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leaves of which are sufficiently strong to answer every purpose of cookery. The camphire tree, and the shrub that produces the clove, are here in perfection; but, strange to tell, the nutmeg will not thrive.

"The fago-tree is also in high cultivation, and many productions of the East, are nurtured here in abundance.

"The attention that has been paid to transplant in these countries, the luxuries of the East, has even extended to the trifling matter of a particular flower, with which the women of Otaheite decorate themselves at dances; which demonstrates that the Western Hemisphere is as congenial to the productions of luxury, as any island in the Eastern ocean."

From the Baltimore Daily Advertiser.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

#### FELLOW CITIZENS,

THE masters and mates of vessels, belonging to the port of Baltimore, having subscribed a resolution not to proceed to sea, until they can do so without apprehensions of insult and robbery; and having appointed us a committee to prepare a circular letter for their justification in the eyes of their fellow citizens, we beg leave to call your attention to the following remarks, which we flatter ourselves will not only relieve us from the imputation of being rash and intemperate, but will secure to us the approbation and esteem of those who have a feeling for the honor of their country and sympathy for the sufferings of its citizens.

To seafaring men it must be unnecessary to describe the difference between our situation and that of the other citizens of America, but as we are desirous of approbation and support from those who have not had equal opportunities of ascertaining this difference, we treat them to consider that we exercise our profession upon an ocean not the property of an individual, or of one nation, but of all the inhabitants of the globe; that consequently, those laws of all governments, which protect their citizens from acts of violence and injustice, extend not to us. We cannot be aided or protected in any other manner than by the laws, which nations have agreed shall be considered as rules for their conduct, and by the attention of our own government, to observe that those rules are never deviated from to the prejudice of its citizens, with impunity. When governments refuse or neglect this protection, mariners must change their profession, or in the pursuit of it, must submit to indignities, which would render them unworthy the appellation of men, much less that of Americans. We consider ourselves as placed in this situation, and we shall be believed, when we declare that we have seen the American Flag treated with every indignity that it was possible for the imaginations of men, regardless of honor or humanity to devise; some of us have seen, and all of us believe that the Flag of our country, has repeatedly been reversed on board of American vessels, by the commanders not only of British privateers, but of British ships of war. We have seen our comrades of the sea deprived in different parts of the British dominions, of their all, and in some instances obliged to beg, even of those who robbed them, for support. It is known to our government, that many valuable citizens have been lost to their country by the captures of the Algerines; and it appears to be believed by all, that the same nation which insults us in the West-Indies, has been instrumental in letting loose those barbarians.

We shall not be accused of proceeding without taking time to deliberate when it is known that our sufferings commenced above a year past, and that they have increased with a regularity, and have been submitted to with tameness; which occasions us to be apprehensive, that our government considers their seamen as a class of citizens unworthy of their protection. We are not conscious of having merited such a character, on the contrary, we will not suffer it to be said, and we trust it will not even be believed by those who know us, that we are exceeded in patriotism by any of our countrymen. We feel all that enthusiastic affection for our country and reverence for its laws, which characterizes the American—we are willing to make sacrifices for the promotion of its welfare, and we are ready with our lives to aid in repelling those acts of rapine and injustice, which strike deep at its reputation as a nation.

Altho' an embargo effectually prevents seamen from the exercise of their profession, yet we with the most sincere satisfaction, saw the measure adopted by our government. We know that the injury of being so long unemployed, would to men of our moderate fortunes be serious indeed, but we also know that it was our duty to submit to a partial sacrifice for the attainment of those advantages, which we should derive, from having our rights ascertained, and from being permitted to pursue with safety, the only business of which we had any knowledge. Calculating therefore that America would have satisfaction for the insults she had received, before she would relax in the measures she had adopted; we have learned with an astonishment, not to be described, that the embargo is to expire on the 25th

inst. and that it is expected of us that we are to proceed to sea unarmed, exposed to the malice of British privateers and frigates armed, and commanded by miscreants, whose only rule of right is the extent of their power.

We flatter ourselves that we shall ever be ready to step forth in defence of the honor and interests of our country, but we dare not face dangers where neither the one nor the other is concerned, and where we risk not only our personal safety, but the leaving destitute of protectors, our wives and families. If we are to be plunged into a hopeless captivity at Algiers—or deprived of our property and liberty, contrary to the laws of nations, by the British, and do not receive the aid of our government, we surely will not be censured in declaring, that we consider ourselves as wholly thrown from its protection; and that therefore we dare not venture to sea in unarmed vessels, having no other protection than papers of the United States, until some favorable alteration make it prudent for us so to do; or until we are driven by dire necessity to stake even our liberty in the attempt, however doubtful, the success of providing for our families. Having thus stated the reasons for our association, which we hope will receive the approbation of our countrymen, it only remains for us to add that its continuance will depend on circumstances, at present doubtful in their issue—we shall not consider ourselves liable to censure if when those circumstances are known, a majority of those who have associated, should deem it proper that this agreement should no longer be in force.

#### THE COMMITTEE.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

The Brussels Gazette is very inquisitive for a proper character to fill the place of Second Envoy Extra Extraordinary to Great Britain. Where is the puzzle? Let the Demo Club send an Apostle. Many advantages besides clubbing that country would ensue: They could shew that we are in very sober earnest. For Mr. Jay represents only the corrupt gang of the Funding Knights. Being a lawyer he is entangled in chicanery. It would not be hard to find one of the Club who is free from all ties, and of course would act with both hands at liberty. Thus the Englishmen would have a plea taken out of their mouths, viz. That Mr. Jay is not to be minded inasmuch as the Club have resolved against his going, they would otherwise pretend that no mortal can tell who has the upper hand here, the Representative Government or the Club. Send two men, one from each, you put an end to that sort of prattle. You may take them in by sending an Englishman, one that knows all their tricks—such a one as they know from former experience to be notoriously worthy of trust and confidence. You may have indeed your pick and choose between two at least of undoubted character. Further, you may let them draw lots for the place—for send the one or the other, every body knows that it is not in the power of Britain to corrupt the principles of either. Send the one or the other, we may say, Courts we defy you to throw a spot on their principles, or to change our estimation of them.

The public service will not suffer by the absence of one of them, as the other will be sufficient to see every thing made ready for the people to rise in a mass as soon as it shall be thought proper by the Club to give orders for that purpose.

#### THEATRE.

OBSERVER No. XVI.

MR. FENNO,

The Observer returns his unfeigned thanks to the persons who some time since, published in your Gazette some observations respecting him; he will always be happy to attract their notice; if they applaud, no reason for his pleasurable sensations need be given; if they condemn, he will attempt to profit by it. A hint to the writer of some Theatrical observations in the General Advertiser of Wednesday last:

Mr. Colman in giving the *Surrender of Calais* an English dress, is thought by many good judges to have improved the original in general, more particularly the part exhibited by the character of *La Gloire*; and the person who translated and improved the *Sultan* from its original French, is too well known as a dramatic and literary character, to suffer by any application of *weakness* to his copy. The writer will probably revise his observations,

and carefully read the two originals before he cruelly condemns.

The Observer was much obliged by Mr. Chalmers's exertions on Wednesday evening; they were such as were expected from an accomplished Theatrical character; and the expectations of the audience though great, were in his performances gratified; much however cannot be said in favor of the exhibition of the West-Indian in general, part was omitted, and Miss Willem's had not sufficiently committed her part to memory. The part of *Louisa* in that excellent play, is so important that too much attention could not be paid to it; Miss Willem's is too much a favorite with the Observer to induce his silence on this occasion; she must be mistress of her part, or it is impossible to please.

Several classes or descriptions of people attend the Theatre: One class, are good judges of the author's meaning, and altho' they perfectly understand what the action ought to be, yet are not the most difficult to please; their approbation however is highly to be prized: another class is so vastly refined, that their nerves would be in danger from propriety of action, or speaking, as it would contain too much coarseness and vulgarity; ten to one but such people are not pleased, or if they are, you ought to be ashamed of it: Another class are satisfied with nothing but rough scenes, this is owing to want of education; but rely upon it when they are pleased, the actor has done his part tolerably well to say no more of it: a fourth division are determined not to be much pleased, "though it may be so for an American exhibition, yet when compared to European, why you know it would not be expected, &c. &c." A fifth description are honest American Republicans, and determined to like every thing; if this class are not the best critics, they form much the happiest part of the audience: a sixth sort, have no opinion, but follow the fashion or what they suppose to be so; if a man or woman who has been in Europe says good or bad, shrugs the shoulders, or smiles, they act accordingly: You Players have a talk to please all these—and yet you must do it—if you can.

May 23.

#### CONGRESS.

IN SENATE,

Monday, May 12th, 1794.

(Concluded.)

A message in writing, was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Dandridge his Secretary.

United States, May 12th, 1794.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives.

