

IMPORTANT.

This day the Resolution for making appropriations to carry into effect the Treaty with Great-Britain, WAS CARRIED IN THE AFFIRMATIVE, in Committee of the Whole, by the casting vote of the Chairman, Mr. MUHLENBERG, Forty-Nine members rising on each side. The committee rose and reported the Resolution to the House; by an unanimous vote, the calling of the Ayes and Noes was postponed until To-morrow.

There is report from the West-India of a French frigate of 36 guns, having taken and carried into Guadeloupe, an English 50 gun ship.

Saturday last, being St. George's day, the members of the Society of the sons of St. George, established at Philadelphia, for the advice and assistance of Englishmen in distress—asembled at the house of Mr. Richardet, and after electing officers for the ensuing year; agreeable to their rules they disposed of several sums in charity to necessitous persons, consistently with the principles on which this society was originally instituted in the year 1772, after which they spent the day in decent mirth and festivity.

The officers elected for the ensuing year, are as follow.
Robert Morris, Esq. President.
Mr. Isaac Hazlehurst, Vice-President.
Richard Rundel, Treasurer.
John Vaughan, Philip Nicklin, Josiah Twamley, William Bell, John Travis, Robert E. Griffith, Ezekiel King, and Doctor Edward Cutbush, Stewards.
Asheton Humphreys, Secretary.
John Jarvis, Messenger.

Extract of a letter, dated Baltimore, April 23.

"The alarms and fears of people have in no degree abated since my last. There is a suspension of commercial business amounting to a virtual embargo. The prices of flour and grain fallen in a degree alarming to the holders, and must be ruinous to many without a speedy change. People are much disquieted by the intemperate debates of Congress, and I do believe it is generally feared the British Treaty will not be carried into effect. Your letter has a little revived my desponding spirits; but, from the debates, I fear your zeal and wishes for its success, have led to conclusions we shall not have realized. I am still convinced the great body of people with all impediments to the Treaty removed: If it is not carried into operation we shall experience divisions, disquietudes, and convulsions alarming to the Union. The people will be more dissatisfied in regard to any measures our Government may adopt, towards the British, than ever—18 months or 2 years ago the country would with unanimity have consented to hostilities; but they have since experienced such a degree of prosperity under our neutrality, notwithstanding the injuries and insults committed on our trade, that they will engage reluctantly in hostile measures.

"The people here seem in some degree to have dropt their party spirit, and become more united in their wishes for appropriations. The late meeting of the mechanics and manufacturers lead to no conclusions, when properly understood, unfavorable to this belief. Pique and pride at not being included in the invitation to merchants and traders, gave rise, I believe, to this meeting—The chairman, and it is said a great part of the members, had signed a paper but a little before directing Gen. Smith to endeavor to obtain the appropriations—the chairman himself was active in procuring signatures to instructions the opposite of what the meeting expresses.

"I do not see, at present, what measures either the Senate or your House can adopt to carry the business into effect, if there should in the House of Representatives be a majority against it. I do most fervently hope a regard to the honor, happiness, prosperity, and unanimity of our country may prevail over party-spirit, selfish considerations, and jealous views; and that the decision of your House may be favorable to the wishes of the People. Please to give me every intelligence on this business, and I will inform you of any thing that may occur here worth noticing."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Augusta (Georgia) to his friend in this city, dated April 12.

"SINCE my last nothing of importance has turned up here. The sundry certificates you wished me to procure, cannot possibly be had at this time, because Clayton has not yet delivered over to Berrian a schedule of the monies in the treasury.

On my way from Washington court I called at Louisville about 8 days ago to procure the papers you wanted, but Berrian was gone to Savannah and nothing could be done; by his agent upon examining the records in the Secretary's office, I find that the Ex-Senator has omitted to consume that part of the record which contained the mortgages, they remain entire, and being drawn up very specially they contain all the material parts of the law with a certificate on the face of them, that the purchase money has been paid in full. It will appear from the monies delivered over by the old to the new treasurer, that Gen. Jackson had one of his warrants paid out of the Yamacraw money, the other it is said he kept for the purpose of paying taxes.

Few is appointed the judge for this district but the whole bar agree that the appointment is illegal and unconstitutional. At Washington there could be no business done, from a defect in the jury, but as the court was opened I stated in open court my objections to the constitutionality of his commission and was supported by others of the bar, the objections alarmed him much and he adjourned after saying that they had weight, and he would give them an attentive consideration. It may truly be said that the state is in more confusion now than at any other period since the revolution. Letters from Savannah mention that the bar of that place have determined that there shall be no courts alledging a defect in the judiciary about the jurors oath, they wish by this to procure a call of the legislature, should they effect this the whole Chatham representation now hold offices and that county must have a new election or be unrepresented except by James Jones."

