oufandth part. Mr. C. would alk, in his turn, what those friends of order, the Eastern States, had done in support of the Constitution? They had,

he knew, been the means of procuring for the country a British Treaty, which was likely to involve us in war, and they were now endeavouring to make all the branches of government dependent upon the execu-

Support.
As to what had been faid about addressing As to what had been laid about addressing the galleries, and the people out of doors, he believed it was perfectly right that the people frould be well informed of what they, their representatives, were doing, except they were to be looked upon as a fenfeleficherd, of whom it was not necessary to take

any notice. He wished there were no mo-tives in the house less pure than these. For his part, he respected the sovereignty of the people, and wished to remain no longer in that house than whilst he spoke their sense. The gentleman from Connecticut had fpoken in high terms of the late President.— He had himself an high opinion of that gentleman, and so had his constituents. It was tue, they disapproved of some things that he had done, and were sorry that he had done them. As to the gentleman who now fills the prefidential chair, he viewed him as a great and good man; but he believed all men to be fallible. When he did things which ought, in his opinion, to be approved, he should approve them; and when he acted contrarily, he should condemn them. He believed that, in his ftate

But the gentleman from Connecticut, to was a pleasing word; but it appeared to him as if some gentlemen wished rather to thake the union to its centre. His own mind, however, acquitted him of any thing that had not in view the good of the people. He wished to preserve the harmony of the union; he would hazard every thing to prescrive it—because Le believed " that uaited we stand, but divided we fall."

there were neither prejudices against, nor in favour, of either the late or the prefent

If gentlemen would withhold their illnatured farcasms, members might unite to do the bufiness of the union for which they were fent. He admonished them to talk no more of factious disorganizers, feeble minorities, democratic clubs, &c. if they wished for union and concord-but that they did wish this, with him was doubtful. If they do not, however, faid he, let them speak out, and then they will be understood. Such charges, every one knew were unfounded, and being so, they could not be expected to be with temper. No rebellious head had ever been took of the Potowmac. If a rebellious rascal was to ap pear there, he would not be suffered to live. He knew this to be the case in the quarter he had mentioned, and he believed the fame might be faid of the states of Maryland and Delaware; and though the people of the fouthern states had been loaded with all the foul epithets which could be imagined, he believed they would be found the props of the constitution. For his own part, he would facrifice his life to preserve it. (Debate to be continued.)

THURSDAY-MARCH 8. The bill to concinue in force for a limited time an act declaring the confent of Congress to the act of Maryland, appointing a Health-Officer, was read the third time and

Mr. D. Foster, from the committee of claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Frederick W. Eldridge, who ought compensation for the services of his father as a foldier, which was concurred

Mr. Elmendorf presented the petition of William Thorne, praying compensation for supplies furnished during the war.—Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Milledge presented a petition from the Commissioners of Pilotage of Georgia, flating that great murmurs and complaints are made by the masters of vessels, on account of the want of a Beacon and Buoys at the entrance of the Savannah river, and praying that inch Beacon and Buoys may be erected.—Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures. Mr. Matthews obtained leave of absence

for ten days.

Mr. Dennis moved that the committee of the whole to whom was referred the bill to alter the manner of making entries of Stills be discharged from a further consideration of the subject, and that the following Resolution be referred to the committee of ways and means.

" Resolved, that the committee of ways and means be instructed to report a bill al-tering the time of entering Stills from the month of June to the months of August and

Mr. D. faid his reasons for making this motion were these. He found the Secretary of the Treasury had objections to the doing away the annual entry of Stills, as he looked upon this regulation as effential to the fecurity of the collection of the revenue, and to a due control of Collectors. Mr. D. found the committee of ways and means had differed in opinion from the Secretary of the Treasury, and had reported a bill, which had been found to contain provisions more objectionable than the annual entry. As he believed it would be impossible to do away the annual entry, he wished to make such alterations in it, as should make it less objectionable. He believed this would be effected by altering the time of making the entry in the manner proposed by the resolu-tion which he had offered to the house, as in those months distillers had occasion to take out their licences, and they could make

the entry required at the fame time. Mr. Macon fuggetted whether it would sot be more agreeable to the usual manner this report, is 97,683 dollars.

committee of ways and means, with an inhruction to report in the way proposed.

