### POSTS CRIPT. ANOTHER PLOT!!!

"The Devil among the Taylors"—On Sturday Lift were teind feveral Criticals followed the Allors of th ed. The breaches are faid to be without buttons at the knees, and the filiers with out collars, which has given rife to the most ferious fulficions—two of the configrators are faid to have been committed to goal, but the nature of the treafon has not yet been declared—but the poor Tailors are all in an uproar—We shall hear frome more of stperhaps in the courfe of this day and tell it all tomorrow. The breeches are faid to be without

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

RASTADF, INSUANY 3.

The following antiver has been fent by we emperor relative to the Ruffant troops:

I. His Imperial Majely is furprised artthe French ministers should have adreced that the French ministers should have adreced the think that the concern.

2. His Imperial Majely tellifies his fastication has unait.

tisfaction that the deputation has unant-mouthy reteried this affair, upon which it was not competent to decide, to those whom is concerns, and who ought to be acquaint-

with it.

3. His Imperial Majefty will, however it for the report which field be made him on this fubject by the Diet of Ra

thim on this subject by the Diec of Maribon.

A Spanish Courser passed through this morning, on his way from Vienna to Paris. He brought dispatches to create Boxcardi, the Ligurian minister, the contents of which have induced him to fend off his valet de chamber as a courier to Genna. It is reported that the duke dee Deux Ponts, the Princes of National Court of the Wilburg, and some other Princes of the Right Lank of the Rhine are to repair to Berlin. The object of their journey is to the Right Bank of the Rhine as et orepair to Birlin. The object of their journey is to prevail on his majelly to interpole his me-diation with France, that, in cale of a nup-ture with Auffria, France may acknow-ledge the neutrality of the Empire, and continue the negociations respecting the fecularizations. The note delivered to the Count de Lehrbach, has excited a consider-rable degree of agitation. It is pretend-ed that the Prussian ministers will imme-diately deliver in a note, which will make ed that the Prussian ministers will imme diately deliver in a note, which will mak known the intentions of their Court in th prefent conjuncture of affairs.

present conjuncture of assars.

LONDON, Maren 2.

On account of the preparations made at Brust for the failing of the sleet now ready for sea at that port, the Board of Admiralty has taken due precautions. Turse said of the line, toom Plymouth, have joined Sir C. Thompson, at Torbay; and Vice Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour, with three fail more, is ready at St. Helen's to put to sea. These make a force when joined to the squaled to the squaled on the said of the strength of the said of

# HOUSE OF COMMONS

HOUSE OF COMMONS

FILTERY, MAKEN I.

MAROONS.

General Walpiele moved, that an humble Addrets be prefented to his Majelly, raying, that he would be graciouily leafed to give directions that there be laid before the House an account of the Sures granted by the Affembly of Jamsilland of the Maroons in Nova Sectia. One of the Maroons in Nova Sectia. One of the Maroons in Nova Sectia. One of the Maroons in Mova Sectia. One of the Maroons in Mova Sectia. One of the Maroons in Mova Sectia. One of the Majefirates of Middlets, reflecking the treatment of prisoners in that prison. Mr. Burdon moved that these papers should lie on the table, and gase notice, that on Tuestlay next he should submit a motion to the House upon that subject.

Mr. Wilberforce rose to make his premised motion for the immediate abolition of the Slave Trade. He entered very fully into the merits of this question; and concluded with moving for leave to bring in a bill to abolish the Slave Trade, and, as this was a question of trade, he farther moved, that the House do resolve is fer into a Committee, to consider of the failth motion. This, atter a debate which conin a built to about the Slave Trade, and, as this was a question of trade, he farther moved, that the House do relote incest into a Committee, to confider of the faid motion. This, after a debate which continued till one o'clock in the morning, was rejected by a majority of thirty; there being for the motion 54—Againt 1. 84.

## INDIA GOODS

TOHN E. SWORDS

IS at prefent landing from on Loard the ship the service of Canton.

INFERIAL.

YOUNG HYSON TEAS.

NONCHONG.

MANKENS, and a very elegant assortment of lik.

K... 'I of which may row be feen at the Store 'I HOMAS HAWI HORN, No 21, Chef.

-- Street

. B. A quentity of the best TFAS are afed in Cannifers and put up in find! Boxes,
the accommodation of Families
. If we long fetts of PLUF and WHITE TAE CHINA on land.
. pril 17 aw d

BALL.

The define of a number of Ladies, Mr. ENL' Intends having a kALL on Tuefday 17th it at Oollers Hotel.

