mindshie.

Mr. O. observed, that he should have attempted to shew, that these legislative encroachinents had sometimes happened in our own country; but the gentleman from New-Jersey (Mr. IMLAY) had read the authority on which he meant to rely. It was Mr. Jefferson's notes on Virginia. He would, however, take occasion to read another passage, to another point. When the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. SMITH) was pleased to complibent the Virginia members with the pufficient shad been marked to the possible of the same of the point. When the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. SMITH) was pleased to complibent the Virginia members with the pufficient shad been marked to same of the point. When the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. SMITH) was pleased to complibent the Virginia members with the pufficient shad been marked to same of the point. ther point. When the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. SMITH) was pleased to compliment the Virginia members with the puff direct, he did not know but that some invidious reflections had been made upon that state.—
The design, however, was understood by him, when he perceived that a gentleman from Virginia (Mr. T. CLAIBORNE) by a rider annexed to his written speech, returned the compliment to the people of Maryland. For his part, he thought it highly improper to criminate the designs of the people of any one state. He prefumed the people of Virginia were like other people, and with some of their representatives it was his pride and his pleasure to think and to act. There were others from whom he differed in politics, and whose measures and opinions of government, he believed to be pernicious and unsound.—
But for them he found an apology in that book; Mr. O. then read the passage in Jeffersson's notes page 194—where it is hinted that it is not case to sum to complime to case the passage in Jeffersson's notes page 194—where it is hinted that the was not change, we wish to keep things which, he was admonined, by his voice and the feelings had been too much extended. Why, said Gentlemen, do you charge us with defind Gentlemen, do you charge us with defind Gentlemen, do you charge us with de compliment, do you charge us with de conspile. Have we figure to subther the Constitution? Have we not our share of wealth and of power? He was not subther the Constitution? Have we not our share of wealth and of power? He was not one of those who had imputed the said Gentlemen, do you charge us with de conspile. Have we not our share of wealth and of power? He was not share not our share of wealth and of power? He was not one of those who had imputed the said Gentlemen, do you charge us with defind Gentlemen, do you charge in figure for the Constitution? Have we not our shar when he perceived that a gentleman from Virginia (Mr. T. CLAIBORNE) by a rider annexed to his written speech, returned the compliment to the people of Maryland. For his part, he thought it highly improper to criminate the designs of the people of any one state. He presumed the people of Virginia were like other people, and with some of their representatives it was his pride and his pleasure to think and to act. There were others from whom he differed in politics, and whose measures and opinions of government, he believed to be permicious and unsound.—But for them he found an apology in that book; Mr. O. then read the passage in Jesserson's notes page 194—where it is hinted that the government of Virginia is an elective despaism; and a passage page 195, to this effect, that the direction of the Executive during the whole time of their session, has become habitual and familiar." It was, therefore, natural for gentlemen educated in those habits of dictating to their Executive upon all occasions, to form erroneous ideas of government, and of the Federal Constitution. Mr. Jesserson has indeed remarked in the same book, that this conduct of the legislature of Virginia, proceeded from the best intentions, and that they were missed by are and design in others.—He did not mean to dispute upon the subject of their intentions, but their measures he could never approve.

After so much had been said upon the sub-

not mean to dispute upon the subject of their intentions, but their measures he could never approve.

After so much had been said upon the subject of Executive Patronage, Mr. O. would add but a few observations. The patronage of the Executive was fairly presumed to be the patronage of the people. When a man, after rendering the most important services to his country for a series of years, is elected at an important crisis of national affairs to the high office of President of these states; his political opinions, in general, and his sentiments upon the existing state of affairs, must have been known to the people by whom he was elected. It must also have been foreseen, that he would pursus suffer a suffern of administration, and by the aid of such means and agents as would be best calculated to give estimated by the previous assent of the majority of the people. His constitutional patronage is the patronage of that majority, and to increase the chance of public tranquillity. It is an important duty that should be judiciously exercised, and not an offence to be disavowed. The gentleman from Pennsylvania, as a proof of the patronage already enjoyed by the Executive, had exhibited an aggregate amount of the salaries of the public officers, and contractors in the United States. But a large proportion of these officers were not appointed by the Executive, nor did they feel any dependence upon him. In many instances, they would be found among the most zealous opposers of his measures, and enlisted under the banners of his adversaries. Numbers of them appointed by the heads of departments, were unknown to the President, and selling morally sure of retaining their offices, except in cases of gross misbehaviour, they were often led, by the violence of opposition, to prepare for a change of men and measures, and to he more solicitous for the favour of members in that house, who might attempt to raise or diminish their fallaries, than of the Executive himself.

