

would be convinced that she should participate in our commerce, which would not be the case, if we supplied ourselves, she would certainly never humble herself before us.

Strange and absurd suppositions were made to lay the foundation on which to build this system. It was supposed that without any considerable distress of our citizens—without a shock to public credit—without shipping to export or import—and, with a deficiency of commercial capital we could divert, and that immediately, half our commerce from its natural channels, while Great Britain, must be ruined, or at least compelled to submission, by a diversion of a small portion of hers, altho' she had shipping to transport thro' the world and more commercial capital than any nation on earth. "Take care, sir, said he, I beseech you, that led astray by resentment, gratitude or refined theory, the curse of modern times, you do not dissipate your goodly inheritance." Gentlemen had said, our constituents are improvident, that the extension of credit afforded the means of dissipation; let us destroy those means. "Strange doctrine said he, and unfounded as strange! We have no right to assume the character of their guardians in this respect. There are not as has been justly stated by a gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Lee) any means by which this can be justly done, but by giving stability to your government, and enforcing a prompt and impartial execution of your laws, which indeed would rather extend than limit credit."

Was Great Britain to relinquish her commercial connexion with us, though to her it would be a misfortune, yet to us it would be a very unhappy event. Ever since he could remember, it had been the fashionable cant to exclaim against credit; yet under a system of credit, America had enjoyed unexampled prosperity. That in his opinion, experience was the only unerring director in political investigations.

The commercial intercourse between G. Britain and America would continue, should this system be adopted or it would cease. In either case or in a mean between the two, the burthens created by it would fall principally if not wholly on our citizens—Should it continue, it would be a charge on our imports and exports to be satisfied by the labor and industry of our people. On our exports be cause in all foreign markets the products of our country have to sustain a competition with the same species of the produce of other countries—A hoghead of tobacco for instance has its price determined by the demand for it compared with the capacity of supplying that demand by this and other countries; an indemnification for the additional expence cannot be obtained in the sales; it must therefore be an expence in the labor and industry which produces the article. On our imports the same will be the case, for a merchant will not continue to supply a market which will not indemnify him for all his expences, and besides afford him his usual profits. In this case also there would be no other source of indemnification but the labor and industry of the country. Under the pressure of these burthens the reduced price of exports and the enhanced price of imports, how altered from its present happy state, would be the condition of our planters and farmers?—If the intercourse should not continue, then should we destroy our best markets, deprive our people of the most valuable source of supply, and destroy too, the best means of supporting the public credit.

It remained Mr. S. said, to be considered what effects would probably result from G. Britains meeting our regulations with counteracting restrictions. But previous to an immediate consideration of this question; it would be proper to enquire whether the commercial conduct of that country towards this would justify this measure as a mean of retaliation?

He said that he believed the conduct of G. Britain, had on this subject of commerce, been too limited and narrow. That this was particularly true as respected a commercial intercourse between America and G. Britain and her dominions in the West-Indies. But it should be remembered that she was an independent nation, and as such had a right to consult and pursue her own interest. That until she should be convinced that a more liberal and enlightened policy was for her benefit, it could not be expected that she would sacrifice her own interest to our benefit—That she would be at the expence of maintaining and supporting her colonies, that we might participate in the profit. That all we could in reason demand of her was, that she should not discriminate against us, but that her conduct should be as favorable to us as to other independent nations. Was her conduct influenced by the considerations which have produced the resolution before us? did she single out America as the only object of her resentment, the ardor with which this measure was pursued, would have sufficient foundation for its justification.

(Speech to be continued.)

Foreign Intelligence.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Tuesday, December 24.

THURIOT read the following Letter.

"Ollioules, Dec. 19, 5 o'clock in the morn. I arrived from Toulon, my dear friend, which a division of our troops entered about 3 o'clock in the morning. After having bombarded that infamous city during twelve hours, the enemy evacuated it with precipitation, at the moment when the scaling ladders were ready to scale it; but setting out, they set fire to those of our ships, which they could not carry along with them, as likewise to the Arsenals. The city is now all in flames, and exhibits the most horrid spectacle. Almost all the inhabitants fled; and those that remain shall serve to appease the manes of our brave brothers who fought with so much valour.

"Adieu, dear friend!
(Signed) "SALICETTI."

Lyons, December 21.

"The representatives of the people at Albitte have received the news of the recapture of the Port of Toulon by the army of the Republic.—This intelligence is the more interesting, as the patriots, whom aristocracy began to divide, will re-unite stronger than ever. We only lost about 200 men in that important affair. The enemies set fire to some of our ships, but many of them remain for us. The Spaniards are done for: we enter their country as we please.

(Signed) "SOULES."
"Commissioner of the Executive Power."

PHILADELPHIA,

MARCH 19.

