

vention to time and opportunity, a peace may be effected by money. In either case, the naval armament would be rendered unnecessary, and the expense ought not to be incurred.

Mr. Giles proceeded to consider the bill as the foundation of a permanent naval establishment.

He said there was a clause in the bill authorizing the President to suspend all proceedings in the equipment of the armament in case of a peace with Algiers, which gave him some consolation; but it did not altogether relieve his apprehensions from this operation of the measure, because he knew that a permanent naval establishment was a favorite policy with some gentlemen, and because the argument had been urged in favor of the present bill.

He observed that a permanent naval establishment could be recommended to the United States, but from one or both of the following considerations. Either upon the principle of entering into a competition for naval power with the powers of Europe; or as affording security to the collection of our own revenue.

He thought the question of a permanent naval establishment, was one of the most important, which could be presented to the consideration of the house, and that the most serious consequences were necessarily connected with it. In the first place, he viewed the establishment of a navy as a complete dereliction of the policy of discharging the principal of the public debt. History does not afford an instance of a nation which continued to increase their navy, and decreased their debt at the same time. It is an operation exceeding the ability of any nation. The naval competition of the powers in Europe has produced oppression to their subjects, and ruin to themselves. The ruin of French monarchy, he believed, might be ascribed very much to that cause. A navy is the most expensive of all means of defence, and the tyranny of governments consists in the expensiveness of their machinery. The expensiveness of the French monarchy is the true cause of its destruction. The navy of France furnished the principal item of that expence. The navy produced expence, the expence exceeded the revenue, new contributions became necessary, the people saw the tyranny and destroyed the tyrant. The same effect by the same policy, will probably be produced in Great Britain. The government is not yet destroyed, but the people are oppressed, liberty is banished. The *expensiveness of the government* is the true ground of the *oppression of the people*. The king, the nobility, the priesthood, the army, and above all the navy.

(Speech to be continued.)

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES,

MR. FENNO,

War! War! War! Embargo! Embargo! Embargo! Are the past words now, with some people among us, and in two or three instances, I have seen that a man who offers a contrary opinion, is in danger of getting a black eye, and a bloody nose—but who are those, you may ask, that thus violate the rights of opinion, which our blessed constitution and laws, allow to every free born Citizen of the United States? They are men, (except one) who do not own a timber head, in any Ship or Vessel—they are men who have lately made large purchases of different kinds of goods, under an idea, that an Embargo, and a war will soon take place—and that one, or both events must in their consequences, give them an opportunity of making great profits by their speculations.—This, Mr. Fenno, is a matter of fact—and is well known in this City: Let me ask you then, what must every honest, industrious and peaceable Citizen think of men, who thus wish to make fortunes for themselves at the expence of the ruin of thousands of poor innocent families. Let me ask those gentlemen, what the labourer, the Mechanic, the Sea-Faring Man, with their Wives and Children, are to do for subsistence, in case our commerce should be totally knocked up:—And I believe it is beyond doubt that it will, should we get involved in a war—in short a war must be certain ruin to the country in general—but say the speculators let it be so, provided we make fortunes by it.

Among those gentlemen is one (above excepted) who has lately sprung up among us as an Orator:—I must take particular notice of him. In one of his orations in the State House yard on a late occasion; he in a very indecent manner, called on the men of 76, who are generally understood to be those who had fought and bled to establish our liberties—let me now call on him, and ask him where he was at that period, or what he did in support of that cause? Surely it is a fact well known that if he at that time possessed any fixed sentiment in politics, it was rather in favor of his native country—and it is equally true, that till the present crisis, he-

has never shewn a contrary disposition—but his *interest alone, regulates his conduct*; while he was aiding his father in the pursuit of an annuity, from the British Nation, and reparation for losses in this country, which he never sustained, he held up that nation; and their Government to the world, in the most exalted point of view: now his ends are accomplished—he comes forward with every abuse that language can bestow upon both nation and Government; and such is the man, that I will venture to assert, he will be ready to act the same part towards this Country, whenever he shall find it conducive to his private emolument—a party spirit, added to some other circumstances, got him a seat in our Assembly; through the same party, he now looks forward to a seat in the Legislature of the United States; and yet no man ever expressed a greater contempt of another, than he has done of this party, which he now courts and seems to adore:—however it is perfectly consistent with the man—he will descend to any thing to gratify his avarice, or ambition.

HONESTUS.

March 22, 1794.

Foreign Intelligence.

RECEIVED BY THE
BRITISH JANUARY PACKET.

STOCKHOLM December 17.

Since the new partition of Poland, and since pains have been taken to make Sweden and Denmark depart from their neutrality during the present war, a new Alliance between those two powers seems to be on the carpet.