Mr. Harper beconded the motion to comno plan for abandoning the annual entry could be adopted, without introducing regulations which would be more inconvenient than the entry itself. He thought it ther a different period might not be adopted , cases of a nature very different. which would be more convenient to distillers for making the entry, as the Secretary I following refolutions to be adopted, viz. of the Treasury was of opinion that a different time for every different district in the United States was fixed upon, if it should be found more accomposating to individuals, would not be attended with any material inconvenience in the collection of the du-

Mr. Dennishadno objection to this course being taken, and the bill was re-committed to the committee of ways and means, with in-

ftructions generally to report a new bill.

On motion of Mr. Livington, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the felect committee on the rmendments of the Senate to the bill for the relief of the Refugees from Canada and Nova-Scotia, and the report having been agreed to, the committee rose, and the bill was re-committed to a felect committee.

Mr. Craik, from the committee to whom was referred the message of the President of the United States, inclosing the memorial of the Commissioners appointed under the act for establishing the temporary and perman-ent seat of government of the United States representing the situation of the city of Washington, and requesting regislative as-sistance, reported a resolution for the adop-tion of the house, appropriating 200,000 dollars for the completion of the buildings now carrying on in the city of Washington, provided that not more than one-third thereof be expended in any one year .- Referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

The house severally resolved itself into committee of the whole, on the following

. The bill declaring the affent of Congress to an act of the State of Maschusetts, for keeping in repair a pier in Kennebunk re-

The bill limiting the time within which claims against the United States for credits on their books shall be made; and

The bill for relief of Sylvanus Crowell, All which bills were agreed to in com-mittee of the whole, and in the house, without debate, and were ordered to be engroff-

ed for a third reading to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Livingston, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of fick and disabled feamen; when, after some conversation on the subject of the Marine Hospital, propo-sed to be established by this bill, as to the the whole of failors of the United States, a proposition was adopted, and enacting. "that every ing, " that every owner or mafter of a veffel arriving from a foreign port into any port of the United States, man before the veffel is permitted to be entered, pay - cents per month during their voyage, for every man whom he has on board his veffel, which he shall be authorized to retain out of their wages" The committee then rose, and the bill was re-committed to the select committee, to make it conformable to this princi-

Mr. Sewall, from the committee to whom was referred fo much of the Prefident's Speech, as relates to the protection of our commerce and the defence of our country and also the message of the President of

Monday last, reported in part as follows:
"That, confidering the increasing dangers which threaten the peace and fecurity of the United States, and to which their extensive seacoast, and their tomestic as well as foreign commerce, are alarmingly exposed the necessary provisions of a maritime defence ought to receive the earnest and immediate attention of Congress; and especially recommend a concurrence, without delay, in the resolutions now before the House of Representatives, reported to them on the 12th of January laft.\*

" The committee further report, that a confiderable fum remains unexpended of the fums heretofore appropriated for fortifying the ports and harbours of the United States as appears by the statement from the Department of War exhibited herewith, and that, in the opinion of the committee, a further apprepriation, and a more vigourous regard to this important object has become imme-

diately necessary. + "They further report, that in the view, which on feveral occasions, this committee have taken of the subject of providing a naval armament, they have not failed to obferve, that appropriations enormously expenfive, and unaccountable delays, which have attended every attempt of this kind.

\* These resolutions proposed appropriations for completing and equipping for fea, the frigates United States, Conflictation and Confiellation, and for the pay and fubfift-ence of the crews, and for the wear, loffes, expenditures of ammunition and other current and contingent expences of the naval armament; also to authorife the President to purchase, whenever, in his opinion the

public fervice shall require it, not exceeding vessels, suitable to be employed as public armed vessels for the defence of our fea coasts, and to cause them to be armed, equipped and employed, in like manner and on the fame terms of pay, &c. as are directed for the naval armament, and that

dollars be appropriated for the expence thereof; and also that the President be authorifed to establish a foundry for casting cannon for the use of the United States,

+ The amount of the balance unexpended, according to the flatement annexed to

of proceeding, to re-commit the bill to the [It has appeared to them, that a better economy might be introduced into this branch of the public expenditure, by establishing in the War Department some officer who shall mit the bill; because he was convinced that I be employed in the immediate superintendance of many generations; but now thy language

established, is unsuitable to this purpose, specially considering its stationary situation, would be proper, therefore, to enquire whe- and how much it is occupied by numerous nations. Otherwife, &c.

