poverty. Let this serve to give the house some idea of the boasted prosperity of the country ; and I might cite many cases still stronger from Birmingham, &c.—Need I offer any more, every man must see and feel the pressing distress of the people, and upon that ground I appeal to them to support my motion for enquiry as to the cause, and to devise an adequate remedy. We have often been told that we were giving up a part of our property to preserve the remainder, but we have given up one half, and what security have we for the remainder, if the war is to continue ? We were also told that we were giving up a part of our liberty and the constitution to secure the remainder ; But what portion of political freedom is secure, or indeed what can survive the extraordinary influence derived to the crown from the collection of such an immense revenue ? The influence which the crown received under the guidance of the late ministers, was not collateral but direct. In every department of the government, some addition was made to the power of the executive.—The Liberty of the press has been utterly destroyed. The Right hon. gentleman opposite to me has been perpetually declaiming against innovation, and pouring forth his invectives against Jacobinism—but I must consider him as a jacobin, who has unsettled and disturbed every thing held sacred in the country. He objected to reform as a dangerous change, but he has produced changes infinitely more dangerous : He has added 100 members to this house, and 80 to the Lords, created by his own recommendation, in addition to the 30 derived from the Union. The influence of the crown is become enormous in the Upper House. It is a fact, that all the ancient Peers in the country, who do not hold places or pensions are in the minority. What expedient or violence of Jacobinism has not the right hon. gentleman resorted to ; has he not had recourse to acquisition, &c. in Ireland. This brings me to the consideration of this important branch of the Empire ; I am as much a friend as any man to that maxim, that the two countries should stand or fall together. In a question, therefore, to consider the state of the nation, Ireland must be included. Since the recal of Earl Fitzwilliam from the government of that country, it has been a theatre of such scenes, as must alarm every friend to the British empire, as must shock the feelings of humanity—as must excite the horror of every man who loves his fellow creatures. I do not believe it, whatever any libeller of the Irish people may say, that they are fond of bloodshed ; the government, if I am well informed, set them the example : The provocation was violent, and the revenge may have been dreadful ; but the original guilt was in the system pursued by the government, and so well assured at length were the late Ministers, of the impolicy of that system, that they had determined, I understand, to substitute a measure of conciliation for the system of coercion. That measure is said to be the extension of certain remaining privileges to the Catholics—a measure which Lord Cornwallis represented to the British Cabinet, as necessary to prevent Ireland from being deluged with blood ; and yet the now Ministers came into office for the avowed purpose of keeping up the system of coercion and injustice. The change of Ministers is certainly very extraordinary. The late Ministers opened the session ; there was no mention of Catholic Emancipation in the King's Speech. Did Ministers feel the measure necessary then, or did the conviction of the necessity for it spring up in an instant ? These are things they are bound to explain. I am far from saying, that their inability to carry any measure they deemed essential to the public safety would not justify them in resigning their situations, but I am suprised at the manner of their proceedings ; it looks rather as if they were not over-anxious for the success of the measure ; but wished to convert the Catholics into a party for their support. There is a mystery in the whole affair which demands an explanation, and should induce the House to go into an enquiry. The extraordinary publication I have alluded to from the castle, states, that though the measure was desired by the Ministers, innumerable obstacles stood in the way of its accomplishment. What are those obstacles ? There was a majority in the Cabinet in favour of it ; then it follows that it was opposed by the King. I know it is unusual and ungracious to introduce his Majesty's name into the debates of this house, but the necessity exists, and let those that have created the necessity answer for the consequence. It has certainly been unwise to start his Majesty's opinion, in opposition to the wishes and interests of a large portion of his subjects, and it ought to be a question of the utmost magnitude which should urge those Ministers to force his majesty's conscience upon a question wherein his opinion might be previously ascertained ; thus putting him in personal resistance to the wish of his people. Such conduct was particularly ungracious in a minister who had experienced so many instances of his favor and benevolence, under the most trying circumstances. If catholic freedom was, as report states, offered to the Irish catholics as the price of the support of the union—If the faith of government was pledged on that occasion, it forms the highest species of criminality in ministers, because I am confident if such was the case, it was so pledged without the authority of the king, for I know his majesty is superior to the ideas of swerving in the slightest degree from the observance of his word. This then was a crime of the highest denomination in ministers, and calls for enquiry. I ask if such a promise was made, was lord Clare and the protestant ascendancy party made acquained with it ; if so, they were a party to the delusion that was intended to be practised on the unhappy catholics. With respect to the argument that may be offered against enquiries arising from the change of ministers, I know it will be said, do not prejudge them, it would be premature. I must frankly declare, I cannot give them my confidence ; their principles are notoriously the same as those of their predecessors, with a still more inveterate aversion to civil or religious freedom : their resolution to persevere in the same system is avowed, and their talents is unknown. It may be said that they ought to have a fair trial, but I will put a plain case in point : Suppose my private affairs should be reduced to a state of embarrassment, and a man of whose capacity I should be totally ignorant, would offer to manage my concerns, he would naturally say, " dont pre-judge me ;" but I would answer, " I don't know you well enough to trust you, one failure might ruin my property, and I cannot therefore afford to make the experiment of employing you."—Just so with the gentleman opposite to me ; the nation's safety at any time, but particularly at the present, should not be risked on experiments ; I move, Sir, " That the House do resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the state of the nation."