Extract of a letter, dated Greene County (Georg.) March 15.

"Every thing here wears a peaceable aspect in

appearance, but I tremble to reflect on the real danger we are in of an Indian war, that must be attended with dreadful consequences in itself; but which may be infinitely aggravated, if the leaders in this plan, succeed in their attempts to involve their country in a civil war also. I am informed through a channel that I rely on, that an Indian war is determined on. The plan of bringing it about, and the manner of conducting it was laid last winter at Louisville.

An idea was to be circulated in the first place, that the general government was not in earnest to permit the state to purchase the Indian title to the Oconee lands; but were only amusing the people with the idea, when in fact they want to defeat it; and this is now generally believed all through the western country. In the next place no steps were to be taken to punish Harrison, in which case it was foreseen the Indians would retaliate, which they have done; and this would afford a pretence to raise troops, and declare the state to be invaded.

Then, in case the Indians should agree to meet, contrary to expectation, the business would fail for want of funds; as they know the sum provided is insufficient, and that the fund out of which it was to be raised, would be unproductive. The treaty failing by these means, operations are to commence. The inhabitants of the frontier counties are to be carried over the Oconee river by particular leaders, the Indians they know will attack them, and the state having been already declared to be actually invaded by a resolution of assembly, the constitution authorises the raising of an army. The governor then orders such a number of troops to be raised, under the command of general Jackson, as is thought sufficient to carry war into the Indian country, and resist at the same time any troops of the United States that can be suddenly called together to check them. Their language is, that it will require a large army to restrain the people, if the treaty does not take effect. All the parts of this plan have been hitherto exactly pursued. The people expect the treaty will not take place, which they say is owing to the want of sincerity in the general government; great numbers are ready, many of whom are actually encamped in huts on the Oconee, and the leaders of Jackson's party declare that in that case nothing can restrain them from going over the Oconee. The state has made no substantial provision for purchasing those lands, and if the Indians meet and are willing to sell, the state commissioners, of whom Jackson is one, are predetermined not to agree about the price. The resolution of the general assembly of the 15th of Feb 1796, says,

"On the motion of James Jackson, Resolved unanimously, that his excellency the governor be earnestly requested to lay the unhappy situation of the frontiers of this state, before the President of the United States, and to require the aid of the general government, against savage invasions, which this State now experiences, and to assure him, that this state has viewed with regret and indignation, the conduct of Benjamin Harrison, and others, &c. whom they wish may be brought to a fair and speedy trial, agreeable to existing laws. The Governor is farther requested to lay before the President of the U. States, the sincere wish of this legislature, and of all ranks of citizens of the state, that the treaty with the Creek Indians, &c. should be proceeded on and held, which this legislature is assured will be the only means to establish and preserve a firm and lasting peace between the citizens of the U. States, and the Creek Indians." Means being thus taken to defeat the treaty at all events, and a legislative decision, to satisfy that part of the constitution (Art. I. sect. 8) which lays "That no state shall, without the consent of Congress, engage in war unless actually invaded," General Jackson declined the appointment to the Senate of the United States, having already given the government to a tool of his own, that he might have the execution, without the whole of the odium, of this plan. He, however, is a commissioner to defeat the treaty, and then to be appointed to the command of the army, to carry on the war. I am informed, from the best authority, that the Indians will not meet in a treaty in May; this is what they wish; but if they do meet, there is no one step taken, nor have the means been provided, to have any chance of success, so that I see no possible way of escaping the ruin of this deep laid plan; for they will have gone so far, before any information can reach Philadelphia, that the war will become inevitable—and this is what they count on. What is to be done? The people are this way mostly in favor of their scheme, and every where so infatuated by the late proceedings, that it is impossible to be heard. I see no prospect but ruin and devastation in the neighborhood where I live."