oufe, who might attempt to raife or diminish eir falaries, than of the Executive himself. house, who might attempt to raise or diminish their salaries, than of the Executive himself. After so much had been said respecting the constitutional right of the House to resuse an appropriation, Mr. Otis observed that he should add but a few remarks.—To prevent consustion on this subject, it might be well to state the points in which both sides of the House were agreed, and those in which they dissented.—It was not denied that the President had the right of nominating public Ministers; nor had it been contended that the House possessed the right of fixing their salaries; the doctrine of his friends was merely that the appointment of a Minister imposed a moral obligation to give a reasonable salary, and that being once determined, it was unjust to reduce it without the best reasons. It was doubted by the Gentleman from Pennsylvania, whether the office of Minister was created by the Constitution, and whether it was not competent to this House to fix the destination of a Minister, and it was afferted by him that in all cases the House had an authority to resulte every appropriation. On these rity to refuse every appropriation. On these last points they were at iffne. To explain the reason of his doubt respecting the right of the President to designate the Courts to which the Ministers should be sent, that Gentleman had relied that the same clause in the Constitution relied that the same clause in the Constitution which gives the power of appointing Ministers to the Executive, also gives that of appointing Judges of the Supreme Court; which he never pretended to exercise until the number of Judges had been ascertained by law.—In this argument he hardly appeared to be serious; but he would answer, that the same Constitution provides that "a Supreme Court shall be established by law," and it has no example the committed to one or more persons; the jurisdiction is constituted by a law, which describes the number of persons to whom it shall be committed; the Executive then appoints describes the number of persons to whom it shall becommitted; the Executive then appoints those who are to exercise this legal jurisdiction. In case of foreign Ministers, if their destination must be established by the Legislature, the objects of their mission must also be understood and tatisfied by the same authority, or it must be exercised without discretion; and the whole power of negociation would thus be attracted as incident to the other.

It was further urged by the same Gentle.

It was further urged by the fame Gentle-man, that in all cases the House might resuste to appropriate; otherwise the Executive might absorb all the powers of the legislature, mught form Treaties of Alliance, maintain an Army and Navy, and expend all the public

Let us consider, on the other hand, the consequence of that Gentleman's ductrine.

Every appointment made by the Executive becomes a nullity, unless ratified by that House; in the face of the Constitution which excludes them, and confines this duty to the Prefident, with the advice of the Senate.

It was owing to the apparent contradictions arising from a theoretical view of constitutions take ours; that they were pronounced to be capracticable by some of the best writers of actiquity. And these abstract questions and extreme cases were not calculated to reconcile the minds of our citizens to our excellent form or government. It is a plain and conclusive

we wish for no change, we wish to keep things quiet, he was not authorised to dispute the affurance, and say it was not true.

But when, in the same breath, he heard instructions comparing the President of the United States to Charles I. and the mild experience of the configurations. ercife of a conflictutional power to the odious claim of hip-money, in that reign; and when he heard further, the opposition to the prefent bill compared to an opposition to that odious measure, he would not say that he discredited the professions of Gentlemen—God only knew their hearts, but their language was full of danger.

The Gentleman from Pennsylvania had concluded with an invitation to his friends to

the Gentleman from Penniylvania had concluded with an invitation to his friends to unite with him in two objects; in preventing the increase of foreign influence, and in diminishing the expenditure of the public money. He would meet that Gentleman; and, if he and his friends would discover a real disposition to join in measures to prevent the increase of foreign influence; he should almost be inclined to secure that advantage, by consenting, for himself, that they should dispose of the money upon their own plans.

Tuesday, March 13.

Mr. Colt, from the Committee of Elections, made a further report, which was ordered to lie upon the table.

Mr. Livingston observed, that the Senate having insisted on their amendments to the bill affording relief to the refugees from Canada and Nova-Scotia, he wished a committee of conference to be appointed to conference. mittee of conference to be appointed to confer

The SPEAKER faid it was first necessary for the House to determine they would not recede from their disagreement to their amendments. The tense of the sloule was accordingly ta-ken, and having determined to infist on their disagreement, a committee of conference was

petition of William Thorne, which was ordered to lie on the table.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, inclosing a report on the petition of the Portland Marine Society, who pray for certain buoys to be placed in Portland harbour. The report is favourable, recommending the placing of fix buoys in the said harbour, the expence of which is estimated at 400 dollars. The report was referred to the Committee of Commerce and Manusactures, with instructions to report by bill or otherwise.