FOR SALE, or RENT.

TWO Brick dwelling houses, situated on the Pennsylvania-avenue near the President's house ; each containing two handsome parlours and passage on the first floor, four lodging rooms, including garret, all private, kitchen and cellar ; the whole will be completely finished in a few days : the yard's front palisadoed and set with trees ; the walks to the street paved or graveled, which will render the same as comfortable a situation as any in this City for a private family, and will be sold for less than any gentleman can have the same built for. A family of negroes, will be taken in part payment, or Lots will be exchanged for Slaves. For particulars enquire on the Premises of

OWEN ROBERTS.

March 11, 1801. tf

FOR SALE,

THREE BRICK HOUSES,

Opposite the *Navy Office*—They are three stories high, with two parlours on the first floor. Immediate possession may be given. Enquire of WILLIAM DYER, either at the above-mentioned buildings, or at his house on I street, north of the new War Office.

April 17, 1801. tf.

The subscriber will exchange

a number of LOTS in the City of Washington for a TRACT of LAND, not too distant from a market. The Lots are situate on or near the Eastern Branch, and will be exchanged on liberal terms.

ALEXANDER YOUNG.

City of Washington, April 13, 1801. tf

New medicinal Store.

JOHN OTT,

Chemist, Druggist and Apothecary, has just received via Philadelphia, a fresh supply of genuine

Drugs and Medicines,

PATENT Medicines, and Surgeon's Instruments which he is determined to sell at the most reasonable prices by wholesale or retail, at the shop formerly occupied by Doctor J Reintzel, in George-Town.

At the above place may also be had an assortment of Confectionary and Perfumery ; likewise a quantity of window glass 10 by 12, and paints of all kinds dry and ground in oil, copal varnish, Irish and American glue, paint brushes, boiled and raw linseed oil, together with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

April 27. 2aw6w

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, May 11, 1801.

The irregular arrival of the mails in Kentucky appears greatly to have excited the attention of the citizens of that state ; and several pieces, containing animadversions on the post-office department, have been published in the Lexington prints. Mr. Bradford, the editor of the Kentucky Gazette, says, " We received no Southern mail on Wednesday last, nor any Eastern mail yesterday. There are now three Eastern, and except a few papers, four or five Southern mails due—The Eastern mail has failed gradually, by arriving one week after it was due for several weeks, until it failed entirely, and the Southern has not arrived regularly for upwards of three months."

George Jackson, the republican candidate, is re-elected a Representative in Congress by a majority of nearly 1000 votes.

We notice in a Philadelphia print the advertisement for sale of two *original works ;* the one, a *Tragedy*, entitled *Edwy and Elgiva*, by *Charles Jared Ingersoll ;* the other, entitled *The Age of Revelation ;* or, the Age of Reason shewn to be an age of Infidelity, by Elias Boudinot, L. L. D. and Director of the Mint of the U. States.

The *Constellation*, which experienced a disaster in the Delaware, is certainly righted.

It appears that the census of the city of Philadelphia, as lately given, did not include the entire population of that city. The omitted inhabitants amount to 13,384, which, with those before stated, make the total amount of 72,136. From which it follows, that Philadelphia is still the most populous city in the union.

The accounts, by the last mails, of the New-York election, are not precise, most of them being founded on report. They present the following general results:

	For *Clinton.*	*Van Renssalaer.*
Albany co. majority,		1,431
Renssalaer, maj.		647
Dutchess, maj.	324	
Columbia, maj.	98	
Maj. for Clinton by last statement,	52	
	474	2,078
		474
Present majority for Van Renssalaer,		1,604

CENSUS.

York county, Penns. 25,633

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Norfolk Herald of the 2d inst. contains the following late

INTELLIGENCE FROM EUROPE.

