

ciated between the United States and Great Britain. We feel ourselves deeply interested in its final issue, and cannot forbear expressing to our Representatives, that interest, with the fullest confidence that we shall be heard with as much attention as such a number of American citizens deserve.

As the Treaty, in our opinion, has become the law of the land, if constitutionally formed, and as we have not been able to find any thing in it unconstitutional, and have never heard that it has been seriously questioned on this score, we conceive it to be our duty and our interest, that it be carried into effect. Our duty, as the faith of the nation is pledged in the Constitution, in a manner equally solemn, as in the case of any constitutional law whatever.—But most emphatically our interest, when we consider the events which hang upon the non-execution of it; the bare contemplation of which, fills our minds with the most gloomy apprehensions. We beg leave to be indulged in a slight enumeration. In the first place the detention of the Western Posts. We certainly cannot expect that they will be delivered up, if the Treaty is checked in its operation. If they are withheld, on what is the safety of our frontiers to rest? Have we not strong reasons to dread, not only the irruptions and depredations of the British, but also a renovation of the Indian War, which has already cost us much treasure, and many lives? War with the British nation, we apprehend, will inevitably follow such an event. War, in every situation is dreadful; to a country totally unprepared for it, is truly alarming. Millions of the property of our industrious citizens, are already in the hands of the British Nation, which we hope will be recovered by amicable adjustment, if the Treaty is executed, but which will inevitably be lost, and other millions necessarily exposed to its deprecatory force, if the Treaty should be annulled. Multitudes of our seamen are impressed into a foreign service, and forced to submit to ignominious servitude, who, we hope, will be liberated, if the Treaty is enforced. Multitudes more will be left in the most hazardous situation, if it be not put into operation. Public credit, which depends almost solely for its existence, upon our commerce, must be totally destroyed, if the United States are plunged into War. The prosperity of our country has been for some years past unparalleled, owing, as we apprehend, to the blessing of Providence in giving us PEACE. Our merchants, notwithstanding many discouragements, are successful,—our mechanics and our farmers are wealthy. Our country overflows with its productions; our markets are full; and the demands are unlimited. War will sweep away our wealth, our prosperity, and our happiness.

We might pursue the detail to a tedious length, but we forbear. The nation that possesses all the blessings which are now enjoyed by the United States, and has the wisdom and integrity to secure and perpetuate them must be called great and happy—the nation which weakly or wickedly forfeits them, will have little claim on posterity for reverence or gratitude.

After expressing these Sentiments, we have nothing to add, except our fervent wishes, that measures may be taken as speedily as possible, to carry the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain into complete effect.

Dated at Hartford the 21st day of April, 1796.
Signed, per Order of the Meeting,
(Copy) THOMAS SEYMOUR, Chairman.

We are informed that the news of the opposition in Congress to carrying the Treaty into effect, has excited very great commotion in Boston. Vessels that were fitting out were stopped—Insurance offices shut, &c. &c. A petition to Congress in favour of the Treaty was in circulation, and in a short time more than three thousand names were set to it. Scarcely any persons refused their signatures, and those who did, have been uniformly opposed to government.

NEW-YORK, April 22.

The resolution, relative to the indemnification of the American merchants, for losses by captures and condemnation, has for its object, something that ought to excite indignation. It proposes relief for men who have suffered unjustly—so far it looks fair. But it is well known that the same proposition was made without effect, at a former session of Congress.

It is a very doubtful point how far government should promise indemnification, until the war has ceased. There are men bad enough to encourage captures of their own vessels, with a view to procure indemnification at an over valuation.

Government is bound to use all proper means to protect its subjects in their lawful pursuits. But it is a remark of old masters of vessels, that neutral nations are smugglers in time of war. The parties at war make use of neutral names and neutral bottoms to cover their effects; and this is done by every possible means. Papers do not always ascertain the real property of cargoes.

If neutrals then embark in this smuggling business, they do it at their own risk. Government is not bound to protect them. They are well paid for it, or they would not engage in it.

If some engage in this business, and others do not, the innocent will necessarily be involved with the guilty. It therefore becomes a serious question whether government ought any more to make compensation for losses by illegal captures, than for losses by shipwreck. The merchant risks his property, knowing the risk, and why should government interpose in either case, unless to procure satisfaction from the captors?

But it is easy to see, in the resolution mentioned, an insidious design. To divide the merchants who favor the execution of the treaty—to divert them from any dependence on the treaty for relief—to alarm our citizens with the prospect of new taxes or duties—in short to embarrass government by increasing the difficulties of providing ways and means—such would be the effect—such are probably the objects of the resolution.

But the disguise is too thin—the cloven foot is clearly visible, and most of the merchants themselves will see the thing in its true light and duly give credit to the motives that brought it forward.