It is reported that a Spanish frigate, having on board three millions of dollars is captured by a French frigate, and carried into Norfolk, Virginia.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK March 18.

Baron Steuben has been to take a view of the harbor of this city, to ascertain, for his private satisfaction, the best place for erecting fortifications. We hear he is decidedly of opinion, the best place is at the Narrows, several miles from this city. This place was contemplated by the British, during the last war, in case they had been necessitated to guard the city from an attack by sea. It is judged that resistance at that place will be as effectual as any other, and certainly a stand at a distance from the city will be the most eligible.

A number of citizens in Charleston (S. C.) have met and appointed a committee to draft a memorial to Congress, on the subject of the depredations committed on our commerce by the English.

M. Mangourit, the French Consul at Charleston (S.C.) has commenced a prosecution against Mr. Bowen, Printer of a Newspaper there, for slander.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar Bay, dated January 27.

"I suppose you must have heard of Lord Hood's getting possession of Toulon; which I now inform you he was under the necessity of evacuating the 18th of December last. The same evening they burnt ten sail of the line of French ships, ten frigates with their arsenals, &c. We brought off our ship of an hundred and ten guns, two seventy-four, four six and thirty, four two and thirty gun frigates, and eighteen gun sloops. We left undestroyed nine sail of the line, three frigates and three hulks, which the Spaniards promised to destroy: but whether it was from fear or policy they left it undone, I shall not pretend to say.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

IN the heat of party rage, we are very apt to overlook every question which ought to determine our proceedings. I would wish to recal to the recollection of our countrymen, that the first insult and wrong since the commencement of this war, was given by this country against England.—They will stop to reflect that in our eagerness to fulfil our treaty with the French, we suffered them (and have continued to do it to this moment*) to sell their prizes in our ports, contrary to the usage of neutral nations in time of war, and not stipulated in any treaty with the French, and lately declared by our Federal court to be illegal; (see their late deter-

mination) we did this even without giving any formal notice to the British court, and prizes have been sold, I believe nearly, if not quite equal in value to what property they may have in the West Indies of ours. The British ministry have complained of this, and have declared that they will look for restitution. Can we therefore wonder that they have done the same by us? But I am not yet convinced that they have kept their intentions a secret from us, because I read in our papers, an extract from the British papers of date the 1st of Jan. which came by the way of the West Indies, wherein the people of England are informed that their government were about to take such measures against American vessels; and it was very singular that a newspaper should be in possession of this intelligence, & Mr. Pinckney could not obtain it. I am rather inclined to believe that the vessel which was to bring us the intelligence has been lost or taken.

This being the case, I would ask what right have we to seize any individual property in this country, when we have been the first to give the offence, and continue to do it without offering any excuse, palliation, or apology to the British government.

19th March, 1794.

P. S. What has been the conduct of the Danish government? The privateers of France carried several British prizes into their ports, and so far from suffering them to sell them, they would not suffer them to depart with them as is the usage, but gave them up to the owners again.

* The writer is requested to establish this fact.

N. B.—In the last sentence of the Attorney General of Jamaica's opinion, published in yesterday's paper, the word *No* should have been inserted before the word "condemnation".

SHIP NEWS.

Late last night the brig *Sufanna*, Capt. Terris, arrived in the river, below, from Bourdeaux, which place she left the 18th of January last.—The Capt. has since come up to town.—It is reported that this vessel is come with dispatches to Congress, from the American sea Captains in Bourdeaux.—The embargo there is still continued—and about one hundred sail of American vessels are now detained in that port—many of which have been there three, four, and five months.—The rumour therefore of the embargo's being taken off, it appears is without foundation.

Capt. Terris informs, that the combined forces at Toulon, destroyed only seven sail of the French ships—the arsenal, and part of the town.—That fifteen ships were recovered by the French army.

An oyster boat arrived here, brings information that on Friday morning last, the brig *Mercury*, Capt. Thompson of this port, bound to Falmouth, was spoke with in a leaky condition, on her return.

We hear that a brig belonging to Boston, from Bourdeaux, is arrived in the river, loaded with brandy, on account of the French government—Several other vessels we hear are below.

Capt. Perry from Cadiz, on the 3d March, lat. 31, 26, long. 68. Spoke the ship *Jesse*, Capt. Colman of Boston, from the Isle of France, bound home—out 72 days—all well.

February 13th, the Spanish fleet failed from the Havanna, consisting of, four 74 gun ships, two frigates and two store ships, besides two schooners and three sloops, all destined for the blockade of Hispaniola, except two seventy fours and one frigate, for Cadiz with money as follows:

The *St. Pedro*, 74 guns, four million dollars.
The *St. Lorenzo*, 74 do. four and a half do.
The frigate *Ceres*, 20 do. three and a half do.
The Spaniards were sending troops to Florida.

The subscribers agree-

ably to the direction of their fellow-citizens, hereby give public notice, that a meeting will be held at the City-Hall at 5 o'clock, on the afternoon of Thursday the 20th inst. to take into consideration, and decide upon the report which was made on Saturday last, of an instrument expressive of the thanks of the citizens, for the services rendered by the committee of health, during the late calamity; and of the measures proper to accomplish the objects that were recommended by that committee to the public attention.

It is presumed that the feelings which were excited, and the sentiments which were expressed, during the fatal months of September, October and November last, have not been extinguished or forgotten; and of course that every citizen will be happy in the present opportunity, of personally acknowledging the debt of fraternal gratitude, and of perpetuating the example of civic virtue, arising from the important, hazardous and successful services of the Committee of Health.

Thomas M'Kean, John Swanwick,
A. J. Dallas, Charles Biddle,
Anthony Morris, William Rogers.
Jonathan B. Smith,
Philad. 17th March, 1794.

For three days past, the deliberations of the House of Representatives of the United States, have been private.

The Naval Armament Bill has passed the Senate of the U. S. with amendments.

"Fair play" To-morrow.—

Advertisement.

WILL be exposed to public sale, on Seventh day the 29th of this instant, at the late dwelling house of Richard Cheyney, deceased, a plantation, situate in the Township of Thornbury in the county of Delaware, and lying on Chester creek, containing 80 acres, 15 of which are good watered meadow, and more may be made at a small expence, about 25 acres of wood land, and the remainder is good fertile land well supplied with water.—There are on the premises, a good stone dwelling House and kitchen, an excellent garden, an orchard of 25 good bearing trees a good barn cellar'd under, a saw-mill, and an excellent feat for a grist or merchant mill, with a sufficiency of water.

Likewise a tract of wood land adjoining the above—Immediate possession will be given to the purchaser.—The sale to begin at 2 o'clock on said day, where attendance will be given, and conditions made known by

JOHN CHEYNEY, } Executors.
WILLIAM CHEYNEY, }
March, 19. d4t.

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,
March 19,

Will be performed,

A COMIC OPERA, called the

Castle of Andalusia.

(Written by the Author of the Poor Soldier.)

Don Scipio,	Mr. Finch
Don Cesar,	Mr. Darley.
Don Fernando,	Mr. Marshall.
Don Juan,	Mr. Morris.
Don Alphonso,	Mr. Moreton.
Pedrillo,	Mr. Bates.
Spado,	Mr. Wignell.
Sanguino,	Mr. Green.
Philippo,	Mr. Darley, jun.
Banditti, Messrs. Harwood, Cleveland,	Warrell, Blisset, &c. &c.
Victoria,	Mrs. Warrel.
Lorenza,	Mrs. Marshall.
Isabella,	Mrs. Bates.
Catalina,	Mrs. Broadhurst.

The Scenes designed and executed by Mr. Milbourn.

End of the Opera, a characteristic Pantomimical Dance, called the

Sailor's Landlady.

OR, JACK IN DISTRESS.

Jack,	Mr. Francis.
Ned Haulyard, (with a new Song)	Mr. Darley, jun.
Sailors, Messrs. Warrell, Blisset, Warrell, jun. Lee, Bafon, and De Moulin.	
Lasses, Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Bates, Miss Rowson and Miss Willems.	
Landlady,	Mrs. Rowson.
Orange Girl,	Mrs. De Marque.

To which will be added, A FARCE, in two Acts, called

The SPOIL'D CHILD

Little Pickle,	Mrs. Marshall.
Old Pickle,	Mr. Finch.
Tag,	Mr. Francis.
John,	Mr. Blisset.
Thomas,	Mr. Darley.
Miss Pickle,	Mrs. Rowson.
Maria,	Mrs. Cleveland.
Margery,	Mrs. Bates.
Susan,	Miss Willems.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send their servants to keep places, at half an hour past 4 o'clock, and to order them to withdraw, as soon as the company are seated, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain in the boxes, nor any places kept after the first act.

N. B. No money or tickets to be returned, nor any person admitted on any account behind the scenes.

** As inconveniences to the public have arisen from the Box-book being open on the days of performance only, in future attendance will be given at the office in the Theatre every day from ten till one, and on the days of performance from ten till three o'clock in the afternoon. Applications for Boxes, it is respectfully requested, may be addressed, to Mr. Franklin, at the Box Office.

The managers request, to prevent confusion, servants may be ordered to set down and take up with the horses' heads towards the Schuylkill, and drive off by Seventh-street.

Places in the Boxes to be taken at the Box-Office of the Theatre, at any hour from nine in the morning till three o'clock in the afternoon, on the day of performance. Tickets to be had at the office near the Theatre, at the corner of Sixth-street, and at Carr & Co's Musical Repository, No. 122, Market-street.