

RUFUS KING, Esq. is nominated by the President of the United States Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Court of London, and DAVID HUMPHREYS, Esq. to the Court of Madrid.

TURNPIKE TRAVELLING.

On Monday last the Philadelphia and Lancaster Stage commenced the route to go through in one day. The stage left Lancaster at 5 o'clock, P.M. with 10 Passengers, and arrived in this city at 5 o'clock A. M. This, we understand, was performed with ease and convenience.—The passengers stopped to Breakfast and Dine upon the road.

Much may be expected from the Turnpike road when repairs and broad wheels make it more perfect, if so great expedition can be made in its present imperfect state.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Aurora contains articles of BRITISH AMITY. Has the Editor of that paper, in his zeal for our neutral rights, noticed the petition of WALTER STEWART, and fifty others, Merchants, of Philadelphia, who complain that the French have seized their property in the West Indies, to the amount of two millions of Dollars? Is this FRENCH FRATERNITY?

The Toasts of the Tammany Society exhibit Jacobinism in its naked deformity. Truly is it said, 'When the Wine is in the Wit is out.' Until each man had begun to quaff his second bottle, would all prudence and decency have left the Club? Yet so it was. Third toast, The Constitution of the United States. Three Cheers. Fourth Toast, The French Republic. NINE CHEERS. Look at these drinkers—they are our patriots. Three times the applause to the French Republic that they can afford to our own Constitution! Such patriots properly omitted the name of WASHINGTON. Well did a Virginia treaty memorial complain that foreign predilections have too much sway. Such patriots combine to carry elections, and alas with success in some instances.

Volunteer. "A Plentiful Harvest in Germany, and may the French help to take it in." Excellent. This is their idea of the cause of French liberty. The liberty to "reap where they have not sown." Such a sentiment is worthy of Jacobins. A government of plunder deserves three times as many cheers from them as a free constitution of equal laws, and settled order, which forbids even the French to take in the husbandman's harvest.

In the Volunteer Toasts, Mr. Swanwick and "THE POLITICAL PROGRESS" are connected in the same line—and where is the uniteness of this connection?

While anti-treaty mobs, &c. were employed, and in some instances no doubt tried to bully the President into a refusal of his signature of the ratification, and to browbeat and confound the friends of all order and government, it seemed for a time as if the merits of the bargain were not to be defended. The system of terror was established, and men of good dispositions who hate brawling and dissipation seemed to be effectually intimidated. They shrunk from the subject in its mass, and contented themselves with saying—the treaty is bad, but it must be faithfully observed.

Let such men learn from the event that a bolder course of plain dealing will better comport with manly principles as well as the public good.

In the debate on the merits of the Treaty has any plausible objection been omitted—and has any one passed unanswered? The public and especially the candid opposers are invited to read the debates.—They will be satisfied that the treaty is a good one, by far the best commercial treaty the United States ever made. Nothing is sacrificed and something is obtained.

After this triumph of truth over prejudice, let our over-prudent shy good men be induced when another violent party clamor is raised (and party will raise fifty such) to take their ground with sincerity and decision. Let them tell the multitude of credulous well designing clamorers that they are misled, that facts and principles are not as have been represented to them by party.

Had this manly plain language been held on the first treacherous publication of the treaty, the clamor would not have been so loud, nor would it have been in the power of party to keep it up so long. It has had its day, and the objections are shadows which have shortened as the sun approached the Zenith, and will entirely disappear before his vertical rays. It is not in the power of party, however desirable to stop the sunshine.