A message was received from the Senate.

A metiage was received from the Senate, informing the House that they had passed the bill for the support of Government for the bill for the support of Government for the year 1798, and for other purposes; to the bill providing the means of intercourse with foreign nations; and to the conference proposed with respect to the amendments to the bill for relief of Resugess from Canada and N. Scotia.

Mr. Sewall wished the House to go into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, in order to take into consideration the resolutions which had been referred to it.

This motion was objected to, on the ground

resolutions which had been referred to it.

This motion was objected to, on the ground of further information being expected from the President with respect to our dispute with France, and occasioned a very warm debate (which shall be given to-morrow). It was at length agreed to go into a Committee of the Whole, when 115,833 dollars were appropriated for completing and equipping the three frigates for sea; and also a resolution appropriating dollars for the pay and substitutes of the crews, and for the wear, losses, expenditure of ammunition, and other current and contingent expences of the naval rent and contingent expences of the naval

These two resolutions having been agreed to, the committee rose, the House concurred in them, and a bill was directed to be report-

The House then, on motion of Mr. Liv-Inc House then, on motion of Mr. Liv-INGSTON, went into a Committee of the Whole on the bill supplementary to the act for establishing the Judicial Courts of the United States; but not having gone through the bill the committee rose, and had leave to six again. Adjourned.

A Great Bargain.

WILL BE SOLD, if applied for immediate ly, Twenty Thousand Dollars in Bills of Credit, upon interest at five per cent, per annum, now lodged in the Treasury, and endorsed by the United States, with a promise to "pay the inte-Enquire at the Office of THOMAS McEWEN march 13-3t

Wanted to live in the Country, About five miles from this city, a fober fleaday Man who understands gardening and the management of a few acres of land, an i would not object to attend a couple of horles. Such a one may meet with liberal wages by applying at the office of this Gazette.

N. B. Nove need apply but those of unex-eptionable characters.

March 13. dta

NANKEENS.

Ten thousand pieces Nankeens, FOR SALE on a liberal credit, by SAMUEL HAYS, No. 12y, Chefnat Street.

march a St. Croix Sugars. 26 hogheads helt ST. CRUIX SUGAR, FOR SALE BY JOHN NIXON & Co.

fm&wif

BY THE RALIFAN PACKET, ARRIVED AT N. YORK, BRITISH PARLIAMENT. PROTEST AGAINST THE BILL OF REQUISITION.

Latest Foreign News,

HOUSE OF LORDS, DIE MERC. Sanuary The question was put, that this bill be mmitted.

It was carried in the affirmative. DIESENTIENT,

Because, we conceive that in the prefent circumstances no grant of money by parlia-ment, can alone be sufficient to extricate the country from its alarming and critical titu-

When the exigencies of the State are fuch, as to demand large supplies from the people, our duty is not confined to the bare consideration of the necessity of the case or the mode of levying the money. We are not from the pressure of circumstances and the approach of danger, hastily to concur in laying additional burthens on our fellow subjects, without insuring to the public a wife application of the money so raised, and without due precautions for directing the efforts of the people to their only legitimate object, the benefit of the community. A neglect of this most important of all parlia-mentary duties must produce, and in our opinions, it has already produced confequences the most fatal to the dignity of the nation, the stability of the government, and the interests of the people. In the uncon-ditional compliance with the demands of the executive government again proposed as the remedy, we perceive the real and fatal source of the evil. Year after year his majesty's ministers have grounded their application to parliament upon the urgency of the oceasion, and the extraordinary exigencies of the State. To fatisfy their demands, to enable them to encounter the dangers, and remove the difficulties in which we are involved, every article of luxury or convenience have been taxed, the resources of the country have been exhausted, and sums unparalleled in history, have been entrusted to their disposal; yet, year after year the occasion has been more urgent, the exigencies more pressing, the difficulties more alarming, and the dangers more immediate. The fecurity of the nation has been shaken in the same proportion as the prosperity of the country has been impaired, external danger has kept pace with internal diffress, and the exertions which have impoverished the people, and shaken our credit, have purchased nothing but the loss of national honor, the defection of allies, and the failure of every great object of the war.

If the whole force of Great Britain and difagreement, a committee of conference was appointed.

Mr. D. Foster, from the Committee of the example of the most improvident times, Claims, