

two nations were at peace, and one of them began to arm, it was customary to enquire what was the object of it; but when two nations had disputes to settle, and one of the nations had committed aggressions against the other, it was common for the injured nation to arm in her defence; and, if the French nation refused to treat with our commissioners, until they answered enquiries respecting our arming, he believed they were determined upon war.

Mr. S. SMITH said, if he understood the amendment to go to the length which the gentleman from S. Carolina represented it to go, he should certainly be opposed to it; but he believed it only went to prevent the frigates from being employed as convoys to foreign ports. Merchants, he said, who carried on a fair course of trade, would not take for convoys; they would wish to run the risk and go alone—for if they went under convoy the probability would be, that from a number of vessels sailing together, they would glut any market to which they might go; and consequently lower the price of their cargoes; but merchants who wished to go into rebel ports would wish to be convoyed, and the first convoy that went on such a business, he was confident, would produce war.

Mr. S. justified the expression he made use of yesterday, with respect to the French making enquiry into the cause of our arming. Not that they could take any notice of our fortifications, or our militia regulations; but when we are about to fit out a naval armament, it was a different thing, and the maritime powers of the world had a right to enquire the cause of our arming. Our commissioners, when they were asked, would say they knew not. The French would answer, "Enquire, if it be against us, we shall know what to do; if not, let us know." To avoid this enquiry, he wished to designate the object.

Mr. VENABLE said, from what fell from the gentleman from S. Carolina, he supposed he would be satisfied with a small amendment. That gentleman supposed that the present amendment would prevent the frigates from conveying our merchant vessels from one part of the union to another. This might be remedied, by adding, "to any foreign port or place."

Mr. R. WILLIAMS consented to make this a part of his amendment.

Mr. BROOKES wished to know whether the frigates were to be prevented from taking any vessels bound to a foreign port under convoy at all, though they might be going out at the same time with vessels bound to different parts of the union.

Mr. POTTER hoped this amendment would obtain, as he did not believe these vessels would be equal to the conveying of our commerce. He hoped, before the session closed, they should pass an act for arming our merchantmen, which, he believed, would be the best protection that could be given to our commerce.

The question was put and carried 47 to 45.

Mr. COIT moved an additional section, "to confine the duration of this act for one year, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer."

Mr. SITGREAVES thought that the period for which the seamen and marines were engaged, being only for one year, there needed no other humiliation.

Mr. COIT was of a different opinion. It was true the men could not be engaged for a longer period than a year, but those engagements might be renewed from time to time. For his part he did not wish to see a permanent naval establishment in this country; he would rather see the frigates at the wharves than see them go to sea. He trusted a majority of the House would one day be of his opinion, and, if such a change of sentiment should take place, he wished to put it in their power to annul the establishment.

The question on this section was put, and there appeared to be 46 votes for it, and 45 votes against; when the chairman (Mr. Dent) according to the power given him by the rules of the House, declared the question not carried.

The committee rose, and the house proceeded to consider the amendments; the first which came under consideration, was that for confining the frigates from being used as convoys.

Mr. SITGREAVES hoped this amendment would not prevail. He was at a loss to account for the change of sentiment in the House since yesterday; he thought it was then the opinion that they ought to provide the force, and when provided, leave it to the disposal of the Executive, and that if he thought proper to employ the frigates in the protection of our commerce beyond the jurisdiction line, he should be authorized to do so. He yet entertained this opinion.

It was a little extraordinary, he said, that those gentlemen who had, on a former occasion, quoted the articles of the armed neutrality, should forget one of the most important, he meant that which sanctioned the right of conveying their trade in time of peace, to protect their neutrality against the aggressions of belligerent powers, which doctrine had, by a solemn act of her government been acquiesced in by France.—This being the case, and seeing that the President of the United States, in his speech at the opening of the session, had declared his opinion, that vessels ought to be provided as a convoy to our commerce, and knowing no principle in the law of nations to the contrary, he was surprised the right should be called in question. He hoped no act of that House would justify such a sentiment.

Another glaring inconsistency. Gentlemen admitted that the frigates were to be employed for the protection and defence of our commerce; but he asked how this could be effected, if they were not to be employed in the way of convoys? He did not mean for a number of ships together, but for single vessels. But it was said that citizens who carried on an honest trade,

would not ask a convoy. How did this appear? Had no attack been made upon the fair commerce of this country? If there had been none such, he would allow that there was no necessity for a convoy or naval force; but, if there had been aggressions, they must have been upon the fair trade of this country, and persons employed in this trade, were entitled to protection.

Why, he asked, were they always told of our commerce being forced into the rebel ports in the West Indies, and that war would be the consequence? Were it to be supposed that the President would wantonly go into this business? He hoped they should do what the circumstances of the country required, and not profusely lavish money which could answer no good purpose, since the injuries committed within our jurisdiction compared to those sustained upon the high seas, were not worthy of being named. If any protection was given therefore, it should be extended beyond the jurisdiction line.

But it was said three frigates were incompetent to the protection of the trade of the United States; but they might be competent to protect a part of it; and if three frigates were not effectual, it was the duty of that House to provide such as would be effectual. But if this force would not be able to meet the naval power of any European country, it would be able to keep off privateers and picaroons, and therefore be of some service.

Mr. M. DOWELL said, that if the gentleman last up had been present when the subject had before been under discussion, he would have spared his observations, as the principle of a convoy had been decided against by a large majority. Mr. M. D. went over the arguments which had been several times repeated against the employing of convoys, and concluded with hoping the motion would pass.

Mr. SITGREAVES acknowledged he was absent when the subject of the galleys was under discussion; but he had been told that principle had not been decided; but, suppose it had, his opinion was not to be influenced by a majority of that House, if he were convinced it was well founded.

Mr. GILES said, heretofore gentlemen had given up the idea of employing these vessels as a convoy, from their incompetency to that object; but now, the gentleman last up came forward, and said if they were not used for that purpose, they would be of no service at all. He allowed with the gentleman that we had a right thus to employ them, but he denied that it was expedient to do so. The President had committed himself on this head, and he thought they ought to give him an opportunity of retracting his opinion, by fixing the object to which the vessels should be employed.

Mr. SWANWICK said, he felt himself called upon to give his reasons for voting against employing these frigates as a convoy to our trade. He looked upon the force as wholly inadequate. But it was said it might be brought to operate in part. He was, however, afraid, that in attempting an object to which they were not equal, they might, in the West-India seas, endanger the loss of the vessels themselves; for, when the privateers and cruizers in those seas, learnt that we had frigates out, they would become more acrimonious than ever.

Mr. S. said, it could not be supposed that the present war in Europe would be of long duration, nor could it be expected that we should be competent, whilst it lasted, to give complete protection to our commerce; he thought, therefore, it would be much better to trust entirely to insurance, than to risk these vessels as a convoy. And if the trade was not worth carrying on, after having paid the insurance, he would give it up. He wished to avoid any measure which might lead to war; for if that were to take place, we should suffer infinitely more than we now suffered from any depreciations committed on our commerce. Our trade in the West-Indies, he said, was in some degree protected by the rival interests of the contending powers in those seas. They had heard (& he owned that it was with no pleasant sensation he heard it) that our vessels had failed under British convoys in that quarter, so that the trade, in some degree, protected itself, by the interest which it holds out to the parties. If the frigates were to be employed as convoys, he did not believe the rates of insurance would at all be lowered; for he did not find that even the British, with all the force they had in the West-Indies, could effectually protect their merchant vessels against the French privateers. Besides, he should look upon the loss of one of the frigates as a very unfortunate occurrence; it would cast a damp upon the germ of our navy, and would be a discouragement to the voting of any more money for that object. This he should most sensibly regret. The frigates might be of some use in the protection of our coasts and jurisdiction, without running any of the risks which he thought would be run in sending them out as convoys.—Coming from a large commercial city, as he did, he should never be backward in his support of an effectual naval establishment; but for the present, he thought it best to keep the frigates about our coast.

Mr. W. SMITH agreed with the gentleman from Rhode Island, that the arming of our merchant vessels would be a good defence for our commerce; but he thought there would be little chance of such a measure passing; he suggested to that gentleman, therefore, whether it would not be better to cleave to this.—As to the amendment, he was doubtful of its meaning. Did it mean the frigates might be employed to convoy vessels bound to a foreign port, but not within a certain distance of those ports; or did it mean that they should not go further than three miles from the sea coast. He thought it very doubtful, and calculated to embarrass the executive in his proceedings.

(To be continued.)

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, June 24.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

6 per Cent. 16/10
Deferred 6 per Cent. 13/4 13/3
5 per Cent. 13/4
4 per Cent. 12/4
1 per Cent. 10/4
BANK SHARES.
Bank United States, 17 per cent. advance.
Pennsylvania, 27
North America, 33
INSURANCE COMPANY SHARES.
I. C. of N. A. 50 per cent. advance.
Pennsylvania, 3

From the Boston Chronicle of the 21st.

