

completely given up. It has been regularly announced to the principal officers engaged in it, that Ministers have come to this determination; and it is also known that general Sir Charles Stewart is going out to succeed Earl Balcarras, as commander in chief of Jamaica, an appointment which will give confidence to every person connected with that valuable island; and he is to take with him a number of troops from Gibraltar and Minorca which are to be replaced by the troops now embarked here.

April 20.

The following is given as a sketch of the political line of conduct pursued by Sir Sidney Smith, from his first arrival in Turkey till the signing of the Convention which obliged the French to evacuate Egypt.

On his arrival at Alexandria, he did not find the least preparation for the expedition to Egypt. Obligated to depart before the 1st of May, he left, on coming to Alexandria, the danger of Gezzar Pacha, at Acre, and flew to his assistance. A delay of eight days would have reduced Gezzar to the necessity of abandoning the city and the country, and transporting his treasures to Constantinople. The succours sent by the Porte did not appear before Acre until the 5th day of the siege. The Turkish commanders having succeeded in uniting different corps instead of hemming in Buonaparte after raising the siege of Acre, as they might easily have done, suffered him to carry the important point of El Ardeh in his retreat. — Mulla Pacha, the Pacha of Acre, jealous of Sir Sidney Smith, refusing to attach Diemetra, where the commodore had such an understanding as would have secured the capture of the city, was afterwards cut to pieces by Buonaparte at Aboukir. Add to this that during the siege of Acre he frequently ran the greatest risk of his life from that general, which owed to him its safety; — that the Lord Gezzar whom he delivered, afterwards calumniated, and who had to have his life finished; that at Cyprus, where he opposed an insurrection, which would have deprived the Porte of all the resources which it expended on that island, they presumed to refuse him provision for his crews. After the affair of Aboukir, being deprived of subsistence, he could not obtain it from the Turkish squadron in order to enable him to continue the blockade of Alexandria, and that for the purpose of being supplied he was obliged to proceed to Rhodes. It was during his absence that Buonaparte made his escape. A new expedition against Diemetra, concerted with Sid Aly-Bey, failed for want of subordination in the Turkish troops, of which no more could be landed than 800, who were immediately cut to pieces by cavalry infinitely superior.

At length the army of the Grand Vizier arrived in Syria. His march afforded only continual scenes of desolation, disorder, pillage, fires, &c. Gezzar refused to join him; forbid him to take his route through Acre; and prohibited the drafts of his discipline from furnishing him with provisions. I would be easy for the enemy to have destroyed that army of 30,000 men, undisciplined and unacquainted, by a third part of a consistent, veteran, and of woman. Happily, Buonaparte, unable to spare his fleet, and in want of every thing, conceived the project of an escape, and to that purpose engaged in a negotiation, through the mediation of Mulla Pacha, made prisoner at Aboukir. This is the negotiation which Keber continued, and which ended in the capitulation given in our paper of this day.

April 24.

It is stated, in letters by the Dublin mail, of the 8th instant, which arrived yesterday morning, that the five prisoners confined in the jails of Kilmalsham and Newgate, have received official intimation, that government have no objection to any leaving Ireland, and settling in any country not at war with his Majesty. Some of them are, in consequence of the notice, preparing to depart for America. It has, however, been declared, that they will not be suffered to remain for a single day large in the country.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, April 29. A message from the Lords informed the house, that the lords had agreed to the bill for granting a bounty on the importation of oats; the bill for allowing the importation of goods from America in neutral vessels; and several private bills, without amendment.

DUBLIN, April 18.

Wednesday the loan for this year of 1,500,000 was dispensed of at the castle. The terms proposed were, to give a debenture bearing an interest of five per cent. to the person offering to take the least quantity of debentures, bearing five per cent. and payable in 1802. The bidders were Messrs. Bogle, French and Burrows, of London, who offered to take 111,000,000; Messrs. Lake, White and Duffin, who offered to take 91,150,000; and Mr. White, who offered to take 81,150,000. The interest to be paid by the public will be 5.94. per cent. viz. For every hundred pounds, at 5 per cent. debenture: £90 5 5 5 0 Ditto treasury bills, 4 15 0 0 9

£ 100 00 £ 59

We have no doubt, that as the completion of the great question of the Union shall become more and more certain, this bargain will become more & more advantageous to Mr. White; nothing but the strong expectations entertained of the success of this measure, could have raised the Irish funds in such a degree of value; or ensure to the country so fortunate a competition of wealthy bidders.

BRITISH SUMMARY.

Of the Act of Parliament allowing the Bounty on Wheat, Flour and Rice.