AS the letter, which I forwarded to Congress on the 15th day of April last, from the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, to the Secretary of State, in answer to a memorial of our Minister in London, related to a very interesting subject, I thought it proper not to delay its communication. But, since that time, the memorial itself, has been received in a letter from our Minister, and a reply has been made to that answer by the Secretary of State. Copies of them are, therefore, now transmitted.

I also send the copy of a letter from the Governor of Rhode-Island, enclosing an Act of the Legislature of that State, empowering the United States to hold lands within the same for the purpose of erecting fortifications; and certain papers concerning patents for the donation lands to the ancient settlers of Vincennes upon the Wabash.

G. WASHINGTON.

The message and papers therein referred to were read.

Ordered, That they lie for consideration.

The engrossed bill in addition to the "Act for making further and more effectual provision for the protection of the frontiers of the United States," was read the third time.

Resolved, That this bill pass, and that the title thereof be, "An act in addition to the "Act for making further and more effectual provision for the protection of the frontiers of the United States."

Ordered, That the Secretary desire the concurrence of the House of Representatives in this bill.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a letter signed Jacob Morgan, Chairman, addressed To the Speaker of the Senate of Congress, enclosing "Resolution

of a meeting of number of the Manufacturers of the City of Philadelphia, respecting a further revenue by an excise upon certain domestic manufactures, as contemplated by the House of Representatives of Congress."

On motion, That these Resolutions be read.

It passed in the affirmative—Yeas 14—Nays 10.

The yeas and nays being required by one fifth of the Senators present.

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Messrs. Brown, Burr, Edwards, Foster, Gunn, Hawkins, Henry, Jackson, Langdon, Martin, Monroe, Potts, Robinson, and Ross.

Those who voted in the negative, are, Messrs. Bradford, Butler, Cabot, Ellsworth, Frelinghuysen, Izard, King, Livermore, Morris, and Rutherford.

On the resolution being read, a motion was made as follows:

"A paper signed Jacob Morgan, Chairman, having been read, and the same appearing to be disrespectful to the Senate, ordered, that the same be dismissed."

On which the previous question was moved for, to wit,

Shall the main question be now put?

and

It passed in the affirmative—Yeas 15—Nays 9.

The yeas and nays being required by one fifth of the Senators present;

Those who voted in the affirmative, are, Messrs. Bradford, Brown, Butler, Cabot, Ellsworth, Foster, Frelinghuysen, Gunn, Henry, Izard, King, Livermore, Morris, Potts, and Rutherford.

Those who voted in the negative, are, Messrs. Butler, Edwards, Hawkins, Jackson, Langdon, Martin, Monroe, Robinson, and Ross.

On motion to agree to the main question

It passed in the affirmative—Yeas 15—Nays 9.

The yeas and nays being requested by one fifth of the Senators present;

Those who voted in the affirmative, are, Messrs. Bradford, Butler, Cabot, Ellsworth, Foster, Frelinghuysen, Gunn, Hawkins, Henry, Izard, King, Livermore, Morris, Potts, and Rutherford.

Those who voted in the negative, are, Messrs. Brown, Burr, Edwards, Jackson, Langdon, Martin, Monroe, Robinson, and Ross.

So it was,

Ordered, That a paper signed Jacob Morgan, Chairman, having been read, and the same appearing disrespectful to the Senate, that the same be dismissed.

Mr. Foster reported from the committee on enrolled bills that they had this day, laid before the President of the United States, the bill, entitled, "An act to erect a light-house on the head land of Cape Hatteras, and a lighted beacon on Shell-Castle Island in the harbor of Ocracoke in the state of North-Carolina."

On motion,

That the memorial of Mr. Pinckney, the answer of Mr. Hammond, and the letter of the Secretary of State of the 1st of May to Mr. Hammond relative to the British instructions of the 8th June last, be printed for the use of the Senate.

After the consideration of the executive business,

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

#### UNITED STATES.

BALTIMORE May 20.

Extra of a Letter from a gentleman in Cork to his correspondent in this town.

Cork, February 6, 1794.

I came here two days ago on account of an American brig, the Hannah, of Kennebeck, William Springer, master, from Bourdeaux to Philadelphia, with 280 pipes of brandy, being seized here by the lieutenant-governor, under pretence of information being given him, that the cargo was shipped by, and is the property of the National Convention. I have written to Thomas Pinckney, Esq. Envoy at London, on this matter, in order that he may apply to the ministry; and I request that thou wilt be so kind as to communicate it to the President or his Secretary, as I have reason to think the brandy is for Congress. It is consigned to Thomas Lee of Philadelphia, and marked T. L. and there failed with the Hannah, two large ships and a brig for Philadelphia.

The Hannah having sprung a leak, put