The French, if they are wise, (and the French Directory is at this moment the wisest and most enlightened Executive in the world) will never conclude a peace with England but on two conditions. First that free bottoms will and shall make free goods; any thing in Mr. Jay's treaty to the contrary notwithstanding. Such a determination is worthy of their high consideration, and the happy influence they have attained, on the affairs of the world. Such an article would be the making of America. No future plenipotentiary, bribed or unbribed, would then dare to violate this great NATIONAL RIGHT. For it is apparent that no ship of war, has any more authority to inspect the goods of a neutral vessel, than a pickpocket or burglar has a right to search your job, or break your house open, under the insulting pretence that you have contraband goods concealed in it. Why may not a frigate's guard, as well search the house of Mr. Wm. Smith, or Mr. Sitgreaves, or any other confidential character among our Congressional Aristocrats (if there is another confidential character to be found amongst them) as a boat's crew to search an American Danish vessel without their consent? Now the Danish government never permitted the British to search their vessels. But our high-spirited, haughty, fighting, independent government, has permitted injustice, under the last Congress; and we are determined to quarrel with France, because she wishes to be free from the effects of their folly, ignorance, timidity, or corruption.

As a second condition—France will have Canada and Louisiana. The first the British nation must grant to her; the second the Spaniards will sell to her for a valuable consideration. The French will have Canada because it was taken from them unjustly, by the misconduct of her Kings; and it is the duty of a republic to correct those errors, or faults, in the administration of affairs which their former rulers have occasioned. Secondly, more than half the present people are Frenchmen, good and true; and ought to be as free as their brethren in the commonwealth. Thirdly, Like the Romans they might provide for twenty or thirty thousand veterans in this growing settlement. Fourthly, It would open a source of lucrative commerce, for those manufactures which might then be consumed. Fifthly, It would put it out of the British power to encourage and let loose the Indians; and they have had thousands of them at their command according to Burgoyne's proclamation and Pickens's letter at the time of his treaty with them.

As to Louisiana—In the first place, the French would be a barrier to Peru and Mexico; a sort of watch over these mines. For the British will be so afraid, after their late beatings by the French, that they would never venture to South-America, if they expected to meet a Frenchman there.—In the second place, The common advantages of Colonization, would make this country a valuable acquisition to the republic; and might afford a convenient office to Binonaparte—as governor or president.

NOTE.

The foregoing is a more explicit avowal of enmity to the peace, liberty, safety and independence of the United States, than any thing that the pen of a nefarious faction has yet produced. The reader will observe that not the smallest benefit is proposed to result to the people of the United States from the plan, except that the British will not have it in their power to let loose the Indians upon us.

A late writer in a Connecticut paper asserted that the Indians, previous to the peace of 1763, had been at war with the people on the Frontiers for one hundred years—and to ascertain the difference between French and English newspapers on the minds of the Indians, consult the newspapers of the late Dr. Franklin.

It needs not the spirit of prophecy to determine, that should the wishes of the faction be realized, peace will be a stranger to our frontiers so long as an Indian exists to wield the tomahawk.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, June 23.

Captain Upton, arrived at Salem from Bourdeaux, failed in company with the ship *Amity*, of Philadelphia, which ship had on board Mr. Munroe, our late Minister in France, and family.

Yesterday arrived here in 7 days from Halifax, His Britannic Majesty's Packet *Prince Ernest*, Captain Schuyler. By this arrival we have London News to the 6th of May—no later than by the *Orion*—though we select several important articles which did not find their way into our Cork papers.—They follow under the date of

HALIFAX, June 8.
Last Evening arrived here His Majesty's Packet, *Prince Ernest*, in 28 days from Falmouth. We have received papers by her to the 6th of May, and have extracted from them the very interesting intelligence of the Peace concluded between the Emperor and the French Republic. Mr. Hammond had arrived at Vienna, and the strongest expectations were entertained that a general Peace would immediately take place. The embargo still continued in the ports of France. The most perfect order was restored in the fleet at Spithead—the first division of which under Sir Alan Gardner had dropped down, the other divisions were preparing to follow, and the whole fleet was immediately to proceed to sea. The men, grateful to government for the indulgence shown them, go to sea with increased enthusiasm to meet the enemies of their Country.

The following are the most interesting Articles which are continued in the London papers.

LONDON, May 6.

Mr. Basset, one of the King's Messengers, arrived at Lord Grenville's Office yesterday with dispatches from Sir Morton Eden, his Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of Vienna, dated the 22d ult. They contain an ample confirmation of the important intelligence announced to the public in our last paper. The preliminaries of peace between his Imperial Majesty and the French

Republic, were signed on the 18th instant, between his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles and Gen. Buonaparte.

