

several years past. It is fast pressing to perfection.

Mr. B. was in opinion with the gentleman who had gone before him, that it was possible to carry our navigation too far, when considered in proportion to our agricultural interest, but that point was yet to come. He acknowledged that since the late war in Europe, we had been the sufferers. That our ships had been piratically despoiled (if he might be allowed the expression) by the privateers of England, Spain and France. That our citizens justly looked up to their government for protection and recompense. The usual established mode among civilized nations, was in the first instance remonstrance and negociation; this was not the duty of the representatives of the people but belonged to another department; we were officially informed that this was done, a negociation was on foot and our executive officer had fixed the 1st day of Dec. last, when our minister at the court of London was to give a positive and decided account of the state of the negociation. Would it then be prudent for the committee, until the issue of that negociation is known, to interfere or perhaps run counter to our executive; the departments of government should be kept separate, and not one counteract the other.

(To be concluded in our next.)

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, February 4.

After reading a few petitions, the house resumed the consideration of the bill for the defence of the river Delaware, and the western frontiers of this commonwealth.

The preamble implies, that the declared neutrality of the United States renders it expedient to provide for more effectually securing the trade, peace, and safety of the port of Philadelphia, during the continuance of the war in Europe, and that the necessity of co-operating with the general government in the defence of the western frontiers, requires the passing a law, &c.

The first section will empower the governor to raise by voluntary enlistments, from the militia of the commonwealth, 3 infantry companies, of experienced riflemen, and one company of artillery, to serve under his instructions, for eight months, from the 1st of April next—and this section will also fix the pay, &c.

The second section will provide for stationing the artillery at Fort-Mifflin. One company of infantry on the frontiers of Westmoreland; another in Washington, and the third company in Alleghany.

The third section will empower the governor to draft some of the artillery, &c. and to station them at Presque-Isle, on Lake-Erie.

The fourth section will appropriate a sum of money for the purposes aforesaid, and to pay off the expenses already incurred by the protection of Mud-Island. The sum agreed to by the house, on motion of Mr. Nevil, is 50,000 dollars.—The pay of captains per month, 40 dollars, lieutenants 26, ensigns 20, sergeants 8, corporals 7, drummers, fifers, and buglers 7, and privates 6, 67-100.

The bill was gone through, and ordered to be transcribed for a third reading.

The clerk of the senate brought down a message with a bill to prevent receiving any more applications, or issuing any more warrants for lands in this commonwealth after a certain period. Read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Morgan called for a second reading of the report of a committee on the memorial from the city and county commissioners. This report recommends, that a committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill authorizing the governor's drawing a warrant for a sum of money equivalent to the purposes of paying off the sums advanced by the commissioners over the money already appropriated, also for completing the improvements in the county court house, now occupied by Congress—viz. to erect galleries &c. On motion of Mr. Torrence the further consideration of this subject was postponed; in order to give time for a joint committee of the Legislature to inspect the buildings, and report on the state of the expenditures already made. A committee of five were accordingly appointed, viz. Mr. Morgan, Mr. Lilley, Mr. McLene, Mr. Wynkoop, and Mr. Torrence.

The order of the day, viz. bill for regulating the fisheries and removing obstructions in the rivers Delaware and Lehigh. Mr. Wynkoop moved for a postponement till this day two weeks, agreed.

Mr. Morgan presented a petition which was read the first time, from the Philadelphia Society for promoting agriculture, praying to be incorporated.

Adjourned.

For the Gazette of the United States.

A Statement of what is believed to be the private views and politics of the party that is for adopting measures that would probably lead to a War.

ON the most mature deliberation, after observing the conduct of the party for a course of years, the writer of this is decidedly of the opinion, that the whole of the uneasiness proceeds from a spirit of opposition to the government. It is the same party that has been uniformly opposed, in the first instance, to the Constitution, and since that to such measures as have been adopted by its friends, and generally to the views of the President, and those who wish to support the laws.

One great object of the leaders, is power; that is, to bring about a change of men, and to get the government into their own hands. They however know the attachments of the people, and that they have no chance of succeeding in their views, but by misleading, in some way or other, the public mind. It has been long their practice to endeavor by every possible means, to excite a prejudice against men and measures, in order to influence elections, so as to be able to carry matters in their own way; and among other things to oblige such officers as are not in their politics, to relinquish either their principles or their places—They avail themselves of every circumstance that occurs in the course of events that can be made to operate in their favor, even for a day; and French politics are made subservient, in an especial manner, to accomplish certain purposes.

