

Mr. Gunn reported from the managers appointed to confer with those of the House of Representatives, on the amendments proposed by the Senate, to the bill, entitled, "An act to provide for the erecting and repairing of arsenals and magazines, and for other purposes" "That they have agreed that it would be proper, instead of the amendments proposed to the first section, to amend the same by striking out from the word "Stores" in the 2d line, to the word "Provided" in the 8th line, and insert;

"There shall be established under the direction of the President of the United States three or four arsenals with magazines, in such places as will best accommodate the different parts of the United States—either or both of the arsenals heretofore used at Springfield and Carlisle to be continued as part of the said number at his discretion.

"And that it would be proper for the House of Representatives to agree to the other amendments proposed, except the last, and for the Senate to recede from that." And it was agreed to adopt the report.

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Beckley their clerk :

"Mr. President—The President of the United States hath notified the House of Representatives, that he did on the 26th instant, approve and sign a resolve laying an embargo on the vessels in the ports of the United States; and that he hath this day, approved and signed "An act to provide a naval armament."

"The House of Representatives adhere to their disagreement to some, and recede from their disagreement to other amendments, to the bill, entitled, "An act to provide for the erecting of arsenals and magazines, and for other purposes"—And he withdrew.

The senate took into consideration the bill last mentioned—

Whereupon, Resolved, That they recede from their amendments to the first section and adopt the amendment reported by the managers at the conference thereon.

Resolved, That they recede from their amendment to the sixth section—and

That they insist on their amendment to the third section of the said bill.

Ordered, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

On motion, It was agreed that the order of the day, which was to take into consideration the state of the nation, be postponed until tomorrow.

The Senate adjourned until 11 o'Clock tomorrow morning.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

Mr. FENNO,

BY a writer in Oswald's paper of this morning, signing himself "A friend to republican societies" you are personally addressed, as the editor of a piece called "a hint to Democratic Societies;" If I supposed you the author of that speculation, I would leave you to defend yourself; but as the editor of a free press you ought to be defended in every exercise of rights and discharge of duties which such a character enjoins. One of your rights it undoubtedly was, to give a place in your Gazette to the "hint." One of the foremost of your duties to make public a communication tending to discountenance Democratic Societies. Who are these Societies? Does any body know them? Do the people of the United States, or those of any individual state, know them? Are they legally elected to enquire into the conduct of public officers, or to regulate elections? No Mr. Fenno, they are neither known, acknowledged, or respected, by any class of citizens—they are self-created, daring and impudent usurpers—Not one of them have any legal authority to assemble themselves together, and it is not going too far to say, that it might well be as a question whether they are not subjects of criminal prosecution; as individuals each member may have a right of giving his opinion upon public measures and public men; and even collectively it may be tolerated if decency is preserved; but that a trifling assembly of people whom nobody knows, should pretend to be the organ to express the sense of many thousands of people, at once shows their arrogance and publishes their contempt for those very rules, they would prefer to others. Where then is the mighty error Mr. Printer, you are said to have committed when you published the "hint" in question—I defend not this speculation in particular, but every word that can be uttered against these daring invaders of my country's rights. This attempt to intimidate you Mr. Fenno, is not the first of the kind, and you will pardon me when I say that it has sometimes produced its effect.

What! in this land of pretended freedom shall only one side of a question be heard: Has it already reached such a pass, that nothing but mischief is popular; and are all the presses of this city so much under the influence of popular breath, that their conductors are obliged to swim with the current or be drowned by the flood of antifederalism? I hope this is only a firmness of my own, but a candid confession from the editors themselves would I firmly believe confirm its truth. Mr. Fenno, you are accused of publishing an "outrageous, insolent, attack on the Republic of France" I deny it—or that any thing can be outrageous, more than the subject deserves—What obligation have I, or any one else to speak or write well of France, England, or any other country under Heaven, if I dislike the proceedings of their people—I am not obliged to love and adore, what any other person chooses to tell me is lovely and adorable—I believe if people would give themselves time to reflect, they would discover something more admirable in their own country than in any foreign one; and giving themselves the opportunity of contemplating the charms of their lawful wife, they never would be decoyed by the false blandishments of a rival mistress.—But Mr. Printer, I will confine myself hereafter to the writer of your reprimand—I hope you will believe me as much at least as you do him, in his assertions, when I say, that Societies calling themselves Democratic, are highly improper in a representative republican government, that they ought to be discountenanced, and every honest Printer will contribute his mite towards it; that the stile in which you are addressed is menacing, insolent, and such as a freeman would not receive from the mouth of any one without resenting it—Further I assert that the present Democratic Societies are not influenced by similar motives to those which actuated the meetings of people, protesting against British tyranny & oppression—The one, were in opposition to a government, acknowledged and approved by their country—The others are laying the foundation of a wall of separation never to be broken through—They opposed the arbitrary government of a foreign nation, whose claim to rule, was founded at first in law and right, but which unnumbered abuses had destroyed. The Demo. Societies are quarrelling with their own brother, or what ought to be such, and the government instead of being improved by their scrutiny, would become contemptible if their system should prevail.