It gives us pleasure to observe the unanimity with which all parties subscribe the petitions in favor of executing the treaty. Almost all the respectable citizens, who opposed it at first, the minority of the chamber of commerce, on their resolutions in favor of the treaty last summer, many of the decided, but moderate oppositionists, have already signed the petition; observing that while the treaty was under deliberation, they were against it, but since it is the law of the land, it ought to be carried into effect. We trust therefore we shall hear no more about Tory merchants and Whig merchants—merchants who own shipping and those who do not, for at the present crisis, almost all are united.

The idea of a division of the states is not held out in terror; it is a prevailing opinion, that the interest of the northern states (by which is meant, all the states from Maryland northward) demand a separation. We go farther, and aver that this is a subject of much conversation, and that some attempts to bring about a concert of opinions on this point will certainly be made, if the treaty should remain unexecuted.

April 25.

Late London papers assert, and a gentleman who has passed through England the winter past confirms the account, that there is no real scarcity of wheat in that country. The scarcity is artificial—created by farmers, who keep back their grain, while the price is rising, or by combinations for speculation. There is doubtless much truth in this account.

The forced loan in France has had good success. The Directory has stated that ten milliards, one-fourth of the assignats in circulation, are withdrawn from circulation.

Prince Hohenloe has written a letter to the Editor of the Frankfurt Gazette, to correct some misstatements, in which he gives very good advice—He says, "Gazettes in general should say only what has happened without hazarding conjectures."

The Directory of France have, in pursuance of constitutional powers, levelled a terrible blow at the Jacobins and royalists, by shutting up all the rooms where the new clubs used to assemble. It is found in France that these clubs are the centres of intrigue, for anarchists and royalists—both resort to the same means. It is there as here, men who are opposed to the existing constitution, collect as many people together as they can deceive, and by various arts persuade them to second their views of ambition, and all under the cloak of patriotism.

It is a remarkable fact, that the resolutions, passed in the street last Friday, declare the meeting will ever support the "House of Representatives in the exercise of their constitutional rights." Not a word about the constitutional rights of the other branches.

Now if perchance a favorite President should succeed Gen. Washington, and the House of Representatives should be federal, these people would change their tone and support his constitutional rights, against the house.

The resolutions also highly applaud Mr. Maclay's resolution against the Treaty. The meeting was said to consist of whigs—the opposers of the Treaty call themselves whigs—yet this Mr. Maclay was, during our late glorious revolution, a decided and uniform enemy to our Independence. Query, Does not his resolution evince that he is still an enemy to our constitution?

We have always good authority for what we assert. It is very easy to contradict—but we defy our enemies to disprove our assertions.

Minerva.

April 26.

Intelligence this day received from Boston, Salem, and sundry towns in Connecticut will satisfy the most wilful disorganizer that the people are in favor of the President's measures. The friends of the Constitution remain quiet, until real danger approaches. But in the last resort, the Lion will rouse and silence the little barking curs that, have for two years tormented our ears. The Crisis will call forth the real voice of the people, and the little parties of anarchists, will hide their heads in Confusion.

The following is an extract of a letter from Boston, dated Saturday evening, half past 10 o'clock, April 23.

"This goes by an express which is employed to carry a memorial to Congress in favour of carrying the Treaty into effect, signed by eleven hundred and fifty seven Citizens of this town, who are proprietors of at least nine tenths of all the navigation in it. Business is at a stand, the stores are neglected to attend to what is deemed all important to the well being of our country."

To be sold at public sale,

On the 18th day of June next, at the City Tavern, in Philadelphia,

FOUR Lots of Ground in the town of Lambertton, county of Burlington, and State of New-Jersey, adjoining the river Delaware, late the Estate of William Richards, deceased, with all the buildings and improvements, bounded by ground of John Mitchell, Lambert Cadwalader and others; a clear indisputable title will be given. The terms will be made known at the time and place of sale. April 28. m&th.

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 Conestoga Waggon, No. 140, Market Street, shall receive forty dollars. April 26. at

LOST,

ON Sunday evening last, between the Warren Tavern and the city of Philadelphia, a memorandum BOOK, with a Bond inclosed therein for 2750 dollars, (as near as it can be recollect) on James Dickey, of the county of Franklin and state of Pennsylvania; on the back of said bond there were two receipts for part of the money. Also, a Virginia military warrant for 400 acres of land, assigned last to Robert Campbell, and a plat and certificate of survey obtained by virtue of said warrant, with some other memorandums.

Whoever has found the same, and will deliver it to the owner, at No. 5, South Fourth-Street, shall have a good

Philadelphia, THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 28, 1796.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of New-York to his friend in this city, dated April 25.