We believe we may state, with some degree of confidence, that the basis on which the Preliminary articles of peace was agreed to, was—that the Emperor consented to cede to the French Republic the Low countries, the country of Nice, Savoy, and Avignon. The other complicated parts of the general arrangement for the peace of Germany, and we hope, of Europe, are to be settled at a Congress to be held at Basle, to which his Britannic Majesty has the option of sending an ambassador, if he pleases. Mr. Hammond will, therefore, arrive at Vienna very opportunely to repair thither, as he is charged with full powers to treat for this country. Mr. Hammond was met at Dresden on the 25th ult. on his journey to Vienna.

We cannot but regard the nature of those Preliminaries as favorable to Great-Britain, under all the circumstances of the case.—The French by admitting of a Congress have abandoned that silly and vain stipulation of treating for peace only at Paris, to which all the powers of Europe who wished to sue for it, were to send their plenipotentiaries.—As a cessation of arms on the Continent, has also been agreed on, in order to give time to settle the various points which must come under discussion, we may hope that the appointment of a Congress may lead to a favorable result. From the particulars which are already known, we discover the cheering prospect of a general peace.

But whatever may be the ultimate effect of the peace between Austria and France, one material advantage is certain to be derived by this country from that event—the drain of cash from England to Vienna will henceforward cease, and the vote of Parliament will only be to cover the advances hitherto made to his Imperial Majesty. Such is the purport of a declaration made in the House of Commons last night, by the chancellor of the Exchequer.

In regard to the Ecclesiastical Electorates and every thing which relates to the new arrangements of the territories on the Rhine, which heretofore made a part of the German Empire, those the House of Austria, could not of itself surrender; and upon these points it is agreed that there shall be held a Congress.

The dispatches brought by Mr. Basset, in addition to the intelligence above stated, mention the disaffection of the Imperial armies, prior to the preliminaries of Peace being signed, as related in the official letters contained in the last French papers.

On the receipt of the news from the continent yesterday, consols rose to 51, but they afterwards gradually fell to 48.

The Dublin mail of the 2d inst. came to hand yesterday. Its contents are of considerable importance. It appears that government are in possession of such documents belonging to the United Irishmen at Belfast, as place beyond all doubt the intentions of the malcontents "to overthrow the Constitution and betray the country into the hands of the enemy." His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has sent a message to the House of Commons upon this important subject.

BOSTON, June 20.

FROM ENGLAND.

On Sunday, Capt. HENSHAW, arrived here from London, in 46 days. The papers brought were no later than before received: the oral information of the Captain and Gentlemen passengers, is, that peace was certainly & finally been settled between the Emperor and the French, which they deduce from the opinions of the best informed persons of different political sentiments; and it was also, believed that Great-Britain, though not included in the Austrian Treaty, would be at peace with France in a very short time. 20f. Bank Notes, de. signed as a circulating medium, passed at 19f. Petitions continued to pour in upon his Majesty for the removal of his Ministers, and for the termination of the war.

A gentleman from St. Andrews, N. C. acquaints us with the arrival there of the ship *America*, capt. Luck, from Torbay, which she left May 17; the *Positive News* of a signing a Treaty of Peace, between the French and Austrians, was circulated when she sailed.

BALTIMORE, June 20.

Messrs. Yundt & Brown, GENTLEMEN,

Deeming it essential to the mercantile interests of America, for them to know how matters are managed in France at present, you will please inform them, through the channel of your useful gazette, that on the 16th of March, the cargo of the ship *Hope*, of this port, consisting of tobacco, sugar, and some few flavcs for dunnage, all bona fide American property, and bound to Falmouth and a market, was condemned as a good prize to the captors. The particular reasons for the same (though very trifling) we would willingly furnish you with, for the government of merchants generally, but the copy of the condemnation was forwarded on to the government of the United States last evening; on its return you shall be furnished with a copy of the same.

Yours, &c.

Monday, June 19.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

NEW-YORK, June 23.

ARRIVED. DAYS.
British Packet, *Prince Ernest*, Schuyler, Falmouth 42.
Ship *Ofwego*, Clark, South Seas, 18 months.
Brig *John*, Storey, St. John's, Newfoundland 22
Sloop *Mary Ann*, Quinton, St. John's (N. B.) 10

CLEARED.
Brig *Lucy*, Loyelets, St. Domingo
Mary, Choate, Havre-de-Grace
Ship *Jenny*, Dean, from this port, bound for Canton, is taken by a French privateer and sent for St. Domingo.

Ship General Lincoln is safe arrived at London.

From the log-book of the Ship *Orizaba*, June 8, spoke the brig *Resista*, of New York, Capt. Tylee, lat. 26. 30. long. 66. 00. bound to Aux Cayes, 20th, on the 7th spoke a schooner from Dominica bound to Williamstown, N. C. that on the 4th spoke a French privateer, that had the ship *Jenny*, of New-York, that was bound to Bengal, in tow, and bound to the West Indies.

45,000 pieces of Nankeens

250 boxes brown Havana Sugar
Imperial Hyson Tea
17 tubs Quick Silver
Sail Canvas, No. 1 & 8
A large assortment of Nails, sharp and flat points
Queens Ware, well assorted in crates and bladders
London Particular and Madeira Wines
India Market
Teneriffe Wine in bladders and pipes
Bottled London Porter in tierces
Fine Yellow Paint, dry in casks
Writing Slates in boxes and bundles
A box of Ink Stands and Note Presses
Manchester Goods in chests
3 trunks black Sewing Silk
6 tons of sheet Lead
Best Liverpool Coal, and
A quantity of Wine bottles
For Sale by

Philip Nicklin, & Co.

June 24. atwtd

Jay's Instructions:
On MONDAY next will be published,
By SNOWDEN & MCCORRLE,
No. 47, North Bow Church Street,
And to be had of the principal BOOKSELLERS;
No. V.

Of the History of the United States for 1796, &c.

This and the preceding number present the public with a copy of JAY'S INSTRUCTIONS, a performance anxiously concealed by the Executive from the House of Representatives, and the contents of which have excited the most ardent curiosity.

This number likewise contains some singular and authentic papers relative to Mr. Alexander Hamilton, late Secretary of the Treasury. No greater proof can be given of the value which he has attached to their suppression, than the following anecdote.

"During the late canvass for the election of a President, Webster, in his *Minerva*, gave a hint, that Mr. Hamilton would be an advisable candidate. A person in this city, who chanced to see this newspaper, wrote immediately to a correspondent in New-York. The letter desired him to put himself in Mr. Hamilton's way, and inform him, that if Webster should, in future, print a single paragraph on that head, the papers referred to were, instantly, to be laid before the world. "The message was delivered to Mr. Hamilton, and the *Minerva* became silent!"
June 24. atwzw

Samuel & Miers Fisher,

No. 27, Dock-street,
Have just received per *Abigail*, Babcock, from BELFAST,

IRISH Cambricks, in boxes of 40 pieces and 80 patches, each sorted up to 9s sterling per yard.

They have also received 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens well assorted
Dowls and Sheerings,
which will be sold for ready money, or short credit, on moderate terms; together with a general assortment of Spring Goods as usual.—Also,

Hunter's Pipes in boxes
An assortment of Queens' Ware in crates
An assortment of Glass Ware in casks and crates

T. Crowley, Millington, Steel
Cargo & London particular Teneriffe Wines
Lisbon Wine of excellent quality
Superior Sherry Wines
Patent Sheathing paper.
A few small balles fine Cloths neatly assorted, and two balles assorted Flannels, to be sold per package.
June 9. 3taw 6w

Musical Instrument Manufactory,

No. 167, Arch Street.

HARPER, harpichord, grand, portable grand, and square piano forte maker from London, returns thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hopes that by his assiduity and attention to every branch of his business, to merit a continuance of their favors. Piano fortes made on the newest and most approved plans, with pedals, patent, swell, and French harp stop, which he flattens himself will be found on trial by unprejudiced judges, to be equal if not superior to any imported, and twenty per cent cheaper. Any instrument purchased of him, if not approved of in twelve months, he will exchange.

N. B. All kinds of Musical instruments made, tuned, and repaired with the greatest accuracy, dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms, for ready money only.

Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange.
May 20. u&am.

Pennsylvania Population Com-

pany.
NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders, that a further allotment of fifteen dollars is levied on each share, payable in the following instalments—viz.

One quarter immediately.
One quarter on the 1st of June.
One quarter on the 1st of September.
One quarter on the 1st Dec. next.

Which they are requested to pay to the Treasurer of the Company at the Company's Office, No. 53 north Fourth street, agreeably to the times above mentioned; and they are further informed that on their neglecting to pay the same as above directed, the several forfeitures directed by the Constitution, will be exacted.
By order of the Board,
SOL MARACHE,
Treasurer.

May 15 \$1m

Young Hyson Tea.

40 chests of a superior quality—Also, 100 do. of Hyson,
Imported in the *Woodrop Sims*, and for sale by the subscribers, corner of Second and Pine Street.

C. Haight,
June 21. cotf