

## Foreign Intelligence.

### Selections from late London Papers.

LONDON, March 6.

By a letter from Vienna we learn that a marriage was expected to be solemnized between the daughter of Louis XVI and the Archduke Charles. It was prevented by a circumstance quite unforeseen:—

When the proposal was made to the Princess, she replied that, however grateful she might feel at the offer made to her, she could not accept it, because her father had, prior to his death, disposed of her hand: she had promised to comply with his will, and would keep her engagement.

Our letter adds, that it is not known to whom she thus stands engaged, unless it be one of the sons of Count d'Artois; and that several persons who have access to the Court say, that there has been a sensible coldness on the part of the imperial Family towards the Princess.

### EAST INDIA HOUSE.

The Commissioners for India affairs have acceded to the Directors vote of 4000l. per annum, to Mr. Hastings and his heirs for twenty-eight years and a half, payable from the 24th June 1785.

Mr. Alderman Lushington returned Mr. Hastings's thanks to the proprietors for their exertions in his favor.

The Shipping business was again referred by the Chairman. Mr. Henchman pressed for a decision of the Court, by moving, "that the Court do agree with the Directors in their first report respecting the shipping interest." &c.

This brought on a long and warm debate, which we are unable to detail. Mr. Impey moved an amendment, which being put, the numbers were,

For the Amendment 92.  
Against it 85.

The Directors then demanded a ballot, in order to obtain a determination on the original proposition which is to be determined next Tuesday.

According to a statement published by citizen Cartops, the daily allowance of each French Minister amounts to 14,576 livres in assignats, which makes 39,904,132 livres a year, for all the seven ministers. Each member of the Executive Directory has daily 29,153 livres, which amounts annually for the five members to 53,205,551 livres.—The daily allowance of a deputy is 1,749 livres, which makes 478,875,000 livres for 750 deputies. The sum total of the annual expence under this head amounts therefore to 571,966,683 livres in Assignats.

The Swiss troops, after having been in the service of Holland one hundred years, were formally dismissed on the 18th ultimo.

Brigadier General Bentham, who is appointed to preside over the new Naval Board, is a Gentleman of much information, and an excellent mathematician. He is an Englishman, but has been for many years in the service of the Empress of Russia.

A monument to the memory of the late Earl Mansfield, is preparing for Westminster Abbey, under the will of a person unknown to that learned Lord, or any part of his family; the sum bequeathed for this purpose is 2,500l.

Thursday, a young man was taken into custody at a public house in Westminster, for drinking, "Success to the arms of the French by sea and land, and confusion to their enemies."

### A Touch of the Marvellous.

Some of the papers have told us of a deer swallowed by a snake.—The affair happened in the East-Indies, and we are desired to correct the article. The animal thus devoured, we are assured was a young elephant, who was drawn from his disagreeable situation by his trunk, which was perceived hanging out of the serpent's mouth, and that by a little boy who witnessed the circumstance!

Rose and Didot have EIGHTY POUNDS a night for dancing at the Opera!—Queer—How many quartern loaves would that sum purchase for the starving Poor?

The inordinate use of white paint and rouge, which is become a matter of regret, has increased considerably since hair powder has been abolished, in order to contrast the dark tresses now so much in fashion.

Mr. Plumptre, of Clare-hall, Cambridge, has written a pamphlet, to prove that Shakspeare's Hamlet was meant as a satire on Mary Queen of Scots.

### EPIGRAM.

On the Answers to Mr. Burke's Letter, by Mr. MILES and Mr. STREET.

With every flow'r BURKE's Rhetoric smiles:  
What in his Answers do we meet?  
Dragg'd thro' a tedious length of MILES,  
We enter on a dirty STREET.

### ALARMING RENCONTRE.

The Manchester Theatre has lately been the scene of some tumult, in consequence of several persons expressing disapprobation during the singing of "God save the King." On Monday evening last in particular, a riot broke out, which threatened to terminate with much serious mischief and bloodshed. The long being called for, a number of gentlemen in the boxes and pit would not take off their hats, on which some of the officers of the 8th regiment of Dragoons, with drawn swords, proceeded to enforce obedience, and, in an instant, the whole house was a scene of dreadful confusion.—In the contest, a number of persons were cut and wounded; amongst the rest, Mr. Johnson Edenser, merchant, had his arm cut open from the shoulder to the elbow. A young officer, not more than fourteen years of age, who was very active with his broad sword, was thrown from the boxes into the pit, but luckily received no damage. At length, the house being cleared of the ladies, and the persons supposed to be inimical to the tune, the entertainment was suffered to go on, at the end of which "God save the King" was again sung, but not without much opposition. Mr. Edenser has entered an action against the officer that wounded

## Philadelphia,

THURSDAY EVENING, May 5, 1795.