A memorial from the County of Westmoreland in Virginia expresses a dread that the house will be too much swayed by foreign predilections. A writer in the Aurora of the 16th remarks upon this and other parts of the memorial with great asperity. He says this is a libel, the words are not decent and respectful. But, Mr. remarker, pray tell us, whether on the supposition that they are true, they would amount to a libel? There is no harm in a mere supposition. Suppose for instance, many members avow that a treaty with England will offend France, and therefore they will struggle to the last minute to reject it, would you say that such men were too much swayed by foreign predilections? Perhaps the Westmoreland petitioners read this most fascinating and abject of all objections in the papers; for a thousand lies get into print, as every reader of the Aurora will allow. And if such a statement of the debates has reached Westmoreland, it is some excuse for those distant citizens, if all that is honor, all that is American in them sickened in their souls at the reading. They would think it high time to use plain dealing with their own members at least—too much infinitely if we must look the dust before France or any other power. Was there or was there not two years ago a call for money by the late French Minister when he did not want it, and when our treasury had it not? Did or did not certain members, whole patriotism was given to the

Convention with the shoe-buckles and other trinkets unfit—that we ought to pay the sum demanded and rejoice in the opportunity to prefer the French cause to our own interest? A certain party spoke for several years in no other strain. And what is the strain? Such as our farmers will applaud? No, the applauses are to come from the tribunes not from Westmoreland.

MRS. OLDMIXON'S BENEFIT

This deserving member of the Theatrical corps has made a most judicious selection for her Benefit.—Novelty, Variety, Harmony, and Humour, unite to excite curiosity.

A rich repast of entertainment may justly be anticipated without fear of disappointment; and a doubt cannot be entertained, that an overflowing house will testify the public sense of those exertions to please, which have always distinguished the public exhibitions of Mrs. OLDMIXON.

The following animated sketch of certain Modern Philosophers, is extracted from Mr. Burke's Letter to a Noble Lord, just published.

These Philosophers are fanatics; independent of any interest, which if it operated alone would make them much more tractable, they are carried with such a headlong rage towards every desperate trial, that they would sacrifice the whole human race to the slightest of their experiments. I am better able to enter into the character of this description of men than the noble Duke can be, I have lived long and variously in the world. Without any considerable pretensions to literature in myself, I have aspired to the love of letters. I have lived for a great many years in habitudes with those who professed them. I can form a tolerable estimate of what is likely to happen from a character, chiefly dependent for fame and fortune, on knowledge and talent, as well in its morbid and perverted state, as in that which is found and natural. Naturally men formed and finished are the first gifts of Providence to the World. But when they have once thrown off the fear of God, which was in all ages too often the case, and the fear of man, which is now the case, and when in that state they come to understand one another, and to act in corps, a more dreadful calamity cannot arise out of Hell to scourge mankind. Nothing can be conceived more hard than the heart of a thorough-bred metaphysician. It comes nearer to the cold malignity of a wicked spirit than to the frailty and passion of a man. It is like that of the principle of Evil himself, incorporeal, pure, unmixed, dephlegmated, defecated evil. It is no easy operation to eradicate humanity from the human breast. What Shakespeare calls "the compunctious visitings of nature," will sometimes knock at their hearts, and protest against their murderous speculations. But they have a mean of compounding with their nature. Their humanity is not dissolved. They only give it a long prorogation. They are ready to declare, that they do not think two thousand years too long a period for the good that they pursue. It is remarkable, that they never see any way to their projected good but by the road of some evil. Their imagination is not fatigued, with the contemplation of human suffering through the wild waste of centuries, added to centuries, of misery and delolation. Their humanity is as their horizon—and, like the horizon, it always flies before them. The geometricians, and the chymists bring, the one from the dry bones of their diagrams, and the other from the foot of their furnaces, dispositions that make them worse than indifferent about those feelings and habitudes, which are the supports of the moral world. Ambition is come upon them suddenly; they are intoxicated with it, and it has rendered them fearless of the danger, which may from thence arise to others or to themselves. These philosophers, consider men in their experiments, no more than they do mice in an air pump, or in a recipient of mephitick gas.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, May 17.

IMPORTANT.

The following Extract of a letter from Paris has come through a channel which gives sufficient title to attention to be published. We do not, however, vouch for the authenticity of the information it contains. Indeed the conduct described is so atrocious, as it respects those of our own Citizens, who are implicated in the charge, and the unkindness and imprudence of the views ascribed to the French government, are so glaring, that the information is rendered almost incredible. It seems impossible that any American citizens could be so lost to all sense of virtue and duty, as to have endeavored to bring upon their country, to great an evil, and it seems less improbable, that the government of France should so far forget our rights as an independent nation, and so unmindful of the spirit and genius of freedom, as to be disposed to follow the pernicious advice, slated to have been given—a conduct that could not fail to excite universal indignation in this country, and to dissolve all the ties between it and France. Time and events will however probably explain. Minerva.

