

son, not supported with passion; he considered it as a cool, as well as a proper measure, and believed, that the more coolly it was examined, the more proper it would appear. If any thing was to be done, let it be something that will be effectual.

As to the distinction proposed between nations in treaty and not in treaty, that point had been discussed and decided on yesterday, and was no part of the argument to day. It was agreed on all hands, that the measure reported by the committee was levelled against a particular nation, though it was not named. Why then ostensibly involve other nations for whom it was not intended? And by making no difference in favor of those in treaty, teach others to consider a treaty with us as of no value? He said we were the Jews restrained from making the distinction, because the nation against which the measure was designed to operate, had not hesitated to set the example, as far as her supposed interest went. He had, he said, before shewn, that the principle on which the trade with the West-Indies was regulated by Great-Britain, was a departure from the principle of her navigation act: according to that act, all other nations were allowed to carry directly their own produce in their own vessels, wherever the same trade was allowed by the act to British vessels.

A gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Fitzsimons) was afraid the measure was too bold a one. But why, he asked, was it too bold, if, as the weighty information and arguments of the gentleman himself had shewn there was no danger? if the existence of the West-Indies, and the prosperity of Great-Britain, depended so materially on the trade with the United States, that it would be madness in her to hazard an interruption of it?

Mr. Madison then proceeded to review the European and West-India commerce of the United States. He stated the imports to be, from Europe, about 3,039,000l. sterling; from the West-Indies 927,438l.—total, 3,966,438l. The exports to Europe, 3,202,448l.—to the West-Indies, 941,552l.—total, 4,244,000l.

He stated the export and return freight to Europe, to be estimated at 500,000l. sterling; to the West-Indies, 250,000l.—total, 750,000l. For the return freight, which was estimated at one-tenth of the export freight, he deducted 45,451l. 10s. which left for the value of the export freight to Europe 454,545l. 10s. By applying a like rule to the West-India freight, he made the total export freight to amount to 681,818l. 5s. sterling; of this he computed two thirds, or 454,545l. 10s. to be enjoyed by British vessels. He took notice here, that the proportion of foreign to British tonnage, employed in the exports of Great-Britain, was stated by Lord Sheffield as no more than one to twelve.

This amount of the freight, he said, at 2l. sterling per ton, employs 27,272 tons of shipping; or, allowing two voyages a year, 568 vessels of 200 tons burthen each.

This shipping, he said, allowing six men to 100 tons, employs 6816 seamen; or allowing one man to 15 tons, which was perhaps a better estimate, 7575 seamen.

He asked whether it was conceivable that Great-Britain would give up all these advantages, rather than put the commerce of the two countries on such a footing as would be reasonable and reciprocal? Whether she would throw away, and into rival hands too, a freight of near half a million sterling? Whether she could bear to see between 5 and 600 vessels rotting in port, or sold to others to be employed in the business sacrificed by her? He asked what would become of 7 or 8000 seamen, thus turned out of employment? And whether they would not enter into the service of other nations, and particularly of the United States, to be employed in the exportation of our produce.

He took notice of the immense loss that would be sustained by the British merchants, on the capital employed in the American trade, particularly the rice and tobacco. Near 100,000 hhds. of tobacco, not more than 10 or 12,000 of which was consumed in Great-Britain, annually went almost all through their hands. The same might be said of 100,000 barrels of rice annually exported from the United States.

The manufacturers, he said, would be still more distressed by the want of the American market. Many articles, which were luxuries to this country, and which it would be better without, gave bread to that class of people. Their distresses would increase the spirit of emigration, already so much dreaded by the policy of that nation. He observed that Great-Britain would be the more unwilling to risk an interruption of her trade to the United States, because it would hasten the establishment of American manufactures, which she always had endeavoured to prevent, and thereby cut off for ever this important market for her's. He said such a danger would be particularly alarming, as her three great staple manufactures, of leather, iron and wool, were those which were making the greatest progress in this country, and would be most aided at her expense.

As to the British West-Indies, it had been fully shewn, he said, that they could neither prosper nor subsist without the market of the United States; they were fed from our granaries.—Without our lumber, which it was admitted could be supplied no where else, they could not carry on their trade or support their establishments. In the sale of their rum, on which the profits of their labour essentially depended, they had no resource but in the consumption of this country. He said the whole amount of rum sent to other foreign countries did not exceed 8 or 900,000 gallons, which was not more than one-fifth of what was imported into the United States; besides their loss in this respect, they would have the mortification to see the vacancy in our market filled by rum made from molasses supplied by rival islands. In case of war, which happened every ten or a dozen years, or a moment of famine, which happened every three or four, he said the condition of the British islands must evidently be such, that she would not fail to provide against the contingency, by proper concessions, unless she should infer from our conduct that they are not necessary.