B. Mr. Quefner's dareling room is to be collered to manner, Pleafs to enquire in more must at the above place.

A, of 1 &

NIROR I SURGO UT PROSIN.

PHILADELPHIA.

MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1700.

MONDAY, APEIL 19, 1799.

The deficiency of republican government is pretended to be doubted by allimonarchical politicians. They alarm themfelves, and try to alarm men of indultry and property, by faying that there is not energy and vigor enough in republican government to defend out lives and fortunes. But look at the Weilern Indurection in 1794. See how it was imprefied by a free militia, without one regular folder, or a lingle finger of standing military force. Look too at the late diffushances in lierks, &c. a few troops of horic have put them down. Thefe, though partly engaged for permanent fevice it required, are in effence, common militia cavaley.—Thus republican government triumphs in the diplay of its snergies on every trial. How is it in Monarchies? The English had an Excife Inturection in 17.18. The Infurgents furrounded the two houles of Parliament in London, and adoust force them to defilt from palling the law.—The British forces in and about London were very numerous, but they could not check the Inturgents. The Supreme Legitative power, and the King, were forced to abandon the exercise of their conflictional powers and duties. In the time of James I, there were not one thousard regular troops in the kingdom of Great Britain. There were 160,000 milita, on which the defence of the United Kingdom of England and Scotland relied. In the United Scarces, the militia amounts to 700,000 men. Let the be trained, and organical. Frace it was a fine of the contemptated.

The committee of the friends of septemative republican vaccement, boxernett, boxernett

The committee of the friends of sepre The committee of the friends of repre-fentative republican government have been censured for expressing apprehensions for the lafety of the sederal republic, as a mere pretence to alarm the people. We recommend to the permit of prudent and candid men the following extract from "the discrit of the minerity of Punnylea-nia," from the address of the star house of accommittance consideration.

mia," from the address of the fate house of reprelentatives, complimenting the conduct of the president. It is their fourth reason of diffen:

"4. As faithful representatives of the good people of this Commonwealth, sy vigilant and firm guardians of the tights of a great and honest member of our national confederacy, we hold as sheadfassly in our view, as our constituents cherish in their hearts, that precious article of the constitution of the United States, which following jurantees to each individual their hearts, that precious attitle of the conflitution of the United States, which folemally guarantees to each individual fate "a republican form of government," and we should consider it highly danger ons and criminal in us generally to approve the conduct of a pucsible, at of the United States who has promulgated, under his signature, that "Republican Government" may be interpreted to mean any thing." Instead of an unqualified approbation of a conduct, of which this declaration is a part, we openly and sometimally profess, before our constituents and the whole American people, that such a clearation, accompanied by shermous calls to our young citizens "to aums," and by urgent demands for sleet and regular troops, without a proportionate exertion to aem our national militia, (which our late worth) president for fully deemed our late worthy prefident folially deemed the great bulwark of our liberty and in-dependence) awaken in our minds the strongest fealousies and most painful fen-fations.

ations."

On the eve of the epochaof the independence of the U. States, the 3d July 1798, the ispablican people of the United States were favoured with an aniwer of Mr. Adam to the address of the artillery, &c. of Radiand, in Vermout; in which the tells them that "republican government may be interpreted to mean any thing!"

Our flate reprefentatives have firmly expended their fenfe of this indignity to the conflictation of the United States, which ules the very language; and indeed fecures to Pennsylvania its liberties in that very form of words. Yet the republican very form of words. Yet the republicut committee must not say, that " the sede tal republic" is in any danger.

all republic" is in any danger.

Reports were Isl week in circulation, that advices had been received of the taking of Hamburgh by the French. We have not heard of any recent arrival by the Hamburgh in the resulting end of the taken of the taken of the taken of the fact.

The fense of Hamburgh in becoming the dupe of the British minister Grandfurd, has unquestionably endangered its political existence; we should prefine, showever, thus the face which is already stared to have befallent it spending the Hamburgh in the fact which in the fact which is already stared to have befallent it spending the Ham Towns in their commercial independence; and although Hamburgh has terved England as the centre of her mercantic special and the stared and the shinations in the north of Europe; France has also profited in a particular manner by the neutral cit. sms inces of that nort.

The French republic pledged by every tie of political interests, regard, and hower to the Irifin people, could not fuller her faith to be broken in the perfons of General Tandy and adjustant general Blackweell, by a neutral power, and in a man-ner contrary to the extablished practice of nations. We cannot conceive that the Senate of Hamburgh, could, like the Neapolitan King, be so bland to its own weak-nefs and the power of France, as to per-fift in the detention of those others, after the departure of citizen Maragon, the nefisand the jower of France, and we per left in the detention of thole officers, after the departure of citizen Maragon, the French thargedess falirs; we thus conclude not only upon the calculating cunning of the merchant but upon the political knowledge of the Lurgher, both which characters are united in the Senators. As merchants they mult know that England in the prelent war has been dependant upon them, ever fince the conquelt of Holland by Moreau, and that any injury which Hamburg could be attail to England in delivoying her only exiling port of agency in the North Sea. A port too, the migray of which would be attail in an immension and verden, and to Hanover, which all are fubject to his Britannic of Bremen and Verden, and to Hanover, which all are fubject to his Britannic Alajefty, and whose revenues are confiderably enceated by the commerce which the neutrality of Hanoung draws to the Libe.

The Hamburgers in liftening to the counciled of the British minister mult indeed have been governed by mercantile cupidity, unleft they were influenced by confiderations relative to Pruffia.

The English minister may have perfused the Searse, that the Puffian manageh

Iderations relative to Pruffia.

The Englith miniter may have perfunded the Senate, that the Pruffian monarch looked out for an opportunity to break with France, and the flate of negotiations at Raflad; and the military preparations in the Empire, the much of Ruffian troops, and the menacing operations in Italy, might have deceived a people lefs finewal, or lefs convertant with the delicate relation in which they flood to the furrounding powers.

powers.

The Senate of Hamburg could not be indifferent to the long known dipolition of the Pruffian monarch, to obtain not only fome commercial intercourfe with the ocean by the Libe, but his folicitude to poffes himfelf of the whole of the countries on the fouth fide of that river, including note of the Civil Senate of the

tries on the fouth fide of that river, including part of the Circle of Lower Saxony as far as the Weier, and the whole of Hanover, Bremen and Verden.

It has been well known that the Batavian republic was adverfe to the breaking down the partial barrier which thofe countries formed between that republic and the Pruffian States, and that it is in confideration of the attachment of the French republic to its wifnes and fecurity that a ramy has not long fance invaded Hanover, and transferred it to Pruffia.

It is unvertibeled underflood that in the treaty concluded at Baffe between the Re-

and transferred is to the final the treaty concluded at Balle between the Republic and Paulia, a fears a sticle relates to the future conjuded at Balle between the Republic and Paulia, a fears a sticle relates to the future conjuded at Balle between the Republic and Paulia, a fears a sticle relates to the future conjuded and transfer of Hanover to Prefis.

The Hamburghers could not have been indifferent to this important flipplation, and it is not therefore probable that they would incur the danger of investments in the transfer of the flate flate flates and the flate flates of the Paulian monoids, which is the accomplishment of his own ends, the abstainment of the countries between the Elbe, and Wefe, which are fo little diffant from Berlin.

If we confider the staitlefs policy of Kings, at all times, and the particular policy of Prefixa in the prefire inflance, we fladl perhaps be induced to believe, that his monarch has determined to far-fifte Hamburgh, in order to the accomplishment of his ends. Norwithflanding his heing the declared protector of that city he has politively refufed to give any declared in the particular politics. The more more remarkable in forming an opinion of his conduct, when we reflect that he has nothing to fear from etthe Hamburg or Bittain—and that in giving an opinion of his conduct, when we reflect that he has refore the Hamburg or Bittain—and that in giving an opinion in favor of the liberation et the Irifu partics, he would be perheatly infilited by the Law of mation. he would be periectly justified by the Is of nations.

of nation.

It appears c ident therefore, that the Pruffan king is acting in the prefent inflance in fuch a manner as may oblige the French in fupport of their own rights, to flep forward more early than otherwife they might be dispfeed, and to accomplish the object of aggrandisement upon which has fixed hig ambitious eyes.

The condwit of Britain on this occasion is exactly their as trade-

the object of aggrandisement upan which he has hased hig ambitious eyes.

The condact of Britain on this occasion is exactly fuch as tends to accelerate the projects of Pruffia, and as usual the defination of another of the duper to British temerity and intrigue.

Mr. Craufird it appears had on the day of t

would be a be to first entirely who a the king of England thind thed forby a treety with the French to public.

In this cafe that, have could we suppose the form of French army publishes, be-

In this cafe then, hose could we fuppof-the match of a Franch aimy probable, be-caufe in that cafe aloos it would be not only necessary and juthiable, but elicina-ally ferve the republic.