"Mr. M'Clay's motion occasioned an alarm that affected all descriptions of men. The merchant, farmer, mechanic, and cartman were all paralyzed in a moment, and a dead calm in all kinds of business took place. With one voice all cried out that something was necessary to be done. The chamber of commerce met and though divided formerly respecting the ratification of the treaty, they were now unanimous in the expediency of carrying the treaty into effect.

The two insurance companies concurred on this occasion. It was, however, judged proper by the merchants to call a meeting at the Coffee house. I attended it and upon reading a petition (which will be handed to you the beginning of this week) it was agreed to with an exception of five or six. It was then deemed advisable to appoint a committee to carry the petition through the city to be subscribed, in order that no dispute might arise respecting the real sense of the citizens—this has been done, and as several of them are my intimate friends, I am authorized to assert that 19 in 20 of the citizens who are housekeepers have subscribed it. In short, I do not recollect in my whole life greater unanimity on any public occasion. Many of the warmest opposers of the treaty and leading men, have declared they would themselves carry about the petition if others refused it. Notwithstanding all this, Peter R. Livingston, a young man, an attorney, undertook to call a meeting in the fields, on which occasion he moved and carried certain resolutions—they also appointed a committee to sign them, but as few or none of the persons appointed were present, most of them have disclaimed their assent to the business, while others have subscribed the coffee house petition. This meeting in the fields consisted of 800 persons, including men, women, children, negroes and foreigners; and of the whole not more than 50 were of any kind of consideration; of those there were not 5 who could claim to be merchants, and those were of the democratic society. Never was an attempt of this kind more completely contemptible or futile.

"Toiled on this business they have, it is said, prepared a counter petition and numbers may sign, if, but apprentices, foreigners and a few obscure democrats will be the subscribers."

Extract of a letter from a Merchant at Boston, dated April 22.

"This town is very seriously alarmed at the disposition the House of Representatives of Congress discover to refuse the appropriations for carrying into effect the Treaty with Great-Britain. We have a vast property at stake, not only as respects spoiliations and adjudications, but, relying on the Constitution of the United States, which declares a treaty when ratified is obligatory, we have, with confidence, embarked in very extensive voyages and enterprises, without an idea of the property's being exposed to capture by the British—Of course very little insurance has been made against such an accident. And even where that precaution has been taken, the extra premium has been very trifling; so that both the underwriters and owners are now in extreme anxiety as to their property, which, by a failure of the treaty, must be at the mercy of Great-Britain, who can be supposed to entertain very little respect for a defenceless people, who are, upon motives so unjustifiable, inconsiderately ready to violate the sacred engagements of their own government. Business here will be instantly paralysed by such unwise, impolitic measures. Those who are enemies to the Treaty, concur in the justice and expediency of carrying it into effect under existing circumstances. May God arrest the dreadful catastrophe which appears impending; and yet preserve our Constitution, and peace to our country."

"A True Patriot," and other communications, to-morrow.

From the Aurora.

COMMUNICATION.

We have frequently of late observed in the aristocratical prints, the Gazette of the United States particularly, members of the House of Representatives signazated personally, on different accounts. Mr. Gallatin particularly, a distinguished member in the majority, has been reproached for not being a native citizen. So far as those insinuations were confined to party prints, they did not excite my astonishment, or give me concern; but when I observe the dawning of a similar conduct in the House, I confess I cannot suppress my indignation.

A member from Connecticut yesterday in the House, threw a reflection upon Mr. Gallatin, because, forsooth, he was in Geneva; his accent will probably be the next subject of animadversion. Such pitiful allusions shew the weakness of the cause they are meant to serve, and recoil upon the authors of them with double force. But even supposing, that the *solum natale* stamp the character of the man (of which, however, many of the minority members are a contrary evidence, for from them the spirit of their ancestors has certainly flown) for what does Geneva deserve contempt and reproach? Is it for the fortitude and spirit with which it has, thro' out a spot on the surface of Europe, and not containing more inhabitants than Philadelphia, resisted all the attempts of foreign encroachment? Is it because Geneva has produced a Rousseau and a long list of worthies? Is it because that city is acknowledged to have been the nursery of more great men, than any empire of an equal size in the known world? No; but it is more easy to cast these illiberal reflections, than it is to answer the arguments of a man, whose only reproach is to have drawn his first breath there.

But who are those who attempt thus to serve a party purpose by casting reflections upon a worthy & constitutionally adopted citizen. What deeds can the records of the revolution unfold to blazon their names? How many of those men who boast of being native American Citizens, have contributed to the independence of this country? They are, in fact, but adopted citizens; who but for the exertions of those, whom they now affect to contemn, would have remained quiet British subjects, and but for the manly firmness of the same would revert to their allegiance and become again, willing slaves of their great and dear friend" George the Third.

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

NEW-YORK, April 27.

The King of Spain in his intended Hunt and Journey through the mountains, on the confines of Portugal, it is said, was to be accompanied by a select party of about five thousand persons!