He added, as a consideration which he thought of great weight, in favour of the measure, that in case any negotiations should take place, it would put our executive on proper ground. At present the trade with Great-Britain was precisely in that situation which her interest required, and her King could moreover regulate it according to circumstances. On our part the executive could neither offer nor withdraw any thing. He could offer nothing, because Great-Britain was already in possession of every commercial privilege she desired. He could not say, give us reciprocal privileges, or your's shall be withdrawn, because this must be a legislative act. By passing the act proposed, the executive will be enabled to speak a language proper for the occasion. He can say, if you do not give the United States proper privileges, those given to you shall not be continued.

(To be continued.)

GENOA, March 13.

CONSIDERABLE magazines have been for some time forming in the estates of his Sardinian Majesty—the fortifications are repairing, and the troops augmenting; every district, how small soever it may be, is to furnish 11 men, and the towns double that number, besides which a corps of 15,000 men are assembling to serve wherever occasion may require.

VIENNA, March 24.

Yesterday we received the important news from Constantinople, by the way of Venice and Trieste, that the treaty of alliance between Prussia and the Porte had been signed by the English Ambassador, and that other christian powers, namely, Sweden and Poland, would also enter into it.

PARIS, March 21.

M. Necker's health seems to decline daily. His

hepatic cholera denote that the liver is touched, and he is altogether in a very critical state.

LONDON, April 10.

The French National Gazette; a patriotic paper, printed at Paris, is prefaced with the following principles:

1. Man is an independent being by nature—and yet he has been every where the slave of despotism, as soon as he has established any thing like regular society.

2. Several nations, after shaking off the yoke of a single tyrant, have nevertheless soon found their condition no otherwise altered, than by changing one tyrant for many.

3. The eighteenth century seems pregnant with a revolution better combined, better directed, and more universal than any preceding, and founded upon a more durable basis.

4. To establish the rights of mankind upon a sure footing, it is necessary to go back to the origin of those mistakes, which have been the cause of the loss of their liberty.

5. That mankind may not mistake a change from one species of slavery to another for liberty, they ought to be acquainted with the nature of the ancient aristocracies, which were nothing more than the tyranny of the few over the many, as also with that of the democracies, which by degenerating into mob governments, were nothing else but the tyranny of the populace over the persons and properties of the wealthier part of the citizens.

6. That the friends and enemies of liberty may know how to estimate the success that may be expected from their attempts to hasten or retard a revolution, it is necessary to convince both of the truth of this proposition, that a long continued state of oppression will finally awaken a spirit of liberty; and that every nation, considered as an aggregate body, has its eyes always open to the attempts of its enemies, as well as to the faults and errors of its benefactors.

7. As we have reason to hope that the labors of the National Assembly will be of advantage to more than one generation, and that more than one nation will follow our example, it is our opinion, that as good Frenchmen, it is our duty to give a complete history of our revolution, in a separate sheet, to be published once a week.

An action was brought at Leeds by a young lady against a gentleman for a breach of promise of marriage. The contract that had been previously signed by the parties was something singular, and was as follows: "As love is the sublimest of all passions, and has been the universal conqueror of mankind, we are not ashamed to own its influence, and do hereby agree to unite our hands and hearts in the filken bands of matrimony, as witness our hands, &c." The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff with 200l. damages.

The council of Madrid has imposed a duty of five per cent. in addition to the existing duties, upon French goods imported into Spain. Other accounts say, that this duty is not restricted to French goods, but extends to those of every nation in Europe.

A deputation from Bourdeaux has arrived at Paris, and offered on the part of their constituents to aid the views of the national assembly to the best of their power, and have prayed that their municipality may be directed to form itself on the model of that of Paris.

The dispositions making by Field Marshal Laudon to oppose the King of Prussia in Bohemia, should he dare to attack the Austrian dominions, are so well directed, and the people seem so unanimous in approving the choice of the Marshal to direct all military matters, that it is probable the King of Prussia will think it most prudent to remain quiet for the present.

The states of Flanders and Hannau, have both declared themselves strongly in favor of returning to the allegiance of the new King of Hungary, on the terms proposed by his Majesty. Every prudent citizen would wish to do the same, for it is impossible now to mistake the motives and actions of the clergy of Brabant, whose sole view is to aggrandize themselves at the sacrifice of the country at large.

Can it be wondered that the capital of France should be a scene of tumult, fear and distress, when we consider for a moment how considerable a body of men have suffered by the revolution. The abolition of the Noblesse, Clergy, Parliament, Pensions, &c. have reduced so many persons to absolute distress on the one hand, and the total stagnation of commerce, and the consequent want of money on the other, cannot fail to keep the citizens in continual alarm of some great and disastrous event. The Palais Royale in Paris is every evening filled with politicians, who freely and loudly discuss the present situation of affairs. The democratic party, assisted by the national guard, keep the Aristocracies a little in awe, and they even go so far as to shut up the Coffee houses where any of the latter are supposed to meet.

