or to-morrow.