DIED.—Yesterday morning, Mr. ROBERT MEADE, aged 21 years, eldest son of Mr. George Meade, Merchant of this city; and this morning his Remains were attended to the tomb by a numerous train of mourning friends.

MARRIED] Mr. F. Shewell, to Miss Cynthia Fell, both of Doyle's Town.

By the Rev. Mr. T. Uffie, Mr. Robert Shewell, jun. to Miss Sally Dickinson, both of Philadelphia.

By the Rev. Dr. Wm. White, Mr. Samuel Curry, to Miss Elizabeth Shewell.

By the Rev. Dr. Wm. White, Mr. Lawrence Kaufman, of this city, to Miss Sarah Shewell.

Two of the young Ladies and two of the young Gentlemen above mentioned, are Daughters and Sons of Robert Shewell, Esq. of Painiwick Hall, Bucks County; and two of the other young Ladies and two of the other young Gentlemen, have consequently become Daughters and Sons in Law to the same Gentleman.

Mr. FENNO,

I request that you would republish the enclosed paragraph from the Aurora of this morning, and request the Editor of that paper to insert the remarks subjoined. Yours C.

From the Aurora.

The indecent abuse of one of the first characters in the House of Representatives of the United States, first broached in that body, has found its way, with additions and improvements, in town-meetings and newspapers to the Eastward. Illogical reflections and unjustifiable scurrility, such as that poured out against Mr. GALLATIN, may answer the purposes of the moment; but melt sink, upon reflection, the authors of it into deserved contempt. What will the Western Counties of this State think of those men who stigmatize the man of their choice, as an *infidel* and a *bigot*?—They will excrete the faction that stoops to such means, deprecable arts to serve their purposes, and must cling with increased enthusiasm to the man whose talents and uprightness cause the gall of a *nefarious faction* thus to overflow.

All the world knows (says a correspondent) that the friends of our country, the supporters of the constitution and government of the United States, have been the objects of abuse for more than five years past.—The men who were the instruments of our salvation in war, and who have preserved to us the blessings of peace and independence, have been stigmatized by every opprobrious epithet in GAZETTES which have impudently assumed the title of patriotic. Anonymous slanderers have attempted to affix a stigma on the characters of Washington, Adams, Jay, Hamilton, Knox, Wolcott, Pickens, and many other worthies, whose memories will be dear as long as liberty is considered a blessing; and yet "O shame, where is thy blush," a FACT, stated in a public town-meeting, is said to be the overflowing of the gall, of a nefarious faction!!!!

Mr. FENNO,

Considering the Editors of Newspapers in some measure as the guardians of the morals of the public; I have taken up my pen to inform you of an evil which if not speedily suppressed by the majesty, threatens to overthrow every honest principle in society. The evil I allude to is a PHARO TABLE, which has lately been established in this city. And which, though it has been set up but a short time, has already reduced many young men, (who otherwise might have been an ornament to society,) to beggary and infamy. If this evil is suffered to grow by time and inattention, we may in vain bolt and bar our doors, as they cannot protect us from the man in whom our confidence has been betrayed by the spirit of gaming.

AN OBSERVER.

Extra of a letter from Boston, dated 28th April.

"The eyes of the people are opened, and I believe no future attempts of the disorganizers will be able again to mislead them." They clearly discern the intentions of the faction, and they stand astonished at the efforts which are made to sacrifice the peace and honor of the country, and with them the well earned fame of our illustrious Washington. "They will find to their (I hope indecisive) disgrace that the understandings of the people, of the United States are too enlightened to encourage future efforts to render them the instruments of their own ruin."

Extra of another letter, dated April 29.

"The disorganizers appear to be confounded, and (if the southern states co-operate with New-England) will receive a vital stab."

Extra of another letter from Boston, April 30.