An evening paper says, we have often heard of the Lord's prayer, being written in the compass of a shilling, but have lately seen a piece of paper of that dimension, which contains in manuscript, the Lord's prayer, the Creed, the ten com-

mandments, Psalms 117, 130, 117, 131, 132, 134, and 150; 9th chapter of Proverbs, Prayer of St. Chrysofom, two Collects, Prayer for the Royal Family, Nobility, Clergy, &c. &c. the blessing and Junior, 1702, the name of the writer. This curiosity is in the possession of Mr. John Reeder, of Brighton, who being an auctioneer at a sale where it was lately sold, purchased it on very easy terms. It is not legible without a good glass.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FAIRY TALE.

(AN IMITATION.)

CANTO II.

Here industry and truth we find,
Full sure receive their due;
And Fairies prove they can be kind,
If Mortals can be true.

SWEET music fills the glitt'ring hall,
The Monarch graceful ope's the ball,
Then all the train begin;
With merry pranks, the sprightly elves,
In active gambols please themselves,
Blythe sports, ne mell'd with sin.

Now here, now there, was Robin seen,
There with the King—here with the Queen,
Enlivening all around;
With merry jest, or merry tale,
Or witchen glafs; withouten fail,
In ev'ry laugh he's found.

"Cease ev'ry sport," The Monarch cried,
"Some mortal hitherward doth stride—
"Let ev'ry found, be still."
All hush'd they stand, and all intent,
All anxious wait the event,
Unknown if good or ill.

Advancing thro' the ruins drear,
A mortal's echoing steps they hear,
And fast approachen nigh;
The door was shut:—A gentle knock,
Entreateth courteous to unlock—
And straight they hear a sigh.

Oberon spoke:—the door wide flew—
And gave a beauteous youth to view,
All dripping from the storm;
In arms the stripling was array'd,
And tho' his face bespoke a maid,
Full manly was his form.

His auburn hair (which e'en the rain,
Had try'd to rob of curls in vain)
From glitt'ring helmet stray'd;
At first surprized and astound,
He modestly forsook his ground,
Then bow'd, advanc'd, and said.

"Who'er ye be, O beings bright,
That snort away the dreary night,
"Nor heed the jarring wind;
"Or be ye angels, sprites or elves;
"Who thus so gamefome, please yourselves,
"To one fore cros'd, be kind!

Well pleas'd the monarch view'd the youth;
Whole face bespoke a soul of truth,
And virtues rare possess'd;
But bent to try him, dark he frown'd,
And roll'd his azure een around,
Then thus his court address'd.

"Some envious spirit's sure to-night,
Doth strive to spoil our sports in spite,
"And leads these mortals here!
"But fore the caiff shall repent,
"The froward with that him hath sent,
"To pry out Fairies gear.

"No froward wish," the youth reply'd,
"Be't ill or good that shall betide,
"Misfortune brought me here:—
"Quoth Robin, "be he false or true,
"We have a trick will quickly shew—
"If true you've nought to fear.

"No tricks on me"—reply'd the youth—
"I will not answer for my truth,
"My favor I know is true,
"I more than once have try'd the blade."—
And as these words the youngster said,
The glitt'ring blade he drew.

"If brings of superior kind,
"Your power extends to know the mind,
"And judge if false or true;
"But if of mortal mould ye are,
"Assail me not:—or here I swear,
"I'll make ye cause to rue.

"Hard is his lot who wanders far,
"And braves the fiercest front of war,
"In hopes his friends to find;
"Yet when return'd meets nought but woe,
"And finds for friends, most trait'rous foes,
"And e'en the heav'ns unkind.

"I did not as a robber come,
"Nor as a spy; but far from home,
"By chance am led this way,
"I ask a place to lay me down,
"And dry me till the storm is done—
"Ne tricks on me you play."

His blade high lifted on his hand,
When Robin wav'd his lily wand,
Like statue straight he stood.
Down dropp'd the sword and clang'd the floor,
So great is Fairies' chanting pow'r,
The stranger's fix'd as wood.

Oberon said, "now tell thy tale,
"If true, ye shall ne need to wail,
"The falling in our hands.
"The virtuous mortal we revere,
"How'er distress'd and poor his gear,
"He's lov'd by Fairy bands.

(To be continued.)

In the second part of the first Canto, fourth line from the top for "blind crews," read "blind newt."

The Mail Diligence,

FOR PHILADELPHIA,

LEAVES the Ferry-Stairs, at New-York, Ten minutes after Eight o'clock every morning except Sunday.
Stage Office, City Tavern,
Broad-Way, New-York June 5, 1790.