ON WHEAT. From any part of Europe, south of Cape Finisterre, the Mediterranean, Africa, his Majesty's colonies, or in the United States of America, or from Archangel; a bounty per qr. whenever the general average price of British Wheat, published weekly in the London Gazette, is less than 9s. per quarter—equal to a difference of such average price and such rate of 9s. per qr.

From any of the ports of the Baltic, Germany or north of the Texel, whenever the said average price is less than 9s. per qr. equal to a difference between such average price, & such rate of 8s. per quarter.

ON FINE WHEATEN FLOUR. A bounty per sack of 28-lb. avoirdupois weight, and in proportion for a greater or less quantity from any of his Majesty's colonies, or in the United States of America, whenever said average price of wheat is less than 100s. per quarter—equal to the difference between such average price and such rate of 100s. per qr.—From any other country equal to 4/5ths of the bounty payable on a quarter of wheat imported at such time from every such country respectively.

ON RICE. Whenever the current price of rice imported into this kingdom, to be ascertained by the prices in the London market shall be less than 11. 15s. od. per cwt. a bounty equal to the difference between such current price, and 11. 15s. od. per every cwt. on every supposed weight of rice which shall be imported.

The above bounties are payable only on such wheat, wheaten flour, or rice, as may be imported before the first day of October 1800, except satisfactory proof can be given that the vessels set sail in such time as they could, in the ordinary course of their voyages, have arrived by that time. In which case the bounty will extend until the 15th day of Oct. 1800.

Bounty to be allowed on the wheat and wheaten flour, to be ascertained by the prices published in the London Gazette, two weeks after importation.

PARIS, April 14.

Extract of a letter.

For some days past, there have been rumours of a plot against the government. There does not appear to be any foundation for them, but they obtained very general circulation. Before the 18th Brumaire, the people were as incredulous on the subject of conspiracies as they now are credulous. The rumours, however, of a new plot have been circulated with astonishing rapidity. At each step it was enriched by fresh circumstances, and for two or three days it formed the whole conversation of Paris. The director had accustom'd the public to laugh at all these plots with which they were so frequently assailed; to which they never failed to have recourse whenever they wanted to increase their power: they made use of it to show, that it became an object of ridicule. But the present government does not seem to be in want of such a resource. Yet it cannot be denied that the facility of the present system is in a great degree connected with the life of the first magistracy, and the public are naturally alarmed at the idea of a conspiracy which would culminate in the chief magistracy being successful. — The mind of man is perhaps inclined to credit that which it dreads: and it does even now: has some kind of foundation. An event happens, of which the cause is unknown—the errors of imagination are substituted for truth: we had not heard for a long time of imprisonment; and those terms, which had been so long accustom'd, were become almost obsolete. It was known that the government did not love acts of rigour, and that they had never had recourse to measures of severity. At a once it is said, that some persons had been sent to the temple; this was enough to induce a supposition, that they must be the authors of a conspiracy. Now we know who the persons arrested are, and the cause of their arrests the tale of a plot, has fallen to the ground. Whilst these rumours were in circulation, the chief confidant of himself every where with the same confidence and serenity. He assisted at the fittings of the institute without pomp, without guards, without any of those pretensions which fear would have adopted. He went on foot, and without any retinue to the theatre. It is a pity that these rumours were spread for no purpose. There are men who do not love tranquillity, and who would live amidst intrigues, and the storms and shocks of parties; they cannot consent to forget their animosities, to abandon their hatred, and lie down in peace and repose. They flatter themselves that they would be able to agitate the minds of the people by fresh alarms; they flatter themselves in the impression which they had made, and to see how their falsehoods would be credited. They would wish that the government should feel apprehensions, and become gloomy and distrustful. They want to revive certain ideas—They know that these rumours, even though they may be contradicted in the interior, are circulated at a distance abroad. They desire to represent to foreigners the government as surrounded with enemies, and in the midst of all sorts, ready to strike a blow whenever they have an opportunity. Instead of wishing to draw the picture of a mild, peaceful and patriotic administration, they offer to the eyes of Europe the image of a tyrant authority, not secure, not strong, whose enemies are dangerous, secret, and whose existence is a problem. This is the loudest clamour which have preceded the occurrence of fresh plots and conspiracies—rumours which are actually a source of foundation. In the lap of pleasure we have no time to weave plots and to form conspiracies. A politician is now at Paris a rare character, and in the coffee houses & the public places which formerly resounded with nothing but political declamations and eternal harangues about the rights of man and constitutional codes, we hear more but the sighs of the delights of the last night, the return of mad music, the Rancmar to the theatre Francaise, and the Promenade de l'Esplanade. The carnival at Paris has given an impulsive and example to all France, and masked balls are given from the capital to Quimper-Cotentin. We shall soon see masked here as long as the people do at Venice: but it must be confessed that the language and conversation which used to form the chief grace of the masquerades before the revolution is absolutely lost—What is become of the benighted and mean of gallantry which constituted the charm of those nocturnal amusements? Gone, all gone! it will return with the return of tranquillity and peace when the revolution shall be known to be at an end and when the government shall have acquired more stability and security.

