when Mr. Douglas was examined, that would offer him the pretext for saying that he had applied the money to a different application; yet he will not venture to do so for to state it even to a secret committee, if the world should it even to a jury of honor, composed of his right friend (Mr. Pitt), his right hon. gentleman (Sir. Windham) who had so often been in office, and who knew their honorable sense and they should be satisfied with the reasonableness of his conduct, he must be satisfied—if the noble lord had any feelings, he must be satisfied, if he had any feelings which belong to persons in high situations, he must apply to him to do away all that had been done, if it would interfere with further proceedings, and to put the man his trial. What did the noble lord? He said he interrupted; but do not he, and he adds, that posterity will do him justice. The hon. member knows no more that happens of this charge in such a manner as he trusted would induce every man of honor, and every man of feeling, to unite to lord Melville, and to the hon. member, that he will not come next to consider the third part, relative to the acquittance obtained for other false accounts for 24,000 due of Mr. Adam Jeffries. Having dwelt for some time on this charge, he has quoted an opinion of contending that lord Melville had not been guilty, and that it ought to be his duty to call on the house of commons not to convict an output him of any thing that is guilty he will be punished; or if innocent he might be acquitted. It had been said, that he was not a time for engaging in the trial of delinquents, when the certainty of chances were called for in the defence of the state. But the fault was with the public delinquents where guilt would such trials necessary. He should not propose the order of inquiry respecting the first instance, but a simple resolution, which being agreed to, he should propose the resolution. It had been said that the trial by impeachment was tedious; this may be not always so, but the charge lord Macclesfield only 21 days had elapsed between the time for the impeachment and the pronouncing of sentence. As to the expence he adopted all the necessary means, that ought not to be considered, heavily burdened as the country was at present.—If it were not to proceed to be robbed, it ought not to be discussed, it ought to receive itself proper time. Much as come the money would be well spent. It would convince the world, that the one both the delinquents of the greatest consequence in this country were not out of the reach of the law or on the other, that we were anxious to give them every opportunity of justifying their conduct, and proving their innocence of the charges adduced against them. Mr. Whitbread said, he will show everything, that he thought it his duty to do, and the duty of the house to continue in the inquiry.

"That Henry Dundas and Samuel Melville be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors."

West Indies.

BERNARD M'MAHON SEEDSMAN,

No. 129,

CHEST UT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

Has just received from Jamaica, by the ship Columbia, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Garden Seeds,

PARTICULARLY of such kinds as are usually in demand in the West Indies, and on the voyage; and also a fresh stock in the nursery for summer and fall having in the (Island) raised. They are all fresh, of the growth of last year; and will be disposed of on moderate terms.

SHIPPING SEED.

He has likewise imported from one of the most eminent Seed Growers in England, a quantity of the genuine White Norfolk field turnip. This plant is the most productive of any known for cattle feeding, and recommended by most the ordinary purposes.

ALSO THE SEEDS OF

His flower roots being now taken up, his friends and the public may be supplied with upwards of three hundred varieties of the most beautiful Tulips, Hyacinths, and Narcissus, of the proper divisions, a large collection of the best double Anemones, Ranunculus, Jonquils and Polyanthus; likewise Crocus, Imperial, crocus flying and autumnal Cyclamen roots, with their seeds.

BOOKS.

He is continually supplied with the best and most approved works on agriculture, Botany and Gardening, and in a few weeks will have ready for publication his treatise on AMERICAN GARDENING, adapted particularly to the climates, soilsets, and vegetable productions that are, or may be profitably cultivated in the United States.

He is also supplied with the best English Tulips at one dollar per bulb pair; and known mulberry seed for mangoes, the ordinary price, but very superior, grafting, and budding knives; garden trowels, hoes, rakes, hoes, spades, shovels, trowels and edging irons, hot and cold glass, hyacinth glass, pots, tubs, and yellow cover seed, burnet, carrots, sky pease, and parsnip, hard grass, a number of garden, cattle, vetches, peas, beans, and every other necessary article for the field trade.