It is well known by these men, that the resentments and passions of the people, are alive to the injuries done to us by Great Britain in the way of trade, and that they entertain a sense of gratitude to the French nation and wish them success in the cause of Liberty.—While these feelings excite in a strong degree, the party endeavor to make the most of them, and therefore would freely hazard a rupture with England by adopting irritating measures in opposition to the views of the government, in hopes of finding support, and to profit by confusion—get rid of their opponents in politics, and gain an ascendancy in the direction of the affairs of the Union.

I much mistake however, if Mr. M. and his colleagues have not overshot themselves, and given the alarm; for however well disposed the peaceable citizens of the United States would be to resent, on a proper occasion, the insults of foreign nations, and notwithstanding they love the cause of France, they are aware that Great Britain has no disposition to go to war with us, and therefore will not readily agree to be dragged, into such a dilemma unnecessarily, or by indirect means, without just and sufficient cause.

The people will soon understand that the whole business of the resolutions respecting commerce, and the outcry against Great Britain, and in favor of France, proceeds entirely from party spirit, and not from motives of patriotism or a zeal for liberty. Enmity to Great Britain—the honor, dignity, and independence of the United States, and friendship to France, are the ostensible reasons for their conduct, but not the true ones.

These men who appear willing to proceed step by step in concert with foreign agents towards inviting a war, call themselves Republicans: and yet we see from the late debates, that when moderation is recommended in opposition to violent measures, they discover a spirit that is by no means characteristic of what they profess.

It is evident to the world, that the affairs of the United States are in the most prosperous situation of any country perhaps on the globe. Their revenues which arise chiefly from trade, are abundantly equal to every demand, and their industrious citizens enjoy the greatest share of happiness.

How then could Congress justify themselves to their constituents, should they unexpectedly adopt measures that would certainly turn the whole trade of the country into new channels, destroy their revenue

when it might be most wanted, and oblige them to have recourse to new sources of taxation—and too likely be one cause among others, of involving us in a war with England, and of course with all the combined powers of Europe? Nothing but the force of party-spirit can produce such extreme folly, and it is presumed, it is not the first time that some of these very men have missed their calculations with regard to the wishes and sentiments of the great body of their fellow-citizens.

A FRIEND TO PEACE.

UNITED STATES.

PETERSBURG, February 4.

Return of Goods, Wares and Merchandize, exported from the District of Bermuda-Hundred or City-Point, commencing 1st October, and ending the 31st December, 1793.

To France—337 hhds. tobacco.

To Spain—10 bushels beans, 396 barrels superfine flour, 2,391 ditto, fine, 30 lbs bees-wax.

To Ireland—370 lbs deer-skins, 36,500 slaves, 1,276 hhds. tobacco, 3,250 bushels wheat.

To England—20,000 bricks, 2000 lbs ginseng, 1,700 lbs. horns, 3000 lbs. indigo, 53 tons pig iron, 186 lbs. deer-skins, 133,100 slaves, 96 hand-spikes, 4,176 hhds. tobacco, 100 lbs bees-wax.

To Scotland—26,900 slaves, 1,235 hhds. tobacco.

To Spanish W. Indies—6 barrels apples, 4 ditto bacon, 8 kegs butter, 700 lbs. cheese, 402 barrels superfine flour, 1,056 do. fine do. 1 box hats, 1 bundle leather, 400 bunches onions, 20 barrels pork, 18 bushels pease, 1 bag shoes, 2,000 slaves, 7 hogheads tobacco.

Nett amount of exports, 295,324 dollars, 70 cents.

Nett value of every species of Merchandize, imported into this District within the same period, £.83,803 : 9 : 0 sterl. equal to 372,086 dollars.

WINCHESTER (Virg.) Jan. 27.

By the last post from Kentucky, the Editor received a printed address from the Democratic Society of that State, to the inhabitants of the United States west of the Alleghany and Apalachian mountains, requesting them to unite in a petition to Congress, to obtain the free navigation of the river Mississippi; also, a printed petition, but no signers to it, addressed to the President and Congress of the United States, stating the hardships the inhabitants of the western country labor under, by being debarred the navigation of that river, and soliciting them to procure it to be opened; adding, that if the General Government refuses, they will not hold themselves answerable for any consequences that may result from their own procurement of it.

February 3.