YORK, (Penn.) June 4. Thursday last, the President of the United States, attended by his secretary, Mr Shaw, arrived here on his way to the Federal City. He was met on his approach by the cavalry, commanded by lieutenant Fisher, & captain Gossler's light infantry, and escorted to town, where he was received by the inhabitants, with ringing of bells and other demonstrations of respect.

Next morning the officers of the corporation, accompanied by a great number of citizens, waited upon his excellency and presented the following address:

His Excellency JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States, &c. &c. Sir.

The corporation and inhabitants of the borough of York beg leave to express the pleasure they feel upon the arrival of the chief magistrate known and of which Mr. Callender of the union. Your presence strengthens in our grateful remembrance, your many, faithful, and important public services; and while we are gratified with beholding you amongst us permit us to express our grateful feelings, excited by a justly appreciating sense, of those virtues, that patriotism and integrity, which has rendered you a most distinguished blessing, and benefactor to your country. As your past life has been so successfully devoted to the service of the American people, it is our fondest hope that heaven may long continue to add still more to the happiness and respectability of the republic which you have been so greatly instrumental in rearing.

Accept of our warmest wishes for your personal welfare and safe return.

JOHN EDDIE, Chief Burgess.

To which he returned an answer as follows:

To the Corporation and Inhabitants of the Borough of York, FELLOW CITIZENS.

I received with much thankfulness, this friendly address. In revisiting the great counties of Lancaster and York, after an interval of three and twenty years, I have, only received pleasure from the civility of the people, which have deserved my acknowledgements, but much higher delight, from the various evidences of their happiness and prosperity. The multiplication of inhabitants, the increase of industry for utility, convenience and ornament, and the exactness of the present of the lot have sweetly given to the appearance of the land, and in the countries, where art, skill and industry have been exhausted, in giving the highest blessings to the cultivation of the lands for many hundred years.

In return for your kind wishes, I pray for the confirmation and extension to you and your posterity of every blessing you enjoy.

JOHN ADAMS.

Shortly afterwards the President proceeded on his journey, escorted by the same military corps which met him on his arrival.

It is said that his Excellency the President is going to the Federal City, to make some arrangements respecting the removal of the federal government to that place.

FICHMUND, June 6.

Callender.

The trial of JAMES THOMPSON CALLENDER, for sedition, took place on Tuesday last, in the circuit court of the United States. This being the first instance of the kind in this state, excited great curiosity; the house was crowded with spectators at an early hour from every quarter. The trial was opened at a quarter of twelve, and continued till six, when the jury retired, and after some deliberation, brought in a verdict—GUILTY.

The succeeding day at a clock the traveller appeared at the bar to receive his sentence. Judge Chase after making some observations on the case, pronounced the sentence of death, and recommended most solemnly, that the constitutional mode of execution should be used.

which constituted the charm of those nocturnal amusements? Gone, all gone! it will return with the return of tranquillity and peace when the revolution shall be known to be at an end and when the government shall have acquired more stability and security.

YORK, (Penn.) June 4. Thursday last, the President of the United States, attended by his secretary, Mr Shaw, arrived here on his way to the Federal City. He was met on his approach by the cavalry, commanded by lieutenant Fisher, & captain Gossler's light infantry, and escorted to town, where he was received by the inhabitants, with ringing of bells and other demonstrations of respect.

Next morning the officers of the corporation, accompanied by a great number of citizens, waited upon his excellency and presented the following address:

His Excellency JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States, &c. &c. Sir.

The corporation and inhabitants of the borough of York beg leave to express the pleasure they feel upon the arrival of the chief magistrate known and of which Mr. Callender of the union. Your presence strengthens in our grateful remembrance, your many, faithful, and important public services; and while we are gratified with beholding you amongst us permit us to express our grateful feelings, excited by a justly appreciating sense, of those virtues, that patriotism and integrity, which has rendered you a most distinguished blessing, and benefactor to your country. As your past life has been so successfully devoted to the service of the American people, it is our fondest hope that heaven may long continue to add still more to the happiness and respectability of the republic which you have been so greatly instrumental in rearing.

Accept of our warmest wishes for your personal welfare and safe return.

