

force in some of the objections, but as this was not the case, and as the measure was a measure not of choice but of necessity extorted by the pressure of unavoidable events, he did not feel their force in any respect. The question was simply whether our commerce required protection against the Algerine corsairs, and whether this was the best mode of protection. The first part of the question was admitted on all sides; for himself, he had always considered the second equally clear. But in the course of the discussion, various difficulties had been started against the mode of protection, and various substitutes had been proposed, as offering a remedy more prompt, more effectual and less expensive. He would first consider the proposed substitutes for a naval armament, and then answer the objections to it. The substitutes were—1. To purchase a peace of the Algerines. 2. To depend on Portugal breaking her truce with Algiers and shutting up their cruizers within the Straights. 3. To pass commercial regulations against Great Britain. 4. To subsidize other nations to protect our commerce. To these several substitutes he might in a few words object that the first was impracticable, the second precarious, the third inoperative, and the fourth dishonorable. But he would more in detail evince their utility by a few observations.

1st. With respect to the purchase of a peace, the late communications must satisfy every one who had attended to them that all hope on that score must be abandoned, unless there was a manifestation of some force on the part of this country which might give effect to pacific negotiations. As long as our vessels were so easy and so tempting a prey to the cupidity of those corsairs, it would be in vain to expect that they would sell a peace, for any thing like the price which the government would be willing to give, or that a peace, even if effected, would be of any duration.

If the executive formerly experienced such difficulties when the Algerines had captured only one or two of our vessels and their cruizers were confined to the Mediterranean by the Portuguese squadron, how much less prospect was there of success after they had captured a considerable number of our ships, were likely to capture many more and were at liberty to cruise in the Atlantic, even to our very coasts? And that little prospect of success would be diminished when the Dey of Algiers should understand that we took no measures to protect our trade, and were afraid of the expense of a small armament. Even should a peace be purchased, the temptation to break it would be so great that we ought not to expect it would be long observed. But if the Dey knew that we had some naval strength, and were resolved to protect our trade, he would find his account not only in making peace with us, but in maintaining it.

2. To rely on the chance of Portugal breaking her truce, was putting our commerce and the liberty of our seamen on a very precarious footing indeed. It was impossible to say how long Portugal might continue at peace with Algiers; it had been remarked that the truce had been accomplished by the intervention of the British and Spanish Courts, without the knowledge or assent of Portugal, but Mr. S. was persuaded the latter part of this allegation was without foundation; Portugal must have consented to it, and it was therefore probable she would maintain peace with Algiers as long as the policy of the British Court, with whom she was clearly connected, should dictate.

3. It was proposed to put a stop to the depredations of the Algerines by certain commercial restrictions aimed at Great Britain. Admitting, for a moment, the ultimate efficacy of these restrictions, which, like a Panacea, were to cure all our ills, the remedy must be very remote. These regulations could not pass into a law till the session closed, allowing a moderate time for their discussion in both houses; a distant period must then be assigned for their operation in order not to create too sudden and violent a distortion to the course of trade and to allow a reasonable time to the merchants to make their arrangements; a certain time must then elapse before their effect would be felt by Great Britain, and still further time before it could be felt, by a kind of re-action, by Algiers. In the interim the Algerines would seize our vessels and carry hundreds of our fellow-citizens into captivity.

4. The last substitute was to subsidize other nations. Besides the national dishonor of depending upon others for that protection which was in our own power, Mr. S. said there were several objections to this project. Either the nations in contemplation were at peace with the Regen-

cy of Algiers or they were not: if the former it was not to be expected that they would relinquish that peace for any indemnification the United States could make them. If they were at war, they had sufficient inducement to check the depredations of their enemies without our subsidies. In addition to these objections, such a protection, would be hazardous, as it would be at any time in the power of the nation we should employ, when engaged thereto by any power, envious of our prosperity, to conclude a truce with Algiers and leave us at the mercy of her corsairs.

Having a navy of our own, we might co-operate to advantage with any of the powers at present at war with the Algerines but it would be risking too much to depend altogether on any of them.

(Speech to be continued.)

April 2.

The bill from the Senate making provision for the widow and orphan children of Robert Forsyth, was read a second time and committed to a committee of the whole house on Monday next.

Sundry reports on private petitions were presented and read.

The amendments of the committee of the whole to the Post-Office bill were agreed to by the house, and further amendments being made, it was ordered for a third reading to-morrow.

The President has signed an act for erecting and repairing arsenals and magazines, an act for the relief of S. Paraque, and a resolve to carry into effect the resolution laying an embargo.