According to the last accounts from Gottenburg, the navigation of the Northern Ocean is not very safe, on account of the piracies which the French exercise in it with impunity; which is the more easy, as, except two Dutch frigates, and one English, the rest in the Sound, there are no other vessels to serve them as escorts.

The demarkation of the limits between this kingdom and Norway will take place without any further delay.

VIENNA, December 19.

The Letters received here from Constantinople, dated Nov. 25, bring further particulars respecting the violation of the maritime laws said to have been committed in the Eastern seas.

A French frigate fell in with a ship laden with merchandise, and bearing Russian colours, in the Archipelago. The French Frigate made the said ship strike without firing a gun, and carried her into Port at Smyrna.

The Turkish ministry immediately sent orders to Smyrna, not to sell the cargo of the captured ship, till a strict inquiry shall have been made into the matter. The ship is said to belong to Venice, and to have made use of Russian colours in order to get entrance into the Black sea.

On the 8th instant, a strong earthquake was felt in Servia, which took its direction from the east to the west.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FRANCE
Thursday Jan. 21st.

The following letter was read from the Representatives of the people, J. B. Lacoste and Baudot:

“Germerheim, 9 Nivose. [29 Dec.]
“The success of the armies of the Moselle and the Rhine, dear colleagues, are astonishing, and their march is most rapid: they yesterday made themselves masters of the important post of Germerheim, which covers Landau, assures the preservation of the lines of Queich, and opens the door of the Palatinate. Our brave defenders are, at this moment, within one league of Spire, and we are assured, that the light troops have entered the Town. We are assured also, that the Prussians and Austrians, in separating, made their adieu to each other, on coming out of the little Town of Bergzabren, with strokes of their sabres, and with a discharge of their fusils.

“The first have retired to Neustadt and Mayence; the second have repulsed the Rhine by three different bridges, which they had the wise precaution to erect for the purpose.

It was time; for if they had not made the best use of their legs, for many days and nights, they would have been all exterminated. Their routs are covered with prisoners and deserters.

“The courageous perseverance of the Armies who have delivered Landau, and of the garrison who preserved it, ought to procure for them the same honours as the Army that besieged Toulon. We believe that we only participate in your intentions in expressly desiring it.

“The battle of Kaisberg has proved to the enemies, that they have nothing but destruction to look for from the defenders of the Republic; after more than four hours of a charge; under a terrible and incessant fire, not a single soldier shrunk from the ranks, and they saw the stragglers running in all directions, and at their utmost speed, to partake in the glory of their intrepid brothers in arms; thus the victory was compleat, and ascertained the triumph of the Republic.

“The Enemy have left us considerable Magazines at Lauterbourg, and particularly of Powder, to which they had put a match, which they had lighted on their

departure; it was extinguished in the very moment when it was to explode, and to blow the City and the part of the Army that occupied the place in the air.

“The Austrians, on their flight, set fire to many of their magazines. They have however, left us a great many fusils, at Germerheim; oats, dry vegetables, flour and other grain, besides 800,000 rations of forage at Pomerheim, and 30,000 coverlets. We depart to-morrow for Spire.

“Health and Brotherhood,

“BAUDOT, J. B. LACOSTE.”

LEGHORN, December 11.

An English frigate arrived the day before yesterday in this harbor, reports, that since the moment of her departure from Tunis, effected ten days ago, five ships of the line and six frigates, English and Spanish, blocked there a numerous French fleet.

LONDON, January 8.

Lord Moira, who was in town yesterday set out last night for Portsmouth, where the troops under his command are collected—The original object of this expedition is, we understand, by no means given up.

The duke of Brunswick is said to have gained a complete victory over the French at Anweiler on the 28th, and Wurmsfer is said to have regained the position which he had on the 24th. It is likewise said, that Landau is still blockaded. There are some doubts about the authenticity of these accounts.

Several hundreds of Burghers, without distinction of profession or rank, are working at the ramparts at Frankfort.

January 9.

Last night a messenger arrived with dispatches from Ghent and Brussels. By letters from the latter place, dated the 6th instant, we learn that a part of the British army had moved to Courtray, whither it was expected the head-quarters of his royal highness the duke of York would be transferred.

Letters from Mannheim and Frankfort, on the 29th and 30th instant, speak pretty confidently of a victory gained by the duke of Brunswick over the French, in the Valley of Anweiler, on the 28th.—We are sorry to add, that these accounts are not confirmed by any official intelligence.

We extract the following article from a Brussels paper of the 6th instant, entitled, “Journal de la Guerre.”

“An officer of the regiment of royal infantry, belonging to the royal Catholic army, employed in the army of La Vendee, was made a prisoner in the affair of Mans on the 4th of Dec. He was to have been shot on the 6th; but he found means to escape to Paris on foot, and from thence to the Frontier—he is at this time at Mons.

