

armed and armed, was immediately sent from each ship to witness the awful scene: the crews of the respective ships were called on deck, and the articles of war read to them by their captains, who afterwards warned them to take example from the fate of the unhappy men who were about to suffer. The Rev. Dr. Hatherall, Chaplain of the Sandwich, who has constantly been with the prisoners since their condemnation, administered the sacrament to all of them, except Michael Cox and Martin Ealey, who were Roman Catholics. After praying with them until near 11 o'clock, they were brought on deck, and the ropes fixed around their necks, when John Flint, George Withick, John Lawson and William Handy, were made acquainted that his majesty had been pleased to pardon them. Handy, who had a wife and child on board, immediately ran down to her, and fainted in her arms, which presented a most affecting scene. The tear of thankfulness and joy adorned the cheeks of the hardy tars; and Lawson addressing the clergyman, said, "I am afraid I shall never again be well prepared for eternity."

At a quarter past 11, the signal for the execution of the remainder was made by firing a gun, when Michael Cox, Robert McLaurin, John Sullivan, Martin Ealey, and William Morrison, were launched into eternity. After hanging the usual time, their bodies were sent on shore, to the agent at Sick Quarters, for interment.

This awful spectacle had a due effect upon the several ships companies, who behaved in a very proper and becoming manner on the occasion.

NEW-YORK, April 22.

To the SPEAKER and MEMBERS of the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

The Representation and Memorial of the Subscribers, Inhabitants of the City and State of New-York,

Most humbly and respectfully sheweth:

That, impressed with the most anxious concern for the prosperity of our country, and viewing with the deepest solicitude, the present important crisis of public affairs, your memorialists have conceived it their duty, to address your honorable body upon a subject, as momentous and interesting, as any which has occupied the public attention, since our separate existence as a nation.

Convinced, that the welfare of our common country depends upon the calm and unbiassed deliberations of Congress, we are impressed with the most lively indignation, at the attempts that have been made to excite the apprehensions of the people, and to influence the decision of their representatives. But our anxiety is considerably alleviated by the confidence we have never ceased to repose in the stability and wisdom of your honorable house.

It is with the utmost sincerity we mention our aversion to war, and our earnest desire to preserve the blessings of peace, even at the expence of some of our interests. But, however, we may be attached to the continuance of peace, the existence of public liberty, the rights of Congress, and the safety of the constitution, would be sacrifices to which we never can consent.

Nor can we consider a state of hostility as the necessary consequence of a refusal on the part of the house of representatives, to make appropriations, for the purpose of carrying into effect the late Treaty with Great Britain. It would be to mistake the idle clamors of a party, for the result of deliberate reflection, and the sound dictates of wisdom. And should those idle clamors be permitted to bias your decisions, the constitutional rights of Congress would fall devoted victims to the authority of the executive; for should the position be admitted, that withholding supplies to complete a treaty that is formed with any foreign nation, must of necessity produce a state of war with that nation, an important right, which the constitution has vested in your honorable house for the public safety, would become embarrassed in its exercise, if not rendered entirely useless and nugatory; a check which that most sacred of instruments has provided, as a safeguard against the encroachments of a President, would dwindle into a mere dead letter, and become vain, delusive, and almost destitute of operation.

We have always viewed, and we still continue to consider the late treaty with Great Britain, as an instrument highly injurious to the interests of the United States, as containing stipulations that infringe upon the peculiar privileges and rights of Congress, fatally dangerous to the liberties of our fellow citizens, and subversive of the fundamental principles of the constitution. When first this treaty became presented to public examination, in vain we believed that the exalted virtues, and patriotism of the President, would have prevented its ratification. From the fatal moment that his name and hand were used to give it sanction, our whole trust was concentrated in the house of representatives; in your honorable body, our firm reliance is still reposed. To you, the representatives of the people, faithful to their interests and mindful of your trusts, we now look up with confidence for the conservation of our interests, the security of public liberty, and the safety of the constitution.

And we, your memorialists, having maturely considered the proceedings of your honorable house upon this momentous subject, regardful of the arduous and delicate situation in which you now are placed, and deeply impressed with a sense of the duties incumbent upon us as citizens of this yet free and happy country, do esteem it obligatory upon ourselves to express to the house of representatives our full and entire approbation of those proceedings. And we do further pray, that you, the representatives of the people, will adopt such measures respecting the said treaty, as you, in your wisdom, deem best calculated to preserve the constitutional powers of Congress, the liberties of your constituents, and the true interest and prosperity of the United States. And placing their firm reliance upon you, your memorialists do further consider it as their duty to declare and express their fixed determination to support the constitutional representatives of the people, at the hazard of their lives and fortunes.

