

christian's answer? The Mahometan's method would be the same that is made use of by ungodly deists, to run down a law which reason alone compels them to confess to be a most perfect system of the most perfect morality. Let your correspondent be candid, and draw from these principles the consequences that are inseparable.

Sir, What may be a Frenchman's religion in Paris, or in Philadelphia, concerns me but little; but malicious reflections on a religion, studied and professed by a very numerous body of good American citizens, concern me and many others very much. The cause of liberty I admire in Frenchmen, but their christianity when deputed I envy no religious society to enjoy, that has a taste to become pious a la mode de Paris.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

A BILLET.

Gracchus has labored hard to decypher the card, or more properly the pack of cards of A. B. that he might not mortify his courtly feelings by treating a performance, which, from his manner must be high in his own estimation, by a contemptuous silence. A. B. will pardon him for writing upon paper, for he did not know how to become possessed of a card huge enough to contain even this morsel, much less had he extended it to the complimentary length of A. B.'s reply. The plebeian feelings of Gracchus will not allow him to do such violence to his judgment, as to compliment A. B. upon his "luminous" production; but he will nevertheless, do him the justice to say that he has the wonderful INSTRUMENTALITY of shedding darkness upon a subject. Gracchus feels himself highly flattered, that A. B. has condescendingly granted in his card, what he denied in his nit labor. It certainly evinces candor, when a man will even "un-wittingly," publicly renounce errors that he has publicly asserted. There being, then, no difference of opinion between A. B. and him (if A. B. means any thing in his card) Gracchus will take a humble leave of him by asking him two questions—As he has reduced the President from the whole to a part of the sovereign for the people, a part of the sovereign he is, whether the hands or the feet, the nails or the teeth? He would be glad to be informed also of the difference between opprobrious epithets, which A. B. may suppose merited, and abuse? According to his explanation, it could not be considered as abuse, should Gracchus call him a muddy headed creature, where he only to assure him at the same time, that he thought he deserved it. If A. B. should descend from his dignity to answer these plebeian questions, Gracchus would feel himself enlightened by his answer, if he would deign to accommodate himself to vulgar comprehension, and consider sense, or intelligibility, (he will pardon this last word) in his reply, for a man of his figure need not be told, that uncommodious minds only, can find an end to a circle.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Tuesday February 25.

It should have been noticed in the minutes of yesterday's proceedings of the House of Representatives—that the bill making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1794, was read the third time and passed.

In the account of the President's message yesterday, for "British Secretary of State," read *American Secretary of State.*

On Wednesday the 19th inst. when the House were in committee of the whole on the state of the union, the second resolution for the protection of the commerce of the United States, against the Algerine corsairs, being under consideration in the words following, viz. "Resolved, That for the purpose of defraying the cost of a naval armament, and the annual expense thereof, after the day of there shall be levied, collected and paid upon all goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the United States, and on which a duty of 7 1-2 per cent. is now payable, an additional duty of one per cent."

Mr. Dayton said that as on a former day he had pledged himself to the House, to offer an amendment to this resolution, he was now prepared to do it, and should take up very little of the time of the committee in general prefatory remarks.

No member present, he said, could be

ignorant that the articles falling under the description of those subjected to a duty of 7 1-2 per cent. were for the most part purchased, and used by the poorer class of people who were less able to bear additional burthens than any other—That indeed very many of those articles, and some of the most important of them were real necessities, and could not be furnished in this country, but must be brought from abroad, for a long time at least to come; among which he particularly mentioned coarse woollens, &c.

That under this impression he took the liberty to move that instead of laying one per cent. additional duty, as the select committee had reported, on those articles, it might be reduced to one half per cent only.

Mr. Dayton said he was aware that the reduction of one half as proposed by him, would occasion a diminution in the sum to be raised of about 75,000 dollars under that head of revenue, but that the committee of the whole might see and understand his whole plan and object, before they decided upon a part, he would in his place read to them what he intended to offer as a substitute to remedy that deficiency.

Here Mr. D. read a variety of specific articles which he said were either luxuries of life and consequently consumed or used by those who were most able to pay the duties, or articles which our own artists and manufacturers could supply in sufficient quantity, especially if this small additional protection could be held out to them.

The principal of them were as follows, viz.

On boots, 25 cents per pair—On shoes and slippers for men and women, 5 cents, and those for children, 3 cents—On millenary ready made, on artificial flowers, scapulars, &c. 5 per cent. ad valorem.