Extract of a letter from an American citizen, dated Paris, Feb. 14th, 1796.

"Could you imagine, my dear Sir, that any American citizens could be so abandoned as to invite France to attempt, by coercion, to prevent the free exercise of the judgment of our country concerning its own interests, and to awe it into a surrender of its own opinion to the mandate of a foreign country? Yet so the fact undoubtedly is. Influential men on your side of the water, have invited the French government to speak to ours a decided language against the execution of the treaty with Great Britain, and even to go so far, as to claim our guarantee of the French West-Indies; placing before us the alternative of war with France or Great Britain. The idea has been listened to by the government, and it has been in contemplation to send a new Minister with a fleet to carry the plan into effect; tho' I am inclined to hope that it has been recently laid aside. The extreme embarrassments of the affairs of their country, especially with re-

gard to its finances, and more serious reflections on the hazard of driving us into an election to take side with Great Britain, as well from the exposed state of our commerce, as from the resentment which so dictatorial a conduct would naturally inspire, have at last produced a halt, and, I trust, that the hesitation which has begun, will end in a resolution not to risk so unjust and so mad a proceeding. Would to Heaven that the war was at an end! for we shall not be safe from the machinations of this wicked portion of the globe till that event takes place—justice and morality have fled from Europe—but alas! are they flying from America also? I dare not trust to this mode of conveyance the persons supposed to be the authors of this nefarious plot. But a few months may enable me to make the disclosure with more certainty, where I can do it with perfect safety."

Arrivals at this Port.

Table listing ship arrivals from various ports including Brig Unity, Ship America, and Brig Essex.

CHARLESTON, May 9.

On Friday evening, the armed schooner Les Droits d'Homme, citizenza Martinot, commander, belonging to the French republic, arrived here from a cruise, during which she captured the ship Ann, Davidson, from Jamaica, bound to Glasgow, loaded with logwood; as this ship was coming over the Bar on Saturday morning, she struck on Stone's Breaker, and was lost.

Capt. Rea left Martinique, the 12th of April, accounts were received there of the British troops and fleet having sailed from Barbadoes, on the 10th; their destination was kept secret, though it was generally believed they were going against St. Lucia and Guadeloupe.

A gentleman who came passenger in the Andromache, informs, that several of the American claims for depredations committed in the West-Indies had been determined on by the lords of appeals in London; in every instance, the decision was in favor of the American owner.

May 10.

The British vice consul, in this city, having prayed the circuit court of the United States, to stay the sale of the ship Amity, a prize to the French cruiser Leo, as being in contravention to stipulations contained in the 24th article of the treaty lately made with Great Britain; the chief Justice of the United States heard counsel on the petition, yesterday, at his chambers in this city; Mr. Pringle, on the side of the captors; Mr. Marshall for the consul. After hearing the arguments of these gentlemen, he granted an injunction to stay the sale until a farther hearing could be had at the circuit court, to be held at Columbia, on the 12th inst.

Arrived at this Port.

Table listing ship arrivals including Ship Andromache, Brig Franklin, and Sloop General Gunn.

SAVANNAH, May 3.

Last week came on at the Federal Court in this city, before Judge Ellsworth and a very respectable jury, the long contested cause between Hunt, Stallings and Co. and Birch and Ouvry, when after a full investigation, the deed of assignment was fully established; and there appearing a large balance due Birch and Ouvry, the jury without hesitation, gave a verdict in favor of Birch and Ouvry, with full costs of suit.

BALTIMORE, May 17.

Yesterday arrived, the ship Swift Packet, Capt. Malcolm in 20 days from Jeremie. Capt. M. informs, that the brig Dispatch, Capt. Donaldson, sailed from Jeremie, for this port, one day before him, that after being about three leagues out, capt. Donaldson discovered, that he had omitted to bring his papers, he immediately proceeded back to Jeremie in his boat for them, but on his return, found his brig had been carried off by a privateer; to whence he could not tell, but went in pursuit of her.