The difficulties to be encountered in fuch a march during the last fevere win-ter have been confidered as too great to be overcome; but it should be remem-bered that the difficulties on but an ex-pedition are not greater that those which tion are not greater than those which had been overcome by the beroes croifed the Rhine and the Wial to re rate and restore the Batavians

rate and reilore the Batavians to their liberries.

We do not, however, place an implicit dependance on the rumour of Hamburgh being taken. Judging by the muny examples of defiration in which England has involved her friends, we amplit for a moment be inclined to believe it possible that the has added the ruin of Haraburgh to that of Naples; but we calculate on other data; though we floud an other forprised to ind that the blind and fatal policy of Bittian should have defeated on this occasion as on so many others, all reasonings, and calculations upon reasonable principles. reatonings, and able principles.

## NEAPOLITAIN SKETCHES.

Classical history and modern travels have tendered the beauties of the fituation of Naples familiar, as well as the funprising volcano, the grottoes, fountains, and it lands in its neighbour hood.

The political fituation of the country—the real characters of its rulers—the state of the people—have been glanced over by modern writers with a stupid infentibility or sulpable negligence.

modern writers with a stopid infentibility or cutpable negligence.

The city, which prefents, from the B ty to which it gives name one of the most beautifulobjects in the world—in its streets offers the most pittable picture of human debastement.

The splendor offit palaces and churches, and the number of both, are extraording.

debafement.

The fiplendor of its palaces and churches, and the number of both, are extraordinary, as the multitude of mobles, prieffs and monts;—and thefe are again contrasted by the fwarms of miferable and fqualid wretches who at fear equations and fact of the first or lounging in the public places, quays, thurches, and piazas.

Out of four million which conflittee the copulation of the Neopolitan dominion excluding the first of the second of the second prices of every claffs, 3600 lay fisters; to this immente list of uffelts and burdle fome members of ficuety, may be added from members of ficuety, may be added from the whole of the nobility, and a lazy and pitful foldiery of 40,000 men; and to these so,000 Lazzasioni.

With all the diffudvantages of Affaite, the prifition and Mahomedan intolerance perhaps there is not in that quarter of the World a nation to populous, where human ignorance and debafement is fo exceffive, or magnificence and milery fo extravagantly contrasted as in the boasted climate of the N-ples the most delightful country on earth.

The character of this people is neverthelis more extraordinary when these circumstances are considered. They are pro-

The character of this people is neverthelismore extraordinary when thefe circumstances are confidered. They are proverbially gay, but paffionate; equally fond of convertation and laughter, they fipeak what they think without referve, and always with good humor; their vivacity has induced a lively Frenchman to compare them to overgrown children who play with all objects cheerfully and with heedlefs and heimlefs frivolity.

Nothwith tanding the opprefive nature

heedless and hamless frivality.
Nothwith tanding the opprefive nature of their political institutions, the majority of the nation may be faid to be virtuous and alive, to the foltest emotions of humanity; but what are terased the upper-claffes are depraced to the extreme of human weakness, fo that it would be difficult to find in any nation or any age, a clafs of perfons whose mornities would bear a comparition with theirs. parison with theirs.

parison with their.

In Naples the example of the court, the mobiles, and the priesthood, all tend to destroy every veilige of human virtue.

We cannot therefore wonder that exclusive of perfons confined in the prifons, the number of galley slowes amount to eleven thousand? Compared with other nations this number oppears enormous, and it is really fo. Under the old regimen in France, where the population was 23,000,000, the whole number of prifoners of every the feription amounted only to 4000 performore than the galley flaves, of Naples? In a population of 19,000,000 under the Auftrian rules, there were but 5000 prifoners, and in Pruffia, where the population of size million nearly, equalled that of the two Sicilies, there were only 2000 prifoners of all deferipsions. Excepting England alone Naples therefore exhibits the greateft number of victims to vicious government of any European nation.

But this two langes denomine to consider the months of the proposition of In Naples the example of the court, ernment of any European nation.

But this is no longer furprizing if we consider the mode of governing, and the characters of the governors.

characters of the governors.