men, yesterday, in the House of Representatives. I hope his speech hath been carefully taken down, that his elegant and sublime comparisons may be published with accuracy and precision. How beautifully harmonious to observe the melody of the sound transcended by the captivens and justness of his arguments! But what gave his reasoning and voice and action a still higher zest, was to find old grinning Calfius (immediately after the mellifluous orator had concluded) mouthing some whiskey remarks, which he had distilled out of H' Albert's old Gin-Still, at the foot of the Allegbeny mountain. Yet there can be no doubt but this full-aged b g tr-tr had his Earlings in Congress, as well as in Braddock's field, who listened with avidity to this son of "treasons and stratagems, dire," and amongst these our—number, alias Jack Certificate, alias the little monster of ingratitude, was one of his prime bearers and applauders. I think Jack Stanza is almost done over—for if he once had eminent friends (and he certainly had, or he would still be working more than a mere arrative comis) they have all deserted him; and I am much mistaken if the whole state will not return him, at the next general election, to his primitive political nothingness; but even then I suspect the compliant Sharp will, out of respect to Jack's father, invest the Son with the Family Coat of Arms, and perha's out of gratitude to Skunk, and his speech-writing friend, the Doctor, commissioner and appoint my dear Johnny, Dictator to the Club of Inspectors at Guzzle Hall. In the mean time, until the fate-deciding vote is taken in the House, what a dilemma is my merchant in! For, by the best account, he cannot have less than £100,000 of merchandise now lying on board his vessels in this harbour, bound for England, which he can neither sell his—for nor obtain insurance for all risks, nor suffer it to depart uncovered, and consequently unprotected; besides immense property at sea, lying at the barbarous issue of his and his beloved colleagues crooked and damned policy. Is such a man (if man he can be deemed) as this, fit to rule and mar the happiness of his great and growing empire? Look around you, countrymen—The notable hint is thrown out from the bardsy sons of the East. Let us unite with virtuous States, and be a wall of defence and a bulwark to each other, and for all honest men. The season of Danger says "tis time to part" from Gamblers, Slave-Keepers, and Italian Gladiators—and then (the sooner the better) let "their wisdoms and betterness" set up a single branch government to the southward, coherent Great Albert shall shine the illustrious Prince of Darkness, anarchy and delusion, and little Johnny be his Scribe.

* Dr. Franklin. WIGWAM.

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PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.	DAYS.
Snow Boston, Kirkpatrick,	Liverpool 50
Brig Alexandria, Guyer,	Gonaives 22
Florida, Watson,	Port de Paix 24
Houlbrook, M'Call,	Hull 56
George, Glenn,	Jamaica 28
Maria Malou,	Port de Paix 24

BY EXPRESS FROM BOSTON.

On the appearance in Boston of the Petition in favor of the appropriations for carrying into effect the British Treaty—The opposition petitioned the select men to call a Town-Meeting, and assigned the following reason: "LEST THE SENTIMENTS OF THE PERSONS SUBSCRIBING SAID PAPER, SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AS THE ACT OF THE WHOLE TOWN."

Behold the Result!
OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS,
Of the Town of Boston.
AT a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Boston, in public Town-Meeting assembled, at Faneuil-Hall, on Monday the 25th day of April, 1796, 10 o'clock, A. M.
Hon. THOMAS DAWES, Esq. in the Chair,
To consider the request of a number of the Inhabitants, "that as certain persons are carrying about a paper for signing upon the subject of the British Treaty, a Town-Meeting, may be called that the sense of the Inhabitants at large may be taken thereon, lest the sentiments of the persons subscribing said paper, should be considered as the act of the whole Town." When after considerable debate, the following motion was put and passed by a very great majority, viz. "That the Town do approve of the object and sentiments contained in the Memorial which has been read and referred to in the Petition, and is now before them."

True Copy Attest.
WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.
The meeting assembled at Faneuil Hall, which was not being large enough to contain the immense concourse of citizens, they adjourned to the old South Meeting-House.
The motion was ably advocated by Messrs. Otis, J. C. Jones, and Dr. Warren. The opponents were Dr. Jarvis, Ben. Austin, and Perez Morton, who were left in a minority of about 200.
There were 2500 persons present by estimation.
[Interesting details respecting the above meeting, tomorrow.]

Just Arrived,
In the Snow Boston, James Kirkpatrick, master from Liverpool,
5000 Bushels SALT;
300 Crates QUEENS WARE; and
An Assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY;
FOR SALE
On board, at Pine-street wharf.—Apply to
James Campbell, or
George Latimer.

April 29. 5
For SALE, or CHARTER,
THE SNOW
BOSTON,
BURTHEN about 2000 Bbls. of flour—the may be sent to sea at a small expence, her sails and rigging being in very good order—apply to
James Campbell, or
George Latimer.

April 29. 5
Just Landing,
At Wain & Latimer's wharves, from on board the schooners Polly and Elizabeth, from Jamaica,
Muscovado SUGAR;
Jamaica SPIRITS;
GINGER;
FOR SALE BY
Philips, Cramond & Co.