"The most laudable and patriotic spirit pervades this place. In addition to the glorious proceedings of the town on Monday, which you will have received, the memorialists have joined in an address to every town and parish in the commonwealth. Yesterday and last night upwards of four hundred circular addresses, signed in behalf of the memorialists, by the Hon. Jonathan Mafon, Rev. Dr. Simeon Howard, Dr. John Warren, the Rev. Dr. Jeremy Belknap, the Hon. Thomas Dawes, and George R. Minot, Esq. have been sent by express. We have the happiest tidings from various parts of the commonwealth; and all the great landed interest is decidedly, almost to a man, in favor of a prompt execution of the treaty. In a few days you will see numerous petitions from almost every town in this state. New-Hampshire will join almost universally, and Connecticut has unquestionably gone before us. We have some disagreeable reports from New-York and your city; but they will be enveloped in the mighty mists from this quarter of the Union. The voice of the people, like that from Sinai, will be omnipotent—and their thunders must shake, if not destroy, all those who shall dare to tamper with their interests, or set at hazard the tranquility of their country. Not a murmur is

like the electric fluid, warms, animates and energizes, all ranks, degrees and conditions of citizens."

### (CIRCULAR.)

To the Free and Independent Citizens of Friends and Countrymen,

WE are now at a CRISIS in our National Affairs, awfully important and alarming. The HAPPINESS and SAFETY of our country is endangered, by an unhappy division in the National Councils—by the delay of a majority of the House of Representatives to concur in giving operation to the Treaty solemnly made by our Constituted Authorities with Great Britain. A Treaty, which the wisdom of the SENATE most deliberately approved; which our illustrious WASHINGTON, from the "conviction of his mind," has ratified as expedient and promotive of the best interests of our country; which he has proclaimed to be the "law of the land;" and "enjoined and required all persons bearing office, civil and military, within the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, to execute and observe the same accordingly."

Should the house persist to refuse their concurrence to give operation to that treaty, PEACE, with her smiling train of attendant blessings, may be expelled from our country; and WAR! HORRIBLE WAR! with all its varied and multiplied desolations be introduced in her stead. In such an event, our country, now the asylum of LIBERTY, and by all esteemed the most happy in the world, may shortly participate in the distresses and convulsions of Europe. It may experience soon a sad reverse of its present envied and happy situation; and exhibit a striking and sad lesson to the world, of the dire effects of being led by our passions, instead of following the dictates of reason.—If such be our present critical situation, such the alternative before us, it is impossible to doubt as to our choice.—We cannot hesitate to follow where WASHINGTON leads—we must prefer PEACE and PROSPERITY to War and Distress.

With these impressions, the enclosed memorial to Congress, praying for the execution of that Treaty, has been signed by more than 1300 citizens; and their doings and sentiments have been approved and adopted by the town at a meeting the most numerous perhaps ever known, and one specially called with the design to reprobate instead of approving. The details of their proceedings you will find in the enclosed printed paper, and the doings of several other towns, which have passed with a unanimity unknown on any former occasion.

As the object of these memorials is of the greatest national importance, and the sentiments of our brethren in the country will have much influence in promoting its attainment, we request your concurrence; persuaded, that with a union of interest, there will be a coincidence of feeling and opinion, in support of the laws and constitution, and in favor of a fair and honorable compliance with our national engagements.

In behalf of the Memorialists of Boston,

JON. MASON  
THOMAS DAWES  
SIMEON HOWARD  
JEREMY BELKNAP  
JOHN WARNER  
GEO. R. MINOT

Extra of a letter dated in Springfield, Massachusetts, April 30.

"At the supreme court which was holden last week in Northampton, the collection of people from every part of the county was considerable, and the unanimity expressed by all descriptions of citizens unexampled. The abolitionism and indeed horror produced by the attempts of the House to usurp the powers of the other departments of government may be conceived, but I cannot describe." "The people have hitherto neglected to petition from a belief that it was impossible a serious opposition could seriously be intended. That belief can no longer be entertained. The people will express their sentiments, which are you may be assured, more ardent and unanimous than they have been at any period since the year 1765."

Extra of a letter from a gentleman at Newport, in Rhode-Island, to his friend in this city, dated April 21st, 1796.

"WE have just heard here, that the House of Representatives have resolved that they will not make the requisite appropriations for carrying into effect the Treaty with Great Britain.—This seemed an event so improbable that many will not yet believe it. If it comes confirmed, we shall be in the greatest confusion and alarm here. I look upon such an event as pregnant with more portentous evils, than any that has ever occurred to our country. In fact I see no end to the series, or extent of the calamities to which it may not lead us. A war with Great Britain; a renewal of Indian hostilities and the destruction of our own government, with perhaps domestic or foreign usurpation will probably be the first fruits of this rash procedure.—God forbid, that the House should persist in the refusal—I cannot persuade myself to believe that they will dare do it.—If not a regard to their country a sense of personal danger I should expect would prevent it."

You may rest assured that the great body of the people of this State are sensible of the interest they have, in the preservation of the constitution and peace of the country, and make the proper discrimination between the friends and the foes of that interest. It is true that there is a party here who secretly rejoice in this temporary triumph of the anti-junto, but thank God! they are contemptible in their number, and in every other point of view."