MCMAHON invites, any he inform a correspondence and on receipt of devices with the advantage of the current and useful vegetable productions in the United States and elsewhere; and hopes it sufficiently to power, being generally supplied with an immense number of flower, carrots, and vegetable seeds, he hopes they will find in him an active and useful correspondent.

July 15.

RAGS.

The highest price, in *Cash or Books* will be given for any quantity of clean LINEN and COTTON RAGS, by Benjamin Conrad and Co. Capitol Hill.

June 24—w

Foreign Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, June 26.

The Gazette of Saturday night contains dispatches from General Lord Lake, which reach to the 14th January. They confirm the accounts previously received of the reduction of Fort Dig, and of the rout of a most gallant attack made by the army under his command on the fortress of Bhurtpore, which he boldly entertained no doubt would then be fall into his hands. Advices have also been received from the Cape of the Excellency the commander in chief under date of the 14th January, by which the Dutchman ship Hope of 400 tons, Captain Rho Holker's hoof had quitted the service of that colonies, and done into Bengal the morning. The Sussex and body of horse had visited his excellency the commander in chief upon their arrival at Bhurtpore.

JUNE 13.

DUBLIN, June 17.

Captain Dwyer of the mountains, who has been to long in Kilmainham gaol, has refused to go to Botany Bay. He requires to be tried, or pardoned, and three of his myrmidons, with their families, and the expence of such a voyage to be defrayed, which he requires, which which government will not comply. He is therefore to be tried, and his friends have taken a house in the city of Dublin, for the reception of his family.

LONDON, June 13.

A letter from Holland says, that one of the first acts of Schimmelpennick, after he attained his present situation, was to open a treaty with Bonaparte, by which the Batavian republic consented to cede to France, the Cape of Good Hope, the Island of Bourbon, now called Plile de Bonaparte, Pondichery, and Chandernagore, if possible, to restore Ceylon to the Dutch. If the dissatisfaction of the Dutch could be in the Dutch-Indies, probably Ceylon will be the first object of attack.

Private letters from Vienna state, that the Emperor of the French has demanded of the Emperor of Austria, permission to occupy Austrian Dalmatia with French troops, and that the Austrians, whether that court will consent to this proposal.

JUNE 17.

Information of importance has reached Government, that a treaty has been concluded between the ultimate destination of the combined fleets is accepted by France and Spain, and that Bonaparte has an extended plan for a very important diversion in favor of Spain.

The army of Brest, under the orders of marshal Augereau, can, in an address to his majesty, renewed his assurances of the unshakeable attachment, he concludes thus—May we, sire, in exciting the enemies of France and Spain, prove to the English that your country towards the enemies of the world, secure and unchanged, are the hope to wise wishes only for its peace and happiness.

Letters from Vienna positively state that the Emperor of Austria will adhere to that of Austria in determination to take no part in the present war; and that the Austrian troops will refuse to take offence of any nobody from England, or any other power, which may bring the mediation for the re-establishment of peace. This intelligence was received at Lloyd's Coffee house at Vienna.

The Cork mercantile Chronicle, of Wednesday, June 10, contains the following observations:

We have received intelligence, which is drawn from numerous and authentic sources, is flattering, and in every instance satisfactory, of the prevailing tranquillity and disposition of the country. The spirit of disaffection is rapidly subsiding, and the ill-natured credulity and public unanimity is succeeding the understanding leisure to perceive the public interest, and calls for the public attention to prove, that we are distrusted by the antipathies of prejudice, and the misrepresentations of those who have and fifteen upon the random of the ignorance, and the divisions of the country, therefore we ought not to feel surprised if we read of mighty combinations, and of conspiracies, which never existed; of meetings, searchings and associations which never taken place; but in the fabrications of malignant and disappointed imaginations, and of the misrepresentations to such effect which have been sent to London; and we are disposed to hope and believe, that the fabrications intended to malign the character of the Irish people, have been rendered, they prepared, which in one time may find their way into the cabinet and government of the country. But neither the illiberal of that print, nor the fabrics of its correspondents will succeed in disheartening this country in the minds of our English friends, nor of foreign powers that disgust and cooperation among us, which is the certain offspring of prudence, the unanimity, wisdom, and repulsive affectation; and which must be followed by our immediate disgrace, and our future destruction.