At a very numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of the city of New York, assembled at the Fields, on Friday, the 22d day of April, in pursuance to a previous notification.

Mr. FRANCIS VAN DYK, in the Chair. The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to, and ordered to be published.

Resolved, That the treaty between the United States and Great-Britain, is highly impolitic, disgraceful, & prejudicial to the true interests of the country. That in a variety of instances it invades the delegated power of the House of Representatives, and infringes upon the rights and privileges of the people.

II. Resolved, That we are and ever were anxious to preserve to our country the blessings of peace; that we deprecate unnecessary and unprovoked wars, and are conscious of their attendant calamities, but that when we protest against the idle clamors that artful and designing men have raised to induce a belief that war is the inevitable consequence of the non-execution of the treaty with Great-Britain—we openly declare, that the constitution and liberties of our country are sacrifices we cannot submit to, even for the preservation of peace.

III. Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States is next to public liberty, the best inheritance of the citizens thereof, and that it is a duty incumbent upon every good citizen at all times to defend the same with his life and fortune.

IV. Resolved, That the constitutional privileges of the House of Representatives is a trust consecrated to public liberty, and sacred to the welfare of the people; and that our representatives can never consent to submit to an invasion of these privileges in confidence with the duties they owe to their constituents.

V. Resolved, That it is the constitutional right of Congress to make all necessary appropriations of money, and that they themselves are the proper judges of the justice, propriety and expediency of making those appropriations. And further, that all attempts to excite the apprehensions of the people to intimidate, and to influence the decision of their representatives, is unwarrantable and odious, and merits the marked detestation of a free and enlightened nation.

VI. Resolved, That we highly applaud the resolution of Mr. Maclay submitted to the House of Representatives upon the subject of the British Treaty; that we approve of the resolution of Mr. Livingston for indemnifying our merchants for the losses they have sustained in consequence of the British depredations and spoliations, and that we are willing to defray our full and equitable proportion of those losses.

VII. Resolved, That we will ever support the House of Representatives in the exercise of their constitutional rights and authorities at the hazard of our lives and fortunes.

Philadelphia,

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 26, 1796.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Richmond, to his correspondent in this city, dated April 19.

"I cannot however help telling you that the conduct of the President in his late message to the House of Representatives, has in no instance in my recollection merited and received such universal applause. But I want to be informed how Mr. Adams has accounted for his inconsistency and duplicity of conduct.—My God! how long will the people of America, and (in particular those of Virginia) be duped by this man?"

It appears that Mr. Adams has at present a majority of 900 votes, for Governor of Massachusetts; and that the votes of half the number of towns are yet to be returned.

From a Correspondent.

It is a subject worthy contemplation at this awful time, when the beam for war or peace, hangs suspended over America; what will be the probable majority which the enemies to the Treaty, may carry it by, in the House of Representatives? Would any man suppose, on a question of such eventual magnitude, it could be less than thirty or forty votes? No, certainly. And yet it is reduced to almost a fact, however the Market Street "skunk of scurrility" may assert to the contrary, that let the vote be called for when it may, the war whoop party will not exceed the trifling number of five or six, out of one hundred and five votes—which is not above one twentieth part of the whole representation. But when the Senate ratified the Treaty, by the great proportion of two thirds of their constitutional number, (which is the ratio of two thirds of the Union) they were insulted, execrated, and effigied, as the greatest of apostates. On the reverse of the medal, see Americans, who this paltry number of five or six will consist of—should they carry their point, that is at one "fell sweep" to murder all your liberties, privileges and properties? Why even not two thirds of the black slaves, not white—Representation from the ancient dominion. And will the Senate concede to such a flagrantly unjust rejection by such an insignificant majority, of a Treaty, which the people approve? No, never. If they should, if there must be a paroxysm of madness, even let the mighty Italian, with his filletto, and bowl of poison come on, we are ready, for the citizens of America, know their rights, and will despise all screeching birds of passage, and all incendiaries. ORDER, &c.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Ship Two Friends, Hathaway	Dover
Brig Mercury, Davidson	do.
Amiable Creole, M'Keever,	C. N. Melc
Bell, Smith	Washington
Schr. Dove, Stevenson,	Baltimore
Sloop Jane, Jackson	N. York
Thomas and Sally,	Alexandria

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, April 25.

Five foreign vessels were wasted into port on Saturday, in tolerable short passages—vide arrivals. By the London vessels our regular files are not later than were before received, but the Merchant, from Bristol, affords accounts to March 16, from which several extracts are given this day. Little is said of the Continental politics, and a general profile of the papers is not very interesting. The Star of the 16th March, from which the articles of that date are taken, has upwards of two pages debate in parliament on the slave bill, which was finally negatived, to the surprize of many.