The writer is wrong in his calculation when he says opposition will multiply these Societies—If opposition can expose to the people, the evil tendency and infamous designs of such associations, I believe they will hardly increase much in number or respectability. In short, Mr. Fenno, to use a trite expression, these Societies are in love with themselves and without a rival.

A FRIEND TO REPUBLICAN FREEDOM. Philad. April 9, 1794.

Congress of the United States.

House of Representatives

Mr. Giles's reply to Mr. W. Smith's observations on the passing of the naval armament bill.

Mr. Giles in reply to Mr. W. Smith upon the bill providing the naval armament, remarked, That having just presented the outlines of his opinion upon this subject to the House. He intended not to have troubled the House with any further observations; but the gentleman last up had thrown an imputation upon the humanity of the opposers of the bill, which required an answer. The gentleman has triumphantly asked, "Who can read the representations of the unfortunate captives at Algiers without giving their assent to the bill?"—This question is answered by another:—Who can read the representations of the unfortunate captives at Algiers and can give an assent to the bill?—The bill contains essentially a declaration of war. The means it provides are for resistance not for conquest. The gentleman calls upon our humanity to ameliorate the condition of the captives, by a declaration of war against a barbarian, without furnishing any means which could operate upon his personal fears; or perhaps the gentleman conceives, that after the frigates shall have performed wonders upon the water, they would leave the element, boldly march upon the land and break the chains of the prisoners. This is assigning a new office to the frigates, and if Mr. Giles thought they possessed the ability to execute it, he would give his hearty assent to the bill.

But might it not with more reason and probability be concluded, that a declaration of war under such circumstances, would irritate the barbarians and furnish additional misery to the unfortunate prisoners? In the expedient of purchasing a peace, which is the substitute he relied up-

on, the redemption of the captives, will almost necessarily constitute a part of the negotiation. Mr. G. laid the gentleman on this subject, appeared to have forgotten the whole connection between cause and effect, and to have disdained all comparison of the means to the end. He believed if ever there was a measure involving great political consequences, which owed its existence to passion, without one effort of calculation as far at least as it related to its ostensible object, it was the measure contemplated by the bill now before the House.

Substance of the remarks made by Mr. Giles on Mr. Dayton's resolution for the sequestration of all debts due to British subjects.

Mr. Giles commenced his remarks by observing, that he had intended to have given a silent vote upon the question before the committee, and probably should not have altered that intention, if it had not been from the solicitous requests expressed yesterday by several gentlemen in the opposition—That the favorers of the proposed measure should furnish the committee with the reasons upon which it was founded. Although it appeared to him to be rather unreasonable, that some gentlemen should be expected not only to possess reasons for their own opinions, but to furnish reasons for others; and altho' he did not conceive that the favorers of the measure were under any obligation to disclose the reasons inducing it, provided they thought proper to hazard its fate upon a silent vote; yet he was willing to indulge the gentlemen with presenting to them, the general course of reflection, which the subject had produced in his mind, and, which strongly suggested its propriety. He had however a more powerful inducement to disclosing his opinion since the subject has become matter of discussion and its propriety doubted.

The measure is deemed a bold one, and pregnant with serious consequences: In all such cases he was desirous that his responsibility to the United States in general, and to his immediate constituents in particular, should at all times be attested by the real motives which influenced his conduct.

Several gentlemen in the opposition, had earnestly admonished the committee against the indulgence of their passions upon this subject, and recommended the exercise of cool and deliberate reasoning. He should not pretend to say how far such an admonition was necessary or justified by the temper of the committee: But he believed it applied as strongly to the gentlemen who suggested the caution, as to those to whom it was addressed, and he hoped in the course of the future discussion the gentlemen would shew an example in themselves of the precepts they had prescribed to others.

As to himself Mr. G. declared, that impressed with the awfulness of the present crisis, he had never reflected upon a subject with more coolness, and if he understood his own situation, his mind was never in a state more susceptible of conviction.

The proposed measure is expected to eventuate in a final explanation of the relative state of things between the United States and Great Britain. It will probably result, therefore, in open hostility with the usual appeal TO ARMS; or, in a peace with all the rights of Neutrality attached to it: For this purpose the resolution proposes a sequestration of the debts due to the subjects of Great Britain, to be held as a pledge for the indemnification of the losses sustained by American citizens under the orders of the British king, in contravention of the laws of nations, and in violation of every rule of morality and justice. In the course of debate this subject seems to have resolved itself into two questions—First, as it respects the right of one nation to sequester the property of the individuals of another in any possible case. 2d. The policy of exercising this right at this time under the existing circumstances of the United States.

He presumed that a state of things might exist between two nations, in which reprisal would not only become the right, but the duty to the nation, sustaining the wrong. This happens where one nation without cause, forcibly seizes upon the effects of another, or of its citizens, and withholds them without restitution, or compensation, and when the nation whose effects shall be seized and detained, shall possess no other means of indemnification. The right of reprisal in the injured na-

tion in such a case grows out of the injury sustained and its inability to redress itself in any other way. The duty of the injured nation to make reprisals, is founded upon self-preservation; and in case of the losses of its citizens, upon the promise of the protection of property, faithfully made by the nation to its individual members.

This he believed to be the doctrine of the laws of morality and reason, and he knew it to be the doctrine of the laws of nations, which were in fact nothing more than the laws of morality and reason systematized and reduced to writing.

(To be continued.)

Post-Office, April 8, 1794.

Letters to go by the opportunity expected for Halifax, in the course of next week, in order to be conveyed by the British Packet, from that place to England, will be received at this Office, until Saturday at 12 o'Clock noon.

N. B. The inland postage to New-York must be paid.

All the letters that were intended to go by the brig Nancy, Capt. Gavin, for Falmouth, are sent to the Post-Office, in order that they may be forwarded by the opportunity going to Halifax, to go by the British Packet from thence; it will however be necessary for those who put letters in the Nancy's bag, to call at the Post Office, and pay the postage to New York, before they can go forward. Philad. April 9. dat

Scheme of a Lottery,

To raise 39,900 Dollars, on 266,000 Dollars, deducting 15 per Cent. from the Prizes—this Lottery consists of 38,000 Tickets, in which there are 14,539 Prizes and 23,461 Blanks, being about one and an half Blanks to a Prize.

THE Directors of the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures, having resolved to erect LOTTERIES for raising ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, have appointed the following persons to superintend and direct the drawing of the same, viz. Nicholas Low, Rufus King, Herman Le Roy, James Watson, Richard Harrison, Abijah Hammond, and Cornelius Ray, of the city of New-York—Thomas Willing, Joseph Ball, Matthew McConnell and Andrew Bayard, of the city of Philadelphia—His Excellency Richard Howell, Esq. Elias Boudinot, General Elias Dayton, James Parker, John Bayard, Doctor Lewis Doham, Samuel W. Stockton, Joshua M. Wallace, Joseph Bloomfield, and Eliza Boudinot, of New-Jersey, who offer the following Scheme of a Lottery, and pledge themselves to the public, that they will take every assurance and precaution in their power to have the Monies paid by the Managers, from time to time, as received, into the Banks at New-York and Philadelphia, to remain for the purpose of paying Prizes, which shall be immediately discharged by a check upon one of the Banks.

S C H E M E :

Table with 3 columns: Prize, Dollars, and Dollars is. It lists prize amounts from 20,000 down to 10, and their corresponding counts.

14,539 Prizes. 266,000 Dollars. 23,461 Blanks. First drawn number, 2,000. Last drawn number, 2,000.

38,000 Tickets at 7 Dollars each is 266,000. The drawing will commence, under the inspection of a Committee of the Superintendants, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

The Superintendants have appointed John N. Cumming, of Newark, Jacob R. Hardenberg, of New-Brunswick, and Jonathan Rhea, of Trenton, as immediate Managers thereof, who have given ample security for discharging the trust reposed in them.

In order to secure the punctual payment of the Prizes, the Superintendants of the Lottery have directed that the Managers shall each enter into bonds in 40,000 dollars, with four sufficient securities, to perform their instructions, the substance of which is

I. That whenever either of the Managers shall receive the sum of Three Hundred Dollars, he shall immediately place the same in one of the Banks of New-York or Philadelphia, to the credit of the Governor of the Society, and such of the Superintendants as live in the city where the monies are placed, to remain there until the Lottery is drawn, for the payment of the Prizes.

II. The Managers to take sufficient security for any Tickets they may trust, otherwise to be responsible for them.

III. To keep regular books of Tickets sold, Monies received and paid into the Bank, abstracts of which shall be sent, monthly, to the Governor of the Society.

Paterfon, January 1, 1794. On application to either of the above gentlemen, information will be given where tickets may be had. February 24. tu&tf.