Government yesterday morning received dispatches from Lisbon, which are said to represent the Portuguese cabinet in a very embarrassed situation respecting certain demands that have been made on the part of France, the object of which is the exclusion of all English ships and merchandise from the ports of Portugal.

By extracts from the Monitor given in the Dutch papers which we have received to the 5th inst. the expedition under General Craig is represented as having been compelled, in consequence of the mixed remonstrances of the French and Spanish ministers to the Batavian government, to leave the Tagus within 48 hours. The Prince Regent is stated to have ordered the batteries to be repaired and put in a perfectly order he thinks should be effected. The fall is, that every possible indulgence was extended by the Portuguese government to the British fleet, which took refuge in the Tagus, and that the prince Regent was reluctantly compelled to countenance the sudden manner of the expedition, the hand necessity under which he was obliged to act.

JUNE 18.

Yesterday in part of our impression, we announced the receipt of dispatches from St. Petersburgh relative to the intercourse of negociation between that court and France. This dispatch was not said to be of importance, but the particulars have not been suffered to transpire.

By the time dispatches intimate we received this the Toulon fleet was certainly delivered for the Eaft Indies. Bonaparte promising himself important advantages from so formidable a diversion quarter. The information contained from the intercepted dispatches, it is stated to be of a very trifling nature in this plan. Should this intelligence prove correct, it will be some time yet before we receive certain accounts of the operations of this force.

June 21.

A report is circulated that Mr. Pitt means to difficult Parliament, and the nation of Lord Melville, but we cannot carry any measure in opposition to the Addington party. We believe there is no foundation for the report, but the wish of some individuals that a real reconciliation should take place between Lord Sydmouth and Mr. Pitt, because, while they can act together, they have the power of bringing the rest into power. The compliments paid to Mr. Pitt by Mr. Fox, in the debate of last night, must be taken as a kind of proof that a new coalition is aimed at. All this, however, is mere unfounded rumour.

PROPOSALS FOR PEACE.

We were yesterday informed, and we believe, with perfect truth, that a notification has been given to our government of a disposition being entertained by the Government of the French to enter into a negociation for the restoration of peace, we have reasons to believe, is a most honorable and the welfare of the French people."

The intimation was made through the medium of their Courts by which an intercourse has been carried on for some time, between the belligerent powers, and combining this intelligence with the line adopted within these few days, we feel a reliance that the hopes appears very probable that this proposal has truth for its foundation.

Letters were on Thursday received from our agents off Ferrol, dated the 14th inst. by which it appears, that we are in fact of the line, under Sir R. Calder, blockading the enemy's ships of the Spanish, combining, of twelve full of the line which for some time past have been in the harbour of Ferrol, ready to sea. Five fall had been dispatched to look out for the Rochefort squadron of Spanish ships, and the rest were obliged to return, in consequence of the wind changing to variable for the enemy to come out of Ferrol.

In the case of DAVID ASTIN an insolvent debtor.

SIX months from and after the first day of August next is limited and appointed for the creditors of the said David Astin to bring their claims to the office of the undersigned. It is ordered that the notice be published in the Philadelphia Gazette, and be for the first day of October next.

By order of the Judge of the Court, &c.

WM. BRENT, Clk.

Sept. 1—w3

The Publisher being appointed trustee in the above cite, requests the creditors of David Astin, to bring their claims to the office of the undersigned.

CHARLES H. VARDEN,

BENJAMIN TAYLOR.

Has received from Philadelphia

a handsome assortment of FALL goods, consisting of the English, Indian and French superfine cloths, cassimeres, patent, bonnet's cords, satinets, fancy and white Marseilles, black and figured silk, moleskins, fancy silk Marseilles, cottonades cords, velvets, Gloves, cord, silk and fancy Handkerchiefs, superfine coating, knapped cloths, with a variety of other articles suitable for the winter season.

M. B. Ladies habits, regimentals, and any other cloths to fit the fashion of the fashion.

New Jersey cotton tose the Capitol.

December 10—wmf

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, August 16.

We learn that a part of the collection of the curiosities collected by capt. Lewis on the Missouri, has reached at Baltimore. Among these are a living animal, called the wild dog of the Prairies, and one grizzly bear. Four more pieces were sent, but one of them destroyed by the vessel.

Mr. Bandola, our minister to the court of Madrid, had arrived at St. Ancero previous to the 28th of June.

A letter has been received from Cadiz, of June 26, which is represent as confirmed the rumoured condemnation of one of our gun-boats. The Adriana, which brought this report, having arrived at New-York, after a passage of 40 days, confirms the report, and adds, that Tiels letter is from our Consul at Cadiz, and as it does not even mention the circumstance, it is probable that her immediate restitution made that circumstance, less obnoxious, the less important to be stated.

WILLIAM DAVY, of Philadelphia, is appointed to act as principal agent generally the trading houses of the United States with the Indian nations within our limits. By this appointment it is probable, that much good will be accomplished. By the act of Congress of 1796 the fund appropriated for this purpose, was placed under the direction of the President of the United States, who was authorized to establish trading houses and appoint agents to conduct them. In virtue of this authority, the trade was actually were established. The agents sold the goods with which they were furnished by the United States for ready money, articles, chiefly peltries, given in exchange for the goods, and the profit on the goods sent to these trading establishments, and the sale of peltries received from them, the trade was completely mature and extent of the business, became the object of an small difficulty. This department of the business being thus operated on and the business, without any legal designation of agents to carry it into, has continued, in view to economy, as the President could not himself buy the goods or sell the peltries, been divided between the state officers of the government, such as the secretary of war, the agents of public supplies, &c. who, in their turn, employed subordinate agents. It is obvious that a business, thus conducted, would be exposed to great inconvenience. The solicitude of government in goods necessary for the Indian market required constant and personal knowledge, which none but a merchant could be expected to possess, and which, without that ordinarily possessed by civil officers. The extensive nature, of the business required, and the attention which could not be looked for, while, the business arrangements were conducted. The consequence had, in some instances, been considerable loss to the United states, arising either from bad bargains or a want of rigid responsibility in the agents. The quality of the goods purchased was not always the best, nor was their transmission so promptly and advantageously effected as was desirable. From these and other considerations, it became manifest, that the existing arrangements required such a modification as should, by placing the general superintendance of the several establishments in the central and the office directly responsible to the executive, insure a more complete discharge of duties on the part of the subordinate agents. The necessity of this measure was strongly exemplified by the transactions in Louisiana, and by the contemplated establishments in the Mississippi territory, which would proportionably augment the general duties of superintendence, originating at the last session of congress, the house of Representatives, on the subject, by a resolution, requesting thousand dollars for this object, provided in the same bill for the appointment of a general superintendent of Indian affairs, owing, it is probable, to the hurry of business, instead of passing the detailed bill from the House, attached to another bill a clause, which contained the appropriation, and placing it under the same direction, as the appropriation of the preceding year. In the case of this general authority, three new trading houses have been opened in Louisiana, and, Mr. Davy has been appointed, with a salary of 1,000 dollars, to act as principal, to which would otherwise be expended in the numerous agencies required. The authority given by Congress on not impose it as a duty on the secretary of war, to appoint, and yet, by confiding to him the entire direction of the fund, it clearly authorises the appointment of agents, as, we have see fit. Such an authority has always been mentioned exercised, without the directions of the laws on this subject could not be complied with. The law may expect, in future, the accounts to be more correctly kept, and the whole business of trading posts and receiving peltries being placed under his immediate direction, the great inconvenience, from system and responsibility will be gained.

We observe in the Philadelphia Register a string of animadversions on the conduct of Mr. Davy, in the discharge of his official duties, which seems with misrepresentation. Indeed the President is charged, through him, with the design of injuring the American manufactures of which policy is the basis, by importing it to Europe, instead of selling it at home. But all the facts on which the allegation is made are unfounded. The secretary of war under whom Mr. Davy acts, has expressly instructed him always, in the first instance, to offer in the home market the peltries for which an adequate price is offered. This has been done, and only the surplus stock, not exceeding 7,000 dollars in value, has been exported, which, after sufficient notice, our manufacturers declined purchasing, because, it was ascertained, it was not of the kind they wanted.

The charge is told to the door of Mr. Davy, which we believe to be exactly unmerited, the conviction of deriving an enormous profit, in the shape of commission, from the exportation of peltries. This is swelled to the high amount of 30,000 dollars a year. The fact, however is that Mr. Davy is under an obligation to cause the whole business to be conducted, as far as is possibly be done, and as the transactions will be entirely for cash, there is not the slightest ground for the charge of being conducted with rigid economy. Some peltries are imported and sent to the importer and exporter; but means are taken to prevent to keep them within moderate limits.

The Legislative Council of New-Orleans have passed a law establishing an UNIVERSITY within that territory, which commences with a preamble recitating the following facts and reasons:

"Ignorance, is the independence, happiness and grandeur of every republic depend, under the influence of Divine Providence, on the enlightened minds and arts & energy of its citizens and rulers.

"And whereas Science, literature and the fine arts contribute, in an eminent degree, to improve those qualities and acquirements.

"And whereas learning hath ever been found the skilful advocate of genuine liberty, the bell supporter of rational government, the parent of every useful and imperitable glory which nations can acquire.

"And whereas in literature and philosophy furnish the most useful and ornamental accompaniments, and varying the enjoyments of prosperity & affording relief under the pressure of misfortune, and hope and consolation in the hour of death.

"And considering that in a community where, which the people may be elected to the highest public office, the knowledge which is requisite for a citizen should be fully diffused."

The University is to be superintended by the governor, the judges of the federal court, the district attorney of the United States for the district of Orleans, the Mayor of the city of New-Orleans, the president of the Legislative Council, and seventeen citizens.

The regents of the University are directed, as speedily as may be, to establish within the limits of the city of New-Orleans, a public school, with a president and four professors, one professor for the Latin and Greek languages, the Hebrew, and ancient history; one for the English, French and Spanish languages, rhetoric and belles lettres; one for mathematics and natural philosophy; and one for moral philosophy and the law of nature and nations.

The regents are further directed, as speedily as may be, to establish within the limits of the territory, one or more academies for the education of youth in the Latin and Greek languages, reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic and geography.

The regents are also directed to establish full number of academies in the territory, as they may judge fit, for the education of youth in the Latin and Greek in the English and French languages, and in such branches of polite literature, and such liberal arts and sciences, as may be suitable to the age and sex of the pupils.

Before the establishment of the above college and academies, the regents are authorized to establish a public library in the city of New-Orleans.

For the establishment and support of these institutions the annual fund of forty thousand dollars is appropriated, to be paid by lottery.

Such are the plans which have occupied the deliberations of the first legislative council of Orleans, such the fruits produced by the intercourse of the United states and their enjoyment of a free government. Had the people remained under the tyrannical government, they might have paded before a plan had been dreamt of, and had even the plan been dreamt, the execution would have been marred by bigotry and civil tyranny. We know not to whom the chief merit of this plan is to be attributed; but from a knowledge of the correct and serious sentiments of the governor on the subject, we have reason to be to the credit of to him. Whoever it may be, who has had this leading agency, is entitled to the gratitude of the citizens of Orleans, and to those of all America.

WE have troubled ourselves but little for a considerable time past, in remitting the humble calumnies of the opposition of the present administration. For this we have had several reasons. Among these were, a repugnance to stain our columns with a language unworthy of a gentleman, and reproachful to the national character; and a belief that such