Earl Staunhope is mentioned to have consented, in a very handsome manner, to the marriage of his daughter to Mr. Taylor, the son of an Apothecary in the county of Kent; a young gentleman of excellent character.

Mr. Burke, though far advanced in the decline of life, seems not to have lost any of that strength of mind which he shewed in earlier years. In his late reply to the attacks of the Duke of Bedford, he thus elegantly compares the immense wealth of the noble Duke to the size and strength of the Leviathan:

"The Duke of Bedford (he says) is the Leviathan among all the creatures of the Crown. He tumbles about his unweildy bulk; he plays and frolics in the ocean of royal bounty, Hoge as he is, and whilst—"he lies floating many a rood"—he is still a creature. His ribs, his fins, his whalebone, his blubber, the very spiracles through which he spouts a torrent of brine against his origin, and covers me all over with the spray, every thing of him, and about him, is from the throne. Is it for him to question the dispensation?"

Port of New-York. Cleared.

Ship Jenny, Chauncey,	London
Mars, M'Kenney,	Liverpool
Betsy, Willis,	Lisbon
Schr. Commerce, Russell,	Leghorn
Hopewell, Clark,	St. Johns

NEWARK, April 27.

The people of this state share in the general anxiety—so much so, that subscriptions are open in various parts of it, particularly in this town, for signatures in favor of the treaty, and we hear they receive general, and almost universal suffrage.

BALTIMORE, April 26.

Ship Adriana, Dawson,	Liverpool
Sarah, Cuninghame,	do.
Snow William, Hayward,	St. Ubes
Schr. Perseverance, Adlington,	Havanna
Voluptas, Lord,	Gonaives

Foreign Intelligence.

By the Adriana, Capt. Dawson, arrived here from Liverpool, in 37 days.

LONDON, March 13.

The Hamburg mail arrived yesterday. The letters confirm the article we inserted yesterday, that it is generally understood that all attempts at negotiation are over, and that another campaign is forthwith to begin, which will be more murderous and inveterate from the time which they have had on both sides to prepare for the conflict. Gen. Jourdan is arrived at the head quarters of the French army, and has been received with fetes, and every species of military welcome. The archduke is not expected to set out from Vienna before the 10th of this month. The appointment of this inexperienced officer is not calculated to inspire much confidence in the Austrian army, and accordingly we see in the journals doubts held out concerning divided councils, and a system which must necessarily be tardy by being dependent on a committee.

CORN EXCHANGE.

We have the pleasure to say there was a considerable supply both of English and foreign wheat, which enables the millers to reduce the prices at least 5s. per quarter.

There was a good deal of barley, which was sold with difficulty, and at a reduction of fully 1s. Oats continue plentiful, and were dull sale at rather lower prices. Malt is lower.

General prices as annexed.

English wheat, per quarter, 104s. 115s. 118s.
Foreign do. 105s. 108s. 110s. Rye 60s. 61s.
Barley 35s. 6d. 36s. 6d. 37s. Malt 45s. 6d. 46s. 6d. Oats 23s. 26s. Linn. Poland and fine, 26s. 6d. Trick beans 37s. Horse do. 39s. Boiling peas, 68s. 70s. Flour per sack 90s.

Our letters from Cadiz state, that the Squadron commanded by admiral Alva, has sailed with a great number of troops and a large train of artillery—it will be immediately followed by another Squadron, under the command of admiral Solano. These maritime forces are destined for Mexico, and it is said to be their object to succour our establishments in that quarter, which are attacked on all sides by the Indians.

HAGUE, March 3.

The day before yesterday, being the day fixed for opening the national assembly, all the members, after having verified their powers, met at the hall fixed on for the convocation, where a commission from the states general came solemnly to install them. The president of the states-general pronounced a discourse suitable to the occasion, announcing in substance that the states now regarded their existence as terminated. Citizen Peter Paulus, elected afterwards to the presidency of the national assembly by the unanimous voices of the members, answered him, and was invested with the national scarf, the distinguishing mark of his new dignity.

Yesterday the provincial administration of Holland was constituted, and held their first sitting. This day a committee from thence appeared at the bar of the Assembly, when the president informed them that the assembly would not intermeddle with the domestic affairs of any particular province.

LIVERPOOL, March 17.

Capt. Nissen, of the brig Aall, who arrived here on Sunday, from Norway, says, being off the Dogger bank on the 25th of February he passed the Dutch Fleet consisting of 17 sail, they were lying to, with their heads towards the northward.

N. B. The wind was from the eastward, and though in company with near 30 sail, they did not appear to take notice of any of them.

Genteel Boarding & Lodging

to be had at No. 45, in Vine-Street, the 2d door west of Second-Street, on the North side. April 28. 5