The ship Woodrop Simms, arrived here yesterday from Rochelle ; sailed on the 28th March, and the same evening was boarded by an English cutter, tender to the Doris frigate ; at 4 o'clock next day was boarded by the Doris, who informed that they were waiting for the remainder of the French fleet from Brest and L'Orient, that were to assemble at Rochefort, as was supposed, on some secret expedition. There had arrived at Rochefort, 10 days before their departure, an 84, a 74, and two frigates, from Brest and L'Orient, and were in daily expectation of many more, as the fleet was intended to consist of 25 sail, most of which were to be line of battle ships.

On the 22d of March all the private copper-bottomed ships and brigs in France were put in requisition, for the purpose of making transports, of them, for the intended expedition against Portugal. Eighteen thousand men were assembled in the neighbourhood of Bourdeaux, and were to be increased to thirty thousand, to go from that place against Portugal. The Portuguese ambassador passed through Bourdeaux on the 2d of March, on his way to Paris ; and on the 7th March a general embargo through Spain was laid on all Portuguese vessels. The Queen of Spain died on the 25th of February. Provisions in France were remarkably plenty and cheap. Orders had been given to the British ships not to molest the Prussian flag.

The above ship was detained 30 days on account of the supposed rejection of the treaty by the Senate ; nor was she permitted to sail until the news of its ratification reached France.

By the Martha, 33 days from Portsmouth, with Portsmouth papers to the 30th of March, and by the Maryland, with London papers to the 29th.

LONDON, March 25.

At a late hour last night we received Paris Journals to the 21st inclusive. They bring little news of importance. The treaty of Luneville, the ratifications of which had been mutually exchanged between the emperor and the French government, was ratified on the 19th by the legislative body, and great rejoicings were to take place on the 21st in consequence of this event. This has been followed by a proclamation, animating the people to unanimity, industry, and the improvement of the blessings of peace.

March 28.

A private letter from Pera, of the 16th ultimo, contains the following interesting paragraph—" I can this day give you the important intelligence that of the two parties, which now divide the Divan or Turkish council of state, viz. the English and Russian, the latter has gained the ascendancy. On this account lord Elgin has sent his private secretary to Rhodes, with instructions to general Abercrombie, who will probably abandon the descent upon Egypt, if it has not already been effected.

It is said that the king of Prussia has shut the port of Linden against the English and that lord Carysfort has his effects packed up to leave Berlin, on the arrival of a courier from his court.

The Hamburg mail due on Sunday last arrived on Thursday in the afternoon. The accounts from Vienna, dated the 7th of March, confirm the intelligence brought by the French papers, of an armistice for 30 days having been concluded between the French and Neapolitan troops ; in consequence of which, the latter have evacuated the ecclesiastical state ; but, it is added, the Neapolitan harbours are not yet shut against the English, as has been reported. The king of Naples has published a proclamation at Palermo, dated February 10, by which all persons who have been confined on account of offences committed against the state, are to be set at liberty, and such as have left their country on the same account are permitted to return.

The military preparations in the provinces on the frontiers of Turkey still continue.

Letters from Constantinople, of the 10th February, state, that the English fleet has sailed for the coast of Egypt, and that the Turkish fleet will sail in about twelve days ; to repair the great loss which the army of the Grand Visier has suffered from the plague, and by desertion, several transports have sailed from Constantinople with troops.

According to the same accounts, General Abercrombie has offered General Menou an honorable capitulation, if he will evacuate Egypt, and return to France with his troops ; but this has been peremptorily refused. The English, it is said, wait the co-operation of 6,000 men from the East-Indies, who will give employment to the French on the Eastern side of Egypt, while General Abercrombie makes his attack on the coast of the Mediterranean.

LONDON, *(Sunday) March* 29.

According to the statements in the *Moniteur* of the 24th inst. which we received yesterday, the expedition had not approached the coast on the 4th ult. at this period, however, two French frigates, La Justice and L'Egyptienne, having on board 15,000 muskets, a supply of ammunition, and 500 men, one hundred of whom were engineers, had entered Alexandria in ten days from Toulon :—it is added that twenty small vessels, with military stores, had likewise arrived in safety. Menou, in his dispatches to the Chief Consul, which he sent by Citizen Costa, and Descoscotils, in the St. Philip corvette, and who landed at Frejus on the 16th, speaks in confident terms of his means to resist the menaced attack of the British and Turkish armies.

From the prevalence of West and South West winds, the Admiralty remains without advice of the Baltic Fleet since its entering the Cattegat on the 17th.

Of Gantheaume's squadron nothing is known since the 10th ult. Apprehension is the general attendant on incertitude, and the principle, we hope, will be admitted in apology for our fears, that he will effect the object of his enterprise.

By the Mayflower, arrived at Guernsey, we yesterday received letters from Madeira,