" Refolved that the fum of

remaining unexdition to the fum of pended of former appropriations, be appropriated to fortify the ports and barbors of

the United States. "Refolved, that there he elablished in the department of war, a commissioner of marine, who shall have charge of the confiruction, equipment and support of the public veffels of the United States, and all other matters relating to their naval concerns, which shall be entrusted to him according to

This report having been read, a motion was made to refer it to the same committee of the whole to whom has been referred a former report on this subject.

Mr. Harper believed it would be most proper to refer all these subjects to the committe of the whole on the flate of the vnion, as this was a committee which had always a preference to all others. He there- thy enemies : Otherwise the aforefaid ferfore moved to discharge the committee of the whole who had heretofore had this buunder confideration, in order to refer the whole to a committee of the whole on main eternal monuments of thy perfidy. the state of the union.

Agreed and referred accordingly. Adjourned.

## The Gazette.

PHILAD ALPHIA. FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH Q.

At a moment when a foreign enemy is planting a dagger in the vitals of our inde-pendence and firiking at the existence of e-very farmer, mechanic and merchant of the United States, a wretched seribbler of the tory race is attempting, in the Aurora, to lullaby the people, by faying, that because John Bull hath kicked us—we ought to offer our throats to the guilloties of France.

MR. FENNO, A faithless republic must perish, it car-ries the seeds of death in its own bosom.— Thunder without lightening, kills no man; a nation may make a loud noise about freedom and the rights of men, but a faithless government is forever a despotism: It is mockery to call it free—and an absurdity too gross for all men but Jacobius who can swallow crows as big as whales. If the French Republis could endure, it would give all history the lie-but it cannot endure-it is now struggling like a man in a high fever and violent delirum whose french is soon exhausted and death follows. So it will be with the prefent tyrants who govern

PORESIGHT. N. B. Now is the time for the democrats (who have too long worn the old shoes of the former tories) to face to the right about, and atone for enesuraging the French, by manfully opposing them. The American change of the control of the contro racter is generous, as well as brave, and if they turn quick, peradventure repentance may restore them to the bosom of a magnanimous

For the Gazette of the United States.

MR. EENNO. The partizans of France have been bufy fome days past in reviewing the conduct of Great-Britain towards her, in order to justi-If the late orders of the French government, for the capture of all British produce or manufactures in neutral veffels, let who would be the owners of the property-I think you will fee much more of their fine must take volumes to deceive the American people as to the real object of the order-I fay the real object of the order, for their oftenfible object is to injure the manufactures of Great Britain, but their real object is to cloath and maintain their armies out of neutral powers. France knows that neutral nations will have the manufactures of Great Britain, and that she herself caunot cloath her armies without them. She has lately been obliged to pass a law, admitting a certain quantity of British manufactures to be purchased to cloath her armies. But the is no longer able to pay for them, and therefore will take them wherever she can find them. All the effect the late law can possibly have, will be that neutral nations inflead of paying for their own supplies barely, will now have to add to the amount the supplies for France. It cannot materially injure Great Britain. If it could, the subfifting and are liable from the aforesaid the supplies for France. It cannot matefriends of France might have fome apology, for approbating the measure. It is a fystem of warfare upon neutral nations; nate predicaments, opportunities for the unattended with the flimfey palliation of some such systems, that thereby their enemies are materially it jured.

AN AMERICAN.

From the Farmen's Weekly Mufeum. At a highly respectable Literary Club in Eng. land, the virtues and atchievements, the probity and intrepidity of Washing ran were the suband that dollars be appropriated for purchasing the necessary buildings, implements, &c. for such establishment.

Description of the made for the energy of the paper purchasing the necessary buildings, implements, &c. for such establishment.

Description of the made for the energy of the paper purchasing the necessary buildings, implements, &c. for such establishment. eved that a man of the exalted dignity and intrepicity of George Washington could possibly exist, until I perionally conversed with John OH! PHILADELPHIA!

Hadft thou been like thy name, which fignifies a leving brotherhood, thou wouldst have become an eternal excellency, the joy of the naval concerns of the United States. is profane, thy ways intolerable, and thy "The department of war, as at present tender mercies cruelties. But if thou wilt repent, thou shalt yet become an eternal excellency; and a diadem of glory among the

Again, hadit thou fulfilled the promifes. "On these subjects, they recommend the resolves, covenants and engagements passed, made and given forth unto the nations, at the divil an of the English nation, thy ru-lers and teachers would have been like the bightness of the firmament and thy government as the glory of the fun; but now an evil spirit bath deceived them and thy governments and ministeres are wheels, pillories, gallowies and cataracts of deception and defruction, and thy confidences great mountains of damnation, and thy intercourses and treaties with foreign nations are open floodgates for the inundation of corruption, bloodshed, war and ruin : Nevertheless, if they will repeat and thou wilt obey, and take up the promifes, refolves, covenants and engagements recorded in fermons, law books and paniphlets, and published to the world, at and fince the division of the nation, all grievances will be redreffed, all evils remedicd, all breaches healed, all reproach and infamy taken away, and God will draw a wall of fire round about thee against all mons, promifes, refolves, covenants and made to our Western World. Our manners engagements will be handed down to poster and customs must appear no less novel to rity in annals of infamy, and they will ret them. than their appearance does to us.