It must give pleasure to the friends of our country and government, that certain leading men in opposition in this city, are deserting their party.—So violent are some of the party, and to such low and despicable means have they descended to carry their points, that good citizens, who have been sincere in their views, are really ashamed of their company. The more respectable part of opposition have signed the petition for carrying the treaty into effect.

The most ridiculous stratagem ever employed by our disorganizing gentry, was the story propagated last Friday morning in town, and especially at the ship-yards, "That the Ontario had returned to port, stripped of all her hands by the British."—As the story had not even a rumor or conjecture from the Hook to support it, it must have been an intentional lie, propagated on purpose to aid the meeting in the streets, and inflame the minds of honest, but ignorant people. None but the vilest of men can be guilty of such dirty and dishonorable tricks, and the party must be on its last legs to have recourse to them.

Various are the reports respecting the numbers collected at the meeting in the streets on Friday. From comparing various accounts of judicious men, some of them officers of the late army, accustomed to view multitudes of men, the truth seems to be, that the real number of all descriptions, did not exceed 800. Those more respectable citizens who have formerly appeared in such meetings, were not present, and many of them have signed the petition in favor of the treaty. Several of the committee appointed by the meeting are also among the petitioners in favour of the treaty. This effort, therefore, to give the meeting an air of respectability, must fail of its effect.

We have unquestionable authority for saying that Col. Stevens refused his consent to have his name put upon the ticket for members of Assembly, called the republican ticket, on which are the names of P. R. Livingston, and Wm. Kitteltas. We are also well informed, that Mr. Denning and Mr. Clinton did not wish to have their names on that ticket in its present form. These gentlemen are respected by their fellow-citizens, and their dissent at some part of the ticket is a proof of their good sense and patriotism. [Minerva.]

The following must be nearly the true state of this city respecting the resolution of the house of Representatives about the treaty:

The merchants and traders almost universally agree, that in the present state of things provision ought to be made for carrying it into effect.

The substantial mechanics almost universally agree to the same.

The petition on the subject, carried from house to house through every ward, has comparatively speaking, met with but solitary exceptions. Most who were absent when called upon, wish to subscribe.

Many perhaps generally, (property and information being taken into consideration) those who were opposed to the treaty, in itself, simply confess that at present under all circumstances it ought to be carried into effect—and some of these, the principal persons for respectability, their names could be mentioned. Numbers of this description have actually subscribed to the petition.

It really does honor to their integrity and independence.

The meeting in the fields, on the 22d inst. in opposition, consisted of about 800, almost totally of those who at twelve o'clock could be spared from their manual labors. Persons looking at a promiscuous assemblage of men, will differ in opinion as to numbers; therefore they were variously calculated from four to fifteen hundred.

One third of these, however, were, as usually the case, composed of negroes, sweeps, boys, apprentices, Frenchmen, and curious people opposed to the meeting. The huzza of approbation did not come from above third of the assembly, and those huzzas the faintest imaginable. In short, it was certainly the most unimportant meeting ever held in this city upon any important public occasion.

Few, very few indeed of the heads of party were to be seen—and those of them who did appear, the least distinguished for their consequence. In short, the deluded people were deserted.

The reason is obvious.—In serious times, serious men are prudent.

WM. WILCOCKS.

Arrived at this Port.

Ship	Days.
Portland, Hussey,	Bristol, 47.
Merchant, Rossefer,	do. 34.
Belloina, Dodes,	Hull, 49.
Hope, Haily,	London, 36.
Brig Essex, Landen,	do. 34.
Neptune, Grozart,	do. 43.
Friends, Savage,	St. Thomas, 18.
Diana, Pratt,	Jeremie, 25.
Snow Minerva, Boadge,	Amsterdam, 57.
Schr. Sulannah,	Boston, 7.
Sloop Hector, Necker,	Antigua, 19.

BALTIMORE, April 22.

Last evening, at a more numerous meeting of the Mechanics and Manufacturers of Baltimore Town, Precincts, and Fell's Point, than was ever known on any occasion, in consequence of public notice given in the papers by the Managers of the Mechanical Society,

WILLIAM JESSOP in the Chair.

Resolved Unanimously, That this meeting have full confidence in the House of Representatives in their legislative capacity, and that a letter expressive of that confidence be forwarded to them.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be lodged in the hands of the Secretary of the Mechanical Society.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman.

A Correspondent being credibly informed that the Yellow Fever prevails in several of the West India Islands, thinks the inhabitants of Baltimore should be on their guard; if this business is neglected a few days longer, it is impossible to say what may be the consequence thereof.