JOHN EDDIE, Chief Burgess.

To which he returned an answer as follows:

To the Corporation and Inhabitants of the Borough of York, FELLOW CITIZENS.

I received with much thankfulness, this friendly address. In revisiting the great counties of Lancaster and York, after an interval of three and twenty years, I have, only received pleasure from the civility of the people, which have deserved my acknowledgements, but much higher delight, from the various evidences of their happiness and prosperity. The multiplication of inhabitants, the increase of industry for utility, convenience and ornament, and the exactness of the present of the lot have sweetly given to the appearance of the land, and in the countries, where art, skill and industry have been exhausted, in giving the highest blessings to the cultivation of the lands for many hundred years.

In return for your kind wishes, I pray for the confirmation and extension to you and your posterity of every blessing you enjoy.

JOHN ADAMS.

Shortly afterwards the President proceeded on his journey, escorted by the same military corps which met him on his arrival.

It is said that his Excellency the President is going to the Federal City, to make some arrangements respecting the removal of the federal government to that place.

FICHMUND, June 6.

Callender.

The trial of JAMES THOMPSON CALLENDER, for sedition, took place on Tuesday last, in the circuit court of the United States. This being the first instance of the kind in this state, excited great curiosity; the house was crowded with spectators at an early hour from every quarter. The trial was opened at a quarter of twelve, and continued till six, when the jury retired, and after some deliberation, brought in a verdict—GUILTY.

The succeeding day at a clock the traveller appeared at the bar to receive his sentence. Judge Chase after making some observations on the case, pronounced the sentence of death, and recommended most solemnly, that the constitutional mode of execution should be used.

redress, whereby a law might be deemed a grievance, addressed himself to the prisoner, to inform him of the determination of the court— which was, that he be fined in the sum of 200 dollars, imprisoned nine months, and be bound over in the penalty of 1200 dollars, during the term of two years, for his good behaviour—himself in the sum of 500, and to find two securities for 300 dollars each.

We hope and trust that this prosecution may have the desired effect, in deterring others from any attempt to violate the laws of our country—under which banner rests ALL that is dear to us.

Judge Chase, when about to pass sentence on Mr. Callender, observed that his offence against the laws were great, and that it was aggravated by its having been willfully committed. He told Mr. Callender that he seemed to be a man of some information, and by no means destitute of good understanding; that with respect, he must have known that

Mr. Adams was far from deserving the character which he had given him; that it was a great general error on the arrival of the chief magistrate known and of which Mr. Callender of the union. Your presence strengthens in our grateful remembrance, your many, faithful, and important public services; and while we are gratified with beholding you amongst us permit us to express our grateful feelings, excited by a justly appreciating sense, of those virtues, that patriotism and integrity, which has rendered you a most distinguished blessing, and benefactor to your country. As your past life has been so successfully devoted to the service of the American people, it is our fondest hope that heaven may long continue to add still more to the happiness and respectability of the republic which you have been so greatly instrumental in rearing.

Accept of our warmest wishes for your personal welfare and safe return.

JOHN EDDIE, Chief Burgess.

To which he returned an answer as follows:

To the Corporation and Inhabitants of the Borough of York, FELLOW CITIZENS.

I received with much thankfulness, this friendly address. In revisiting the great counties of Lancaster and York, after an interval of three and twenty years, I have, only received pleasure from the civility of the people, which have deserved my acknowledgements, but much higher delight, from the various evidences of their happiness and prosperity. The multiplication of inhabitants, the increase of industry for utility, convenience and ornament, and the exactness of the present of the lot have sweetly given to the appearance of the land, and in the countries, where art, skill and industry have been exhausted, in giving the highest blessings to the cultivation of the lands for many hundred years.

In return for your kind wishes, I pray for the confirmation and extension to you and your posterity of every blessing you enjoy.

JOHN ADAMS.

Shortly afterwards the President proceeded on his journey, escorted by the same military corps which met him on his arrival.

It is said that his Excellency the President is going to the Federal City, to make some arrangements respecting the removal of the federal government to that place.

FICHMUND, June 6.

Callender.

The trial of JAMES THOMPSON CALLENDER, for sedition, took place on Tuesday last, in the circuit court of the United States. This being the first instance of the kind in this state, excited great curiosity; the house was crowded with spectators at an early hour from every quarter. The trial was opened at a quarter of twelve, and continued till six, when the jury retired, and after some deliberation, brought in a verdict—GUILTY.

The succeeding day at a clock the traveller appeared at the bar to receive his sentence. Judge Chase after making some observations on the case, pronounced the sentence of death, and recommended most solemnly, that the constitutional mode of execution should be used.