“He reports that the royalists army is not to be numbered. They have 15000 regular troops, Austrians, Swiss, ancient Marechaussee and soldiers. They have not less than 200 pieces of cannon.

The affair of Granville was only meant as an attempt. They did not mean to enter upon a regular siege; for, though they had 70,000 men before the town, they were not calculated for that kind of attack, being mostly peasants, who strongly attached to the cause, were anxious to have a post to give up to the royalists.

“They anxiously looked for succours from England, and particularly a reinforcement of engineers, and officers of artillery and infantry. It was not till the beginning of december that they knew that the English were disposed to succour them.

“He said, that the affair of Mans cost each party nine or ten thousand men. The two armies reciprocally shot their prisoners. It was estimated, that the campaign in La Vendee had cost France more than two hundred thousand men!

“The royalists army had been twice almost entirely renewed. They drew their best recruits from Brittany. They consider the Bretons as the flower of their army.

“The plan was, after the affair of Mans, to march to Paris; but circumstances had since occurred to alter that destination.”

January 10.

The Flanders mail which arrived this day, brings the confirmation of the raising of the blockade of Landau, and the re-passing of the Rhine by the Austrian and Prussian armies, who, after so many victories gained, and the greatest hard-

ships suffered with the utmost patience and heroism, were obliged to yield at last to the superior numbers of the Sans-Culottes, who, ever since the 22d ult. with a force reckoned at 180,000 men, and a numerous and formidable artillery, made the most desperate attacks upon Gen. Wurmsfer and the duke of Brunswick.

On the 25th the prince Hohenlohe was slightly wounded.

On the 26th the duke of Brunswick attempted to make an attack, but the French got the start of him, and after the most bloody conflict, the Prussians and the Austrians were both obliged to retreat.

On the 26th, the cordon of General Wurmsfer was also obliged to retreat, after an immense quantity of blood shed on both sides. All the inhabitants of Haguenau and Weissembourg, apprehensive left they should experience the fate of the Lyonsese, took flight at the approach of the Patriots, who pursued them under the cannon of Fort Louis.

Many of the unfortunate fugitives were killed by the cannon of the fortresses, and were obliged to pass the whole night under the bare heavens before they could be admitted.

The French were before Spire on the 29th, and the military hospital of the Prussians has been removed thence.

From Haguenau to Spire, all the inhabitants fled, and those of the Duchy of Deux-Ponts, have had recourse to the same measure.

The head-quarters of General Wurmsfer were on the 31st ult. at Schwetzingen, two leagues from Heidelberg.

The head-quarters of the Duke of Brunswick were at Oppenheim.

Letters from Mentz of the 31st ult. state, that the Republicans are masters of Germerheim, Neustadt, and Spire.

Mannheim is putting into a respectable state of defence, and has an Austrian garrison.

The Elector of Mentz has left his Capital with a part of his Retinue, and is gone to Alshausenburgh.

To lessen the importance of our conquests, and aggravate and multiply our losses and defeats, have been of late the common, though novel practice of certain individuals among us, as if the glory and felicity of their country were subjects of chagrin and misfortune, and their sole object was to render despondency universal; but however anxious they may be to see Great Britain humbled, degraded, or reduced to be a province to France—God forbid that any disasters should extinguish the natural energy of the nation, or force it to prostrate itself at the feet of the Convention, or meanly solicit its clemency and protection.

What would such a conduct be in fact, but a declaration of guilt and bankruptcy?—The former of which has been contradicted by the sentence of death against Le Brun, and the latter by the abundant wealth and resources of the country.

It seems most probable, that Lord Hood, after leaving Toulon, would steer for Corsica. His force would immediately reduce the two or three Towns which had held out against the troops of Paoli; and thus a ready and convenient asylum would be found for the Toulonese Royalists.

By a letter received a few days since from Bourdeaux, we are informed, that some of the principal merchants confined in that city were lately restored to their liberty by an order from the Municipality: but in respect to their effects, they were privately taken care of for the benefit of the State.

By the last letters from Malta we learn, that Lord Hood had demanded and obtained from the Grand Master of the Order, 1800 sailors, on condition that they should be employed in the Mediterranean only.

A convoy of 600 vessels, English, Dutch, &c. was ready to sail from Malta, escorted by eight English men of war.

By letters from Barcelona, dated December 8, the Spanish Generals are said to be determined to pursue their victory, and to attack Perpignan. The Spanish army will be augmented to 70,000 men. All the armed peasants are to be allowed bread, and about 25 sols each per diem.

The Duke of Medina Celi has raised and maintains a regiment at his own expence.

Yesterday a proclamation was issued for a general fast to be observed, in England on Friday the 28th, and in Scotland on