It was lately represented in a letter from Cincinnati, territory of the United States north-west of the river Ohio, and which was published in the Maryland Journal, that Gen. Clarke, who had received a French commission, was raising a body of troops in Kentucky, to go on an expedition down the Mississippi—our doubts respecting the truth of this information, was the reason we did not notice it before—we now find, by a gentleman recently from Kentucky, that Gen. Clarke is possessed of the commission in question—our informant says he has seen it—but that he had begun to raise troops, in virtue thereof, was void of foundation.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, February 11.

The Quebec, a new six and thirty gun frigate, with 18 pounders, commanded by Capt. Josiah Rogers, was, with others, ordered on the New-York station, for the protection of the American and British trade; and when Vice-Admiral Jervis can spare that ship, she will repair to her cruising ground, off Sandy-Hook.

An account is received in town, that his royal highness prince Edward, 4th son of his majesty the king of Great Britain, lately embarked from an eastern port to join the army under sir Charles Grey, commander, which is at this time supposed to have attacked the island of Gaudaloupe. Prince Edward travelled from Quebec through the woods to the place of embarkation.

PHILADELPHIA,

FEBRUARY 12.

We hear that on account of the petitioner's counsel, not being able to attend, the consideration of the report on the contested election of Mr. Gallatin, assigned for this day, has been postponed in the Senate of the United States, till Monday next.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Wednesday, Feb. 12.

The bill for the relief of Thomas Jenkins & Son, was read the third time and passed. This bill provides for the remission of duties on goods lost in a vessel bound up the North-River.

Mr. Giles of the committee on the petition of ———, respecting an extensive plan of Insurance of Property, brought in a report. The committee are of opinion that the plan cannot be adopted by Congress at the present time. A motion for printing it did not prevail.

On motion of Mr. Murray, the report on the petition of S. Smith of Maryland, was read a second time, and after some conversation postponed, to give time for further information.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. Dandridge, informed the House that the act providing for the relief of such inhabitants of St. Domingo, resident within the United States, as are in want of support—had received the President's approbation and signature.

The bill providing for the remission of the foreign tonnage duty on sundry French vessels, which took refuge in the ports of the United States, the last Summer, was recommitted.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. B. Bourn in the chair—and took into consideration the report on the Post-Office Law.

After 3 o'clock the committee rose and reported progress, & the House adjourned.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived at New-York.

Ship Peggy, Henshaw, Amsterdam
The Eliza, Capt. Bright, left Cadiz 27th Nov. in company with the brig Zephyr, Capt. Pote, bound to Portland, but lost sight of him at night, not thinking it prudent to run in for Cape St. Vincents, but stood off W. They were the only American vessels that left Cadiz since those that failed under protection of the Havana-convoy.

It was reported at Cadiz when Captain Bright failed, that the Algerines had all returned to the Straights, and that one of their Zebecks of 22 guns had been cast ashore between Gibraltar and Malaga, and every soul lost.

Left in Cadiz the following American vessels,

Ship Commerce, Loving,	of Boston
Greenway, Oakman,	do.
Rookley, Jones,	do.
Industry, Perry,	Philad.
Louisa, Codman,	Virginia
Brig Crugar, Ablin,	N. York
Eliza, Hall,	do.
Dolphin, Stutson,	Boston
Dolphin, Dutton,	Peterburg
Aurora, Smith,	Virginia
William, Foster,	do.
George, Black,	do.
Sloop Honor, Pollard,	Norwich
Brig Almy, M. Cutter,	New-York;
Fanny, Colley,	Virginia; Hull Packet,
Lawrence, New-York;	Hope, Field Virginia;
Jane, Stone, Portland.	
Sloop Eliza, Coffin,	Baltimore.

Were all lately arrived and ordered to ride quarantine on account of the pestilential disorder raging at Philadelphia.

The schooner Goddess of Liberty, of and from New-York, had safely arrived at Malaga.

And the brig Mary Ann, Capt. Rofetter, of and from do. had arrived at Carthage, on the 15th Nov. she had a narrow escape, having come into that port half an hour after an Algerine had.

The brig Neptune, Captain Griffiths, from Amsterdam to Cadiz, put into Lisbon 11th Nov. having been informed of the Algerines being out.

Left at Madeira 27th December.

Ship Mary, M'Evors,	for New-York
Washington, Webb,	for India from Salem
Ruby, Atkins,	for Charleston
Brig Union, Webster,	New-York
Sloop Dolphin, Richardson,	do.