GEORGETOWN, (M.) April 22. Proceedings of a numerous meeting of the citizens of Georgetown, held yesterday:

At a meeting of the citizens of Georgetown, held this 12th day of April, 1796, conformably to a previous public notice thereof given, in order to consider the exigency of expressing their wishes upon the subject of the treaty with Great Britain.

John Mason was unanimously appointed Chairman.

Wm. H. Dorsey was appointed Secretary.

It was then moved and agreed that Messrs. Tho. Sim Lee, Ben. Stoddert and Tristram Dalton, be appointed a Committee to report to this meeting such resolutions as they may think proper upon the subject of this meeting.

The Committee, above appointed, brought in the following report:

The committee report the following memorial as proper to be signed by the citizens of Georgetown to be presented to the house of representatives of the United States, through the representative of this district; to be transmitted to him by the Chairman of the meeting.

"To the house of representatives of the United States, the memorial of the subscribers, citizens of Georgetown, in Montgomery County and State of Maryland, sheweth,"

"That, apprehending that the national character for good faith, may be injured, and the peace and happiness of the United States, interrupted, by hesitating to carry into execution the treaty lately negotiated between the United States and Great Britain, your memorialists respectfully, but earnestly, pray that the necessary laws may be enacted for carrying into full and complete effect the said treaty."

Which said report, being read, was unanimously adopted, and directed by the meeting to lie upon the table for the signatures of the persons present.

JOHN MASON, Chairman.

W. H. Dorsey, Secretary.

LAW BOOK STORE,

NO. 313, HIGH-STREET,

A VERY GENERAL IMPORTATION OF LAW BOOKS JUST OPENED.

GEORGE DAVIS'S

EXTENSIVE collection of the latest Irish Editions being now arranged, he begs to offer them for sale, on the same moderate terms, as have for several years past, to particularly distinguished them; and to assure those Gentlemen who may favor him with attention, that their orders from any distance, whether for a single volume, or an entire Library, shall be executed with the like promptitude, and acknowledged with thanks.

CATALOGUES for the present year are prepared, and will be delivered on application.

N. B. A number of Trunks to be disposed of.

26th April. m&tw

A Printing-Office for Sale.

CONSISTING OF

A good assortment of Types, the greater part of which are but little worn, a good mahogany Press with the different Printing Materials, in complete order for executing any kind of work. The situation is very eligible, either for a newspaper or book-work, being in a pleasant, well ported city, within 30 miles of Philadelphia. There is also a very considerable advantage arising from the numerous applications for blanks and the general influx of advertisements, &c. &c. and a handsome profit derived from the great quantity of Rags which may be collected throughout the year.

A complete set of cuts for D'Nevers's Spelling-Book. Likewise will be sold with the office, a large book-binders' Press, (used for printing books in sheets) together with a number of bookbinders' tools, almost new.

Any person inclining to purchase the above, may have the refusal of a handsome collection of books, bound and in sheet.—They will be sold very low.

For the price, and further particulars, enquire at No. 24, north Third Street, where a specimen of the types may be seen. April 26. \$a.daw.

This day are Published,

A POETICAL PARAPHRASE, on our Saviour's Sermon on the Mount; and the Progress of Liberty, a Pindaric Ode.

By CHARLES CRAWFORD, Esq. To be sold by Thomas Bradford in Front, and John Ormrod in Chestnut Street. April 26. *codjt.

40 Dollars Reward.

LOST, a Red Morocco Pocket Book, containing a number of Bank Bills, amounting to upwards of 700 dollars, two guineas, and one half Joe. Whoever has found the same and will bring it to the Conefoga Waggon, No. 140, Market Street, shall receive forty dollars. April 26. *jt

Landing,

At Russell's wharf, the CARGO of the Ship Lady Louisa, James Cooper, master, from China, and the Cape of Good Hope,

CONSISTING OF

SUGAR, in Chests and Bags;
WINES, in Butts and half Butts of superior quality;
A small quantity of BRANDY;
And a few Red HANDKERCHIEFS.

FOR SALE BY

Parker & Wharton,

No. 109, South Water-Street.

April 26.

For Norfolk, Alexandria, & G. Town,

THE

Schooner Hopewell,

Ezra Smith, master,

WILL sail on Sunday next. For freight or passage apply to the Master on board at Lowndes's wharf, or to Joseph Anthony & Co.

April 26.

Wanted,

AN American vessel, of about two hundred and fifty tons, to be sent to France as a Flag of Truce. Proposals will be received every day by the Consul of the French Republic, at his office North Eighth Street, No. 8, from 12 to 3 o'clock. April 26. *6t

T O L E T,

A large brick Dwelling-House, No. 119, South Water-Street; possession of which may be had the 1st of July next. For terms apply at No. 149, South Front-Street. April 26. *eadjt