The report of the Secretary at War on sixty petitions was referred to a committee, to select such cases as appear to merit the attention of the Legislature.

The report on the memorial of General St. Clair was taken up in committee of the whole, and after progress the committee was discharged, and the business recommitted to a select committee.

It was moved, that the President be authorized to grant to citizens of the United States commissions of marque and reprisals against the regencies of Algiers, Tripoli and Tunis. Referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

The following motion made by Mr. Clark, and seconded by Mr. Findley, was laid on the table for consideration.

Resolved,

That until the government of Great Britain shall cause restitution to be made for all losses and damages sustained by the citizens of the United States, from armed vessels, or from any person or persons acting under commission or authority of the British King, contrary to the laws of nations, and in violation of the rights of neutrality: And also until all the posts now held and detained by the king of Great Britain, within the territories of the United States, shall be surrendered and given up, all commercial intercourse between the citizens of the United States, and the subjects of the king of Great Britain, so far as the same respects articles of the growth or manufactures of Great Britain or Ireland, shall be prohibited: Provided such prohibition shall not extend to vessels or their cargoes arriving in any of the ports of the United States before the day of next. Adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA,

APRIL 4.

Extract of a letter from John Bulkely and Son of Lisbon, to a merchant in this city, dated January 25, 1794.

"Regarding the Algerines, we are advised from Gibraltar, and the ports in the Straights, that they are all at home, and not likely to attempt cruising during these rough months, and as this court has not ratified the treaty, and continue their squadron in the Gut it carries the appearance of their not allowing their cruizers to enter the ocean. Our Underwriters here offer to insure the risk of captures on American bottoms, coming from the United States, to the end of next month at 1 1/2 per cent. and the same on their return, with, or without convoy—one is to be granted shortly as far as the Canaries, also another from Cadiz."

A message was received this day by the House of Representatives, from the President of the United States, communicating sundry dispatches from Mr. Pinckney our minister at London—and Mr. Humphreys minister at Lisbon.—The dispatches from Mr. Pinckney relate to, and enclose the British Instructions to their Captains of men of war, letters of marque &c. of the 8th January.

Those from Mr. Humphreys contain many interesting details relative to our unfortunate countrymen, prisoners in Algiers.

A letter dated Lisbon, 30th January, from Mr. Humphreys, states, that there is a probability that the truce with Al-

giers on the part of Portugal will not be renewed, on account of the exorbitant demands of the former, the result of pending negotiations on this business it was supposed, would be known in 15 days from the 30th January.

The Court of Portugal has granted another convoy to the American shipping at Lisbon, of which upwards of twenty sail would be convoyed on their way to the United States, till out of danger from the Algerines.

The President's communication also contained a letter from M. Fouchet, Minister of the French Republic, occasioned by the late report of the Secretary of State relative to spoliation on the American commerce by the armed vessels of the European powers at war—and an answer of Mr. Randolph to the same.—The letters from Mr. Pinckney, and the Minister of France were ordered to be printed.

Account of the flour shipped for exportation at the port of Philadelphia, in the months of January, February and March 1794.

	Barrels of Flour	Mids.
Shipped in January	8877	
February	6874	202
March	32181	180
Amount	47932	382

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, April 3.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house at Lisbon, to their correspondent in this city, dated January 27, 1794.

"Tho' we have lately had both an English and Dutch convoy arrive with a good deal of wheat, prices have not come down, nor do we think they will; especially if the war with France continues, which there is every appearance of. It is supposed our market has a supply of grain for about three months;—the best American wheat continues in it from 500 to 600 reals per alquier—and corn from 360 to 420; but this last for the present, but little demand, tho' will soon be in great request; but prices of neither, we think, will advance above what we quote. Flour continues to be a prohibited article; and will only be admitted in cases of great necessity.—The American vessels that are now here, government has granted a convoy to; and will sail in 10 or 15 days; and we shall not be surpris'd to find the truce with the Algerines not confirmed, and that the Portuguese Squadron again takes its station in the Straits."

A genuine Copy of a letter from Messrs. Bird, Savage & Bird, Merchants in London; dated London, 11th Jan. 1794, to a gentleman in this City.

"SIR,
"THE alterations are such as must be satisfactory to all parties, and there is now no reason to fear a rupture between our two countries; for though there still remains an impediment to your ships bringing the French colonial produce direct to Europe, as such a voyage would not have been allowed by the French before the war, and should only be now to avoid our cruizers, it can hardly be complained of, if our government impedes it.—The restrictions not to supply ports actually blockaded, and not to supply the French with naval or military stores are founded on the acknowledged law of nations. You are left of liberty to supply the Islands in all other respects, which will give you an immense trade.—The article relative to the bringing in ships laden with French colonial produce, the property of French subjects, is so explicitly worded, that if the captors fail of proving the property French, they will be subject to cost, damages and demurrage, which will make them very cautious.