Translated from the Gazette of the United States, from the Hamburg Gazette of Nov. 25.

Extra of a letter from Paris, Nov. 13.

"Perhaps it will not be amiss to impart you, my friend, some biographical traits of the present members of the Executive Directory of France. Larevellere Lepaux was a member of the constituent assembly and of the convention; a native

married, and rather of a sickly constitution. At the passing of sentence on the King, he acceded to the majority. By the revolution of May 31st, '93, he was declared an outlaw, and, on Thibadeau's motion, included in the decree of reception of Feb. 7th, 1795. He is a man of rare talents.

Rewbell, formerly an advocate at Collmar, in Alsace; one of the most active members of the constituent assembly and of the convention. He often acted as President, and in the committees of safety and security. During the process of the King and the siege of Mentz, he was in person with Merlin in that fortress; he also attended the army in La Vendee, and on the Rhine. He often counteracted the plans of the terrorists in the interior. It was him who negotiated the treaty of alliance with Holland, and signed the same; he also drew up the report on the pacific negotiation with Prussia, (in the committee) and it was with seven members of the committee, that he is now superseded in the Presidency by Letourneur.

Barras, formerly a colleague of Fieron, as a representative at Toulon and with the Italian army, also a member of the committee of safety, and designated by the decree of Feb. 22, 1795, to go on mission for the East-Indies.

Letourneur, from the department of Manche, served as an officer of engineers. With respect to that qualification, he was appointed a member of the military committee in La Vendee, as also in the Toulon fleet. At the passing of the sentence on the King, he stood on the side of the minority. He was twice President of the convention, and destined as a representative to the East-Indies, which mission was omitted.

Carnot was a member of the legislative body and of the convention, as also of the former and latter committee of safety.—A very able engineer officer. As early as 1793, he voted for the incorporation of Belgium, and for the amnesty in La Vendee."

## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 4.

Messrs. Bradbury, Kitchell, Kittera, Read, Sitgreaves, Brent, and Hartley, presented petitions in favor of the British treaty, and Mr. Christie one against it, which were ordered to lie upon the table.

Mr. Goodhue, chairman of the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill for the relief of Samuel Brown, another for the relief of Moses Miers, another for the erection of a Light house on Cape Cod, and one for the establishment of certain new ports of entry and delivery, which were severally twice read and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Goodhue also made a report on the petitions of certain custom house officers, recommending that they should lie over till the next session. Agreed to.

Mr. Nicholas, Chairman of the committee appointed to confer with a committee from the Senate, with respect to the business which remained necessary to be finished before the session ended, and when it would be proper to adjourn the same, reported it as the recommendation of that committee, that the session should be adjourned on the 20th of the present month. He also reported a list of business which was entitled to a preference.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee on the subject of post offices and post roads, which, having gone through, and made several amendments, the house took up the consideration of them, and the report referred to a select committee to bring in a bill or bills.

Mr. Sitgreaves, chairman of the committee appointed to consider upon the petition of certain attorneys respecting the holding of the district court of the U. States at Yorktown and Philadelphia, reported a recommendation that that part of the act which directs the sessions to be held alternately at Philadelphia and Yorktown, be repealed, &c. and some other regulations made. The report was agreed to, and a bill directed to be brought in.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole upon the report of the committee to whom was referred the message of the President, respecting the forming of the territory South of the river Ohio, into a new state by the name of the Tennessee, and several documents relative thereto having been read, the committee rose and had leave to sit again.

A message was received from the Senate informing the house that the Senate had agreed to the several bills for carrying into effect the four treaties lately concluded. Two trifling amendments were made in that for carrying into effect the treaty with Spain, which were taken up and agreed to.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill allowing a certain compensation for horses killed in battle, which having gone thro' the house took it up, and ordered it to be engrossed for a third reading. Adjourned.

## Landing this day,

From on board the brig Jefferson, Elihu E. Morrey,

Master, from St. Croix.

PRIME SUGAR and } in Hogheads.

RUM

50,000 lb. GREEN COFFEE in 450 Bags.

Also, by a former importation,

120,000 Coffee, in 40 Hds.

25 Barrels, For Sale by

John Wilcocks,

Tun Alley, South Wharves.

May 5

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

At Benjamin Davies's Book-store, No 68

High Street,

The Political Censor,

Or, MONTHLY REVIEW,

For APRIL.

Of the most interesting Political Occurrences.

By PETER PORCUPINE.