The excelefiafties poffers a credit and authority is boundlefs that even judice flands in awe of them, and does not punish those crimes of which they are guilty. A mank of the convent of St. August ine killed a young lady in the public church. The affalin, neverthelefs, continued to refide in the fame monaflery, without exciting the attention of the magilitate vanish derfalls.

the Lance, steel the nature of the 1 steer government would from to encourage the greater rankitude. Upon confiding menofindermation to make a centile of their facerdoral drones, it appears that in the Neopolitan dominions, excludive of Sicily, the number above flatted of priefls and monks it correct. In the most defpoite governments no more thin one main every hundred is required for the defence of the country. They count here 10,000 menously. They count here 10,000 the focus of every million. Naples without of every million. Naples without of every million. Naples without since for land and fea fervice being about lord of the properties of the singular department of the feature of the side o in Sicily, the four remaining will be 34,000 men, The calculations then of perfors taken from the arts, from agriculture, from effective population and from virtuous purfuits, may be defined and from the state of the state of

Lay Brothers, 22,000 Nuns, Lay Sifters, 2,600

Lay Sillers, 2,600

Total, 128,600

Thus it is clear that in the kingdom of Naples there are need 50,000 individualise each million utterly lost to fociety; and we must add to thefe the miferable Lazaroni and the more miferable prinonen. Notwithlanding it is fill imprising that this kingdom is to possilous as it in; what would it have been under a good similar through the summary of the first population we must confider therefore as owing to natural causes, the problem of the first population we must confider therefore as owing to manual causes, the problem of the first population. With fush hord lightful temperature. With fush hord laws, flugrellitions to prepose outry of the fame first outer the sum of the fame first outer the fame first pure cause of the fame first outer t

would alloud a population of fearety 100,000 persons.

It is these artificial causes which his the convents with 50 many depraved and infests individuals. All the clergy of Napless secular and regular, in the convent of the convent of the convent of the convent of the country in order cash in the would. It would be necessary to visit the convent of the country in order convent of the country in order convent of the country in order to the convent of the country in order the hard habitally any and monks are reduced, and the vite debandery in which they are habitally engaged. Their manner are habitally engaged. Their manner are indeed more depraved than the clergy of any other country; since munder, 129, and possion are familiar to them.

The fermales are not lest extraordinary in their vices, but the reader will perceive that a very thick veil should be draw over weaknesses which are not so muchube attributed to the sex as to the barbrous inflitutions under which they appliced—the feeling mind would shudder at the relation of facts that every divocur in these caverns of destruction.

The regular clergy are so rich in the two Sicilies that they posses for in the two Sicilies that they posses in the state of the whole property of the kingdom. Their convents have immense and the state of the whole property of the kingdom. Their convents have immense and the state of the state o

But it is the example of a profligate But it is the example of a pinfigure court, a contemptible king, a debauched queen, and a detedtable minifler, which perpetuates the miferies of the hapfell Neapolitans, and testrains a people of well disposed by their natural temperand intuation, to become the happeist and best of mankind. Let us consider the characters who thus portract the misfries of for many millions.

In a former number of the Aurora we

many million mumber of the Aurora we gave an outline of the character of the late Neapolitan king; we shall now speal of him as it he reigned. It is easy to conceive from the actions of Ferdinand IV. ideas of his characte the most opposite to each other. The stranger who resides a time at Naples, is one of those highpy intervals which some times occur, where Ferdinand exercise his anthority uncontroused, could not but speak with applause of his administration Bat upon travelling into that near of the in anthorize the ferdinand exercise his authorize uncontrouled, could not be freak with applause of his administration. But upon travelling into that part of the country, where he gives hinties up from passion for the stacion, and emotions of pity most arise for the passion, and emotions of pity most arise for the people unbappily subjected to regal caprices. Ferdinand in fathi not alsolutely either a constrund kaper nor a fool, but he is at times both one and the other; they the latter is most predominant; his folly partakes more of ignorant simplicity than of construed vie; he will fpeak truth at times, and if hebapeau to blunder upon an idea tending to the nublic good, he will not helitate to execute it.

But the queen, who is always with his.

"But the queen, who is always with him, except when he hunts or filles, knows when to lize upon the favorable moment to obtain any object upon which fine lets her mind; by this mode of condiding herfelf she obtained the most complete afcendancy over public affairs. General Acton, who is prime minister, and whole stringer with the queen is of the closer kind, by her means obtains the most exact information of every thing that patie in the drawing room and the bed chamber. They counfel with each other upon public mealures, and the points out to the But the queen, who is always nuect to relide in the fane monafery, without exciting the attention of the magifier
ey to the deteliable murder, he being theltered by the double character of a priest
and a nobleman, being a member of the
family of Connaro.

It has been afferted that the number of
monks in Rome, the capital of the Catholocation of the start of the capital of the Catholocation of the start of the sta