On cast, slit and rolled iron, and generally all manufactures of iron, steel, tin, pewter, copper, brass, or of which either of these metals is the article of chief value, not being otherwise particularly enumerated, (brass and iron wire excepted) cabinet wares, carpets and carpeting—Leather tanned and tawed, and generally all manufactures of leather, or of which leather is the article of chief value, not otherwise particularly enumerated.

Medicinal drugs, except those commonly used in dyeing. Mats and floor cloths, hats, caps and bonnets of every sort, gloves, mittens, stockings, fans, buttons, buckles, fleathings and cartridge paper, all powders, perfumes, cosmetics and all dentifrice preparations.

On gold, silver and plated wares, gold and silver lace, jewellery and paste-work, clocks and watches, and the following groceries, viz. cinnamon, cloves, mace, nutmegs, ginger, anniseed, currants, dates, figs, plums, prunes, raisins, oranges, lemons, limes, and generally all fruits and comfits, olives, capers, pickles, oil, mustard in flour.

On all manufactures of cotton, or of which cotton is the chief material, printed, stained or colored, one and a half per cent. ad valorem.

The additional duties which he had proposed on the articles he had thus particularly enumerated, would amount to about 75,000 dollars, which would be the diminution occasioned by the reduction of a half per cent. agreeably to his motion.

Mr. D. said that he hoped every member whether he favored or opposed a naval armament to protect our commerce and our coasts and harbors, would aid him in his endeavors to render the ways and means for raising the monies as little burthensome and as unexceptionable as possible. If the resolution for building and equipping the five frigates, should ultimately be negatived, it by no means followed that the time spent in the discussion and amendment of the resolution immediately under consideration, would be uselessly spent. In any future call for money, the ways and means which should be on this occasion preferred, would probably be resorted to, and it was therefore of importance, that all should unite their exertions, to make the measure as unobjectionable as possible.

So far as the encouragement of our own manufactures could be made to consist with the increase of revenue, it was certainly desirable to effect it, and it was with a view to both those important ob-

jects that he had selected the articles which he had enumerated. It was to be remembered Mr. D. added, that it was not now a question whether they should raise more money, (this had already been determined) but whether the encrease of duties should fall upon the necessaries of life, or upon articles of luxury, and such other articles as the United States were capable of supplying within themselves, independently of foreign countries.

After considerable discussion which turned principally upon the propriety of affording the protection and encouragement which was contemplated in the amendment in favor of the iron and of the iron manufactures of the United States, it was moved and carried, that locks, hinges and two or three other articles (which it was said, could not be manufactured in this country) should be excepted.

The motions of Mr. Dayton were then agreed to, and were adopted as part of the report of the committee.

PHILADELPHIA,

FEBRUARY 25.

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

A correspondent finds no inconsistency in the conduct of the Government towards the present Minister of France and his predecessor, as mentioned in Mr. Bache's paper of this morning. The latter endeavored to involve this country in a war, opposed measures of the government, and insulted the Chief Magistrate. The former has explicitly expressed his approbation of the measures of the government, testified the utmost respect for the Chief Magistrate, and has disavowed all the proceedings of M. Genet which had a tendency to war. It is a matter of course then that the officers of the Federal Government, and the friends of order, peace and tranquility should manifest a friendly disposition to the new Minister, whose language and conduct are so congenial with their wishes, as they reprobate the language and proceedings of the *ci devant* minister which tended to disorganize the government, and introduce all the horrors of anarchy and war. The officers of the federal government and the federal interest of this country, were never hostile to France under M. Genet's ministry, but they were hostile to his proceedings, which appeared to them calculated to ruin this country.

It is natural that the preachers of peace should shew respect to a Minister who is the messenger of peace: it is natural that the officers of the government should be pleased with the appearance of one who is particularly charged to express his approbation of the late measures of the government, and the desire of his nation to maintain them. This conduct implies no change of principles, but an adherence to a system of peace.

While we abuse British publications for their attempts to injure the cause of liberty, let us not by servile imitation fall into the same errors, let us support a government which is founded on the affections of the American people, and a model for the nations of Europe—Let us support and encourage the freedom of the press, but let us punish its licentiousness.

The paragraph preceding the above, we doubt not was dictated by the most friendly motives—but on reflection, our Correspondent will see some reasons for its non-appearance in this paper.