N. B. This memorial admonition and warning will be turned to the Jews in Philadelphia with feven-fold force and energy, American character. if they regard not the admonitions, remonftrances and most benevolent invitation to repentance and a confideration of their promifed restitution in their own land .- March 6 and 7. DANIEL JUSTICE.
March 8, 1798.

MR. FENNO,

If you will give the annexed a place in your paper, you will please many of your readers, and oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

A SUBSCRIBER.

An Ifraelite who chanc'd to pop
His head into a barber's fhop,
Beg'd to be fhav'd, it foon was done,
When ftrap (inclin'd ofttimes to fun)
Doubling the price he ask'd of men,
Instead of five pence charg'd him ten;
The demo' faid "you sure must grant,
"Your price is most exorbitant,"
Not so (quoth strap) I'm right & you are wrong,
Since Israel's out your face is twice as long.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED, British brig Jason, Arnout, Port at Prince
Active, Elliot, do.
Sloop Defiance, Lord, New-York
Defiance, Lord, New-York L'Espoir, -, Port au Prince CLEARED.

Schooner I wo Brothers, Chadwick, do. N. Carolina

The following is a lift of the American veffels recently captured and carried into St. John's Porto-Rico, received by the brig Maria, that arrived yesterday from that port.

Ship Prefident, Smith Baltimore, from Livernood, wasterday

Liverpool, veffel and cargo condemned; floop Port Packet. Davi bound to St. Bartholomews, veffel and cargo condemned; hip Jane, Barron, Norfolk, from Liverpool, vestel and cargo condemned; brig Fox, Dixon, Cnarleston, bound to St. Martins, veffel and cargo condemned; brig Mary, of Salem, from Norfolk to Jamaica, under trial; brig Maria, of New York, from Gibraltar to New-York, under trial; floop Lilly, of Newport, bound to Jamaica, abandoned; schooner Telegraph, Baltimore, from Havanna, to St. Thomas under trial; ship New-Jersey, Clay, from Canton to Philadelphia, under trial; the think you will see much more of their fine brig Rebecca, belonging to New-York, spun reasoning on the same subject, for it that is a solitary instance of a vessel and cargo being acquitted, lies there at the mercy of the captors, the captain and crew hav-

ing returned to America. The fituation of the unfortunate Americans that are carried into Porto-Rico demands attention. From an unaccountable policy of the Spanish government of the Island, all neutrals or strangers are prohibited from entering the City, until special permission is obtained from the Governor .-The Privateersmen avail themselves of this circumstance to detain the captains on board and prevent their having intercourse with any person that might give them useful infor-mation, until they effect sending their papers down to St. Domingo where the court of Admirality is established, and when the condemnations are received, the captains and what part of the crew may be on board policy of the Spanish Government to be imprisoned, and what adds to the unfortupeople to return to America occur but rarely, as all neutral vessels, except under particular circumstances are prohibiting from entering the port.

The brig Maria and a schooner Maria, that failed from Porto Ricorthe fame day, have afforded an opportunity for those to come away that had received their condemnations; but in a short time there will be On Tuesday, the 10th day of jest of conversation. After a lengthy, and merical endograms of our late Peesident, a gentleman esked the Hon. Edmund Bonke, who had graced the eulegium of Washington with his pethan that were still on their cruize, and should the character of Washington, some allowance ought not to be made for the energy of the pademned, her crew will add confiderably to containing in the whole fix thousand seven hundred and fixty-four acres and three quarters, ing means to return to their country.