DUBLIN, March 24.

Several necessary alterations are making at Malton house, in the county of Wicklow, by orders of Lord Fitzwilliam; and we hear, that his Lordship means to come over to this kingdom in the course of a few months, and to make Ireland hereafter chiefly his residence.

In what point of view the determination of the esteemed Earl Fitzwilliam to reside in this country is considered, it must operate as a most national advantage. The expenditure of his princely fortune alone, would be an object of no small moment; but the splendid example which he must furnish of private and public virtues in a time so barren of both, is more an object of popular expectation. The presence of such a man, elevated as he is, by manners, principles and property, far above the undertakers of government for some years past in this country, would have been a salutary check and controul upon their pernicious measures.

Hart, the unfortunate boy, who was executed on Saturday last for high treason, through the whole of his awful situation, from his arraignment to being launched into eternity, exhibited a fortitude worthy a better cause. On the morning of his trial, his life was offered him on condition of his pleading guilty; his counsel advised him to accept of it; but he refused, alleging as a reason that the part of the charge which stated a conspiracy to murder the protestants was false. After sentence hopes of life were offered him, if he would discover who were his accomplices as a defender; he ac-

to the discovery which was desired. The same constancy accompanied him to the fatal board. He looked on the apparatus of destruction, the head's man with his naked axe and long knife, who stood before him, and the rope by which he was to be strangled with astonishing unconcern. He addressed the crowd in a loud voice from the platform; thanked the sheriff first, for his humanity, desired their prayers, acknowledged that he was a defender and declared that part of what his prosecutor swore was true, and part false; when his cap was pulled over his face, and without any symptom of fear, he was plunged into eternity.

The allies of Longford ended on Friday, at which eight persons were capitally convicted for the murder of Mr. Harman—Gorman who fired the fatal shot, was ordered from the dock to immediate execution. The rest suffered on Saturday, before an amazing crowd of spectators. These unhappy wretches acknowledged the justice of their sentence, and died with contrition.

The solemnity of their trial, which lasted three days, the exertion of their counsel, and the admirable patience and humanity of their judge made a deep impression upon the people.

Mrs. Harman was examined as a witness; the contrast between her agitation upon the trial, and her uncommon fortitude during the attack upon her husband, affected the court, the jury, and all that were present, with the strong emotions of pity and admiration.

It is to be regretted that a rooted animosity to the Irish name, character, language, and we may add interests, should so often manifest itself in the public conduct and measures of those identical men who are in the receipt of princely revenues from this abused people.

The late idea of disfranchising every subject of whatever extent or tenure his landed property might be, who spoke only Irish, was one of those fetiches with which a pettifogger would naturally seek to undo the work of a legislature intent upon promoting the harmony of a nation. In vain would the sovereign have recommended this restitution to the catholic body, and in vain would parliament have granted it, if by a clause in an election bill, their joint act was rendered a dead letter to more than two thirds of the people. Thus by a master stroke the pains and penalties, which have just been taken off the old Irish religion, were to have been transferred to the old Irish language!

The unfortunate native Irish for more than six hundred years have preserved both their language and religion, through the ruinous persecutions and oppressions which they have endured during that time. That many of them are in a state of ignorance, and the uncivilization which is a necessary consequence of it, is too true; the laws at once cut off learning and property in their descent, and left them heirs to nothing but poverty, ignorance and oppression. The wonder therefore is that under the scourge of so diabolical a policy they have not degenerated more; they yet possess courage and muscular strength equal to the inhabitants of any nation; they furnish the best materials for fleets and armies; they have nothing to give to the empire, but their hearts and their services; and yet they are doomed day after day to experience new slights, injuries, and insults.

FORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Table listing ship arrivals at Fort of Philadelphia including Brig Polly, Sloop Lark, and Ship Criterion.

STOCKS.

Table listing stock prices for various items like Six per Cent, Three per Cent, and Bank United States.

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Mr. AMES'S SPEECH

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