OBSERVER—No. III.

MR. FENNO,

The Observer, was much gratified, last evening, at the New Theatre; on seeing so many of his fair country women grace that resort of genteel company.—He ventures to assert, that in point of number, elegance and beauty, such a collection has not been seen in America; at the same time he most humbly requests a pardon from his Fair friends in Boston; and asks them to think, number is the only applicable word to them:—His fair friends who are the subject of these remarks, will add new claims to respect, by a perfect acquiescence, in equality, with those of Boston, as to elegance and beauty.

To the performers of instrumental music, the Observer, with great pleasure, remarks, that they rise in his estimation; keep to your resolutions, my friends, play such pieces of music, as are allotted to you by the managers, or yourselves; the gal-

lery will soon be convinced of its propriety.

Americans must highly relish the compliment paid to their National cockade.

Mrs. Whitlock in the character of Belvidera, in Venice Preserved, deserves unmingled praise. She pronounces the English language in its purity and perfection, the Observer requests the attention of all the players, to her pronunciation and accent: he thinks the model an excellent one.

Mr. Fennell, in the character of Pierre was truly great: The Observer hints to him, a critical attention to musical cadence especially at an interrogation: Mr. Fennell will certainly notice a hint, friendly to his improvement.

Mr. Whitlock, in Priuli, filled his part with much propriety.

The observer was pleased, with the exhibition of the Pastoral Dance, a second time; but presumes Mr. Francis, will keep in mind, that a repetition once too often, is much worse, than twice too sparing.

Mr. Bates in the character of Sharp, (in the Lying Valet) did honor to himself as an actor; if Mr. Bates in other characters, only proves equal to himself in this, the observer pronounces him as near a finished actor, as proper ambition can hope, or rational expectation can wish.

Mr. Moreton, Mrs. Frances, and Mrs. Shaw, the Observer recognized, with uncommon satisfaction, as gaining by repetition, upon public esteem; and he is extremely out in calculation, if a harvest of well earned applause does not await them.

The Observer is happy to acknowledge his great obligation to the managers for their exertions, to afford rational amusement, coupled with mental improvement. He requests all those who are, in principle, opposed to Theatrical entertainments, to attend the New Theatre once, and afterwards, on reflection, each lay his hand on his heart, and say, whether his morals are depraved by it—say whether those delicate and fine spun threads of his soul, designated by his Maker, to heighten his enjoyment, are not improved, and his heart expanded with benevolence.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived at New York.

Brig Columbia, Wolf, Bourdeaux
Betley, Bowen, Amsterdam
Schr. Providence, Raisbeck, Halifax
Sally, Dunn, Norfolk
Capt. Dunn, on leaving the Capes of Virginia, saw 5 sail of the line enter the Capes under French colours, and 2 armed brigs from 10 to 24 guns.

Draco, an Ode, and an "Extra" from a pamphlet now in the press, to-morrow.—The Debates on Mr. Madison's Resolutions, we hope to resume also at the same time.—Other articles as soon as possible.

NEW THEATRE.

To-Morrow Evening, Feb. 26,

Will be performed,

A COMIC OPERA, called

Love in a Village.

Sir William Meadows,	Mr. Morris.
Justice Woodcock,	Mr. Bates.
Hawthorn,	Mr. Darley.
Young Meadows,	Mr. Marshall.
Eustace,	Mr. Darley, jun.
Hodge,	Mr. Francis.
Deborah Woodcock,	Mrs. Shaw.
Lucinda,	Mrs. Warrell.
Rosetta,	Mrs. Marshall.
Madge,	Miss Broadhurst.

In Act 1st, a STATUE SCENE and DANCE by the Characters.

Servants at the Statue—Mr. Warrell, Mr. Blisset, Mr. Rowson, Mrs. Rowson, Mrs. Bates, and Mrs. DeMarque, &c.

After the Opera, the CALEDONIAN FROLIC.

To which will be added, a COMEDY, in two Acts, written by the late David Garrick,

CALLED

The Guardian.

Mr. Hartley,	Mr. Whitlock.
Sir Charles Clackit,	Mr. Morris.
Young Clackit,	Mr. Finch.
Servant,	Master Warrell.
Lucy,	Mrs. Rowson.
Harriet,	Mrs. Marshall.

BOXES, one dollar—PIT, three quarters of a dollar—and GALLERY, half a dollar.
Vivat Republica.