Norfolk, February 27. Ship Sterling, Kempton, Lithon Brig Eliza, Sage, Sr, Thomas's

ere ho tombre of there is no to Maria, Jeffery, C.ps Nichola Mola Schr. Two Sifters, Lupman, Jamaica Chlue-Ann, Fitzburgh, do Mary, Douglass, Antiqua William, Nicholson, St. Themas's

John, Vattrey, Cape Nichola Mole Sloop Sally, Small, Havannah. Saturday last arrived here the thip Sties ling, capt. Kempton, 39 days from Lifbon - Capt. K. politively afferts, that the trea ty of peace between France and Portugal was NOT ratified by the latter, owing to the fear of bringing on themfelves the ven-geance of England-That admiral Jarvis (Earl St. Vincent) had failed from Lisson to relieve the fleet under admiral Ord, in the blockade of Cadiz—and that numbers of French privateers were brought in by the

English cruisers.
Amer can vessels left at Lisbon when captain K. Ship Mary, Pacifield, balonging to Boffen, to fail for Norfolk in a day or two.
Ship Lydia, All a, of Boffen, just arrived Ship Cha lotte, Tyler of Providence, R. I.

Same day arrived the fehr. William, captain Nicholfon, 25 days from St. Phomas—She was bound to New York, but put in here in digrefs

BALTIMORE, March 5. An Algeriae bark arrived at this port yesterday, after a passage of 85 days, having touched at Cadiz, and afterwards though firefs of weather put into Porto Rico, to refit. She is commanded and navigated we, understand, entir ly by Algerines; the first expedition f the kind, we believe, ever From the reception they meet with, it is hoped they will carry back to their native country a very favorable impression of the

St. JOHN's, (Antigua) January 23. A ferious quarrel, we understand, lately took place between some American gentlemen and Frenchmen, in St. Bartholonew's, in confequence of an American velic having been taken from under the fort there, by a French privateer, and that four of the latter were killed.

DEATH. On Saturday the 13th inft. at English Harbour, Charles Peterson, Esq. first lieutenant of his Majesty's ship Perdrix. We did not notice the death of this gentlemen in our last papers, from a wish to pro-cure the best information in our power of the real cause of this event, which was occasioned by an unfortunate dispute between

the deceafed and Lord Camelford, upon the right of commanding at English Harbour.

Lord Camelford, as we are informed, commanded his majefty's sloop of war, the Favourite, by virtue of an order or warrant from admiral Harvey, and Mr. Peterson, although an older limits and her peterson, although an older lieutenant than lord Ca-melford, had lately ferved on board that ship under his command: but having been removed to the Perdrix, and lord Camelfemoved to the Perdrix, and lord Camelford not having a commission as master and
commander, being then at English harbour,
supposed himself to be the commanding officer; and under that idea, issued some orders to lord Camelford, which were answered by other orders from lord Camelford
to Mr. Peterson.

Upon Mr Peterfon's refufal to obey thefe orders, a lieutenant with a party of marines were fent to put him arreit, and Mr. Peter-fon prepared for refiltance, ordering the crew of the Perdrix to ar but before any conflict rook place, lord Camelford arrived, went up to Mr Peterson, demanded if he would obey his orders or not, and upon being answered in the nega-tine, immediately that him dead upon the

An inquest was taken by the coroner on the next day; but the jury not being willing to take upon themselves the determination of the question upon whom the command at English harbour haddevolved, found only that the deceased had been shot by lord Camelford, in confequence of a mutiny.

It is much to be lamented that the right of commanding in the marine fervice, should not have been as well afcertained, nor at teaft as generally known, as it is in the army. If Lord Camelford was really the commanding officer, his conduct, we un-derstand, is justifiable in point of law; but if the command during the absence of any pod captain, or master and commander, had devolved upon Mr. Petersou, lord Camelford will of course be liable to be tried for the crime of mutiny, by a court-martial, where the priviloge of his pecrage cannot avail him; and there can be no doubt but that strict justice will be done.

## NEW-THEATRE.

TO-MORROW EVENING, March 9, Will be preferred the Pragent of The ORPHAN. Mr. Wignell

(being his fire appearance to that characters) Winth on Opera of The SHIPWRECK.

Thurf ay - March 8 Mr. BATES respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that his per-

his evening's representation, is unavoidably post-SATURDAY Evening, March 10,

pilinext, a: 7 o'clock in the evening, at the City Tavern, Second Street, in the City

of Philadelphia,

WILL be exposed to public fale, sevencesn
tracts or parcels of land situated in Point
towns in mattheway of Northumberland, and

with the usual allowance for roads. Terms of fale, 1 .. of the purchase money on the execution of the deed, 1 2 in three months, and i s in fix months, in good notes or other

approved fecarity

CONNELLY & Co. Aug.