We are Sir,
Your humble servants,
BIRD, SAVAGE & BIRD."

* * This letter seems to contradict the account given in their letter, published a few days ago, as to costs, &c. and as this letter is closed the 11th of January, it is probable the former account was a mistake.

SHIP NEWS.

Kingston (Jamaica,) March 1.

Thursday night arrived from the grand Caymanas, Lieut. Boyne, of his Majesty's ship Convert, with the melancholy intelligence, of the loss of that frigate, with nine vessels of the fleet under her convoy, on the north end of that island, about 3 o'clock in the morning of Saturday the 8th ult. five days after they left Bluefields.

Captain Martin, of the Britannia, and five seamen belonging to the Convert, perished in the confusion, but we have not heard of any other lives being lost.

The American sloop Hannah, in ballast, prize to his Majesty's ship Hound, was sent in on Saturday— She was taken off Cape Francois, and bound to Turks-Island.

The American schooner Union, prize to his Majesty's squadron with live stock and provisions, taken off Tortuga, was sent in on Monday; and the American schooner Elizabeth, prize to his Majesty's ship Hermione, taken off Cape Nichola Mole with lumber.

Also the Joseph, prize to the schooner Thomas, taken off Cape Tiburon, with 39 new negroes.

The brig Le Vendeur, prize to his Majesty's ship Rose, was sent in on Thursday; she was taken in the Mona Passage, with three other vessels, and mounts 14 guns, 4 and 6 pounders, 8 swivels, and has 105 men on board.

Prizes sent in yesterday.

The American sloop Amey, prize to the Letter of Marque Sally, of New-Providence. She was from Aux-Cayes, with a cargo of provisions and gin.

The American brig Sally, prize to the ship Success and Schooner Hawke.

And the American schooner Polly, prize to the above vessels.

The sloop Phoenix, Capt. Jones, of Manchioneal, which arrived yesterday, brings an account of the loss of his Majesty's schooner Spitfire, lieutenant Rich; which overset on the 12th inst. at seven o'clock A. M. off the east end of the island. Four seamen, (the whole saved,) were picked up by the sloop Saucy Tom, Captain Edmundson. They had been 4 hours in the water.

Just Imported,

In the ship Abigail, Captain Horton, from St Petersburg in Russia, and now landing at Russell's wharfs.

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETINGS,
RAVENS DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,

And for sale at the stores of the subscriber in Walnut Street, No. 22.

John Donaldson.

April 4. d1w w&ct

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING;

April 4.

Will be performed,
A COMIC OPERA, never performed here, called the

Highland Reel.

(Written by the Author of the Poor Soldier.)

Laird of Col,	Mr. Green
Laird of Raufay,	Mr. Warrell
Mr. Gilpin,	Mr. Finch
Sandy,	Mr. Marshall
Charley,	Mr. Francis
Shelty,	Mr. Bates
Croudy,	Mr. Harwood
Captain Dath,	Mr. Moreton
Serjeant Jack,	Mr. Darley
Apic,	Mr. Blisset
Benin,	Master Warrill
Maggy,	Mrs. Marshall
Jenny,	Mrs. Warrell
Highland Lads and Lasses,	Messrs. Darley,
	jun. De Moulin, Lee,
	Bafon, Mrs. Cleve-
	land, Mrs. De Marque
	Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Finch
	Mrs. Willems, Miss
	Rowson, &c.

To conclude with a New REEL, (Composed by Mr. Francis,) by the Characters.

To which will be added,

A FARCE, in two Acts, called

The Lying Valet.

Sharp,	Mr. Bates
Gayless,	Mr. Green
Justice Guttle,	Mr. Francis
Beau Trippet,	Mr. Cleveland
Drunken Cook,	Mr. Blisset
Melilla,	Mrs. Francis
Mrs. Gadabout,	Mrs. Bates
Mrs. Trippet,	Mrs. Cleveland
Kitty Pry, (first time)	Mrs. Rowson

No places can be let in the side boxes for a less number than eight, nor any places retained after the first act.

The Doors will be opened at 5 o'clock, and the performances begin at 6 o'clock precisely.

The COMIC OPERA,

The Highland Reel,

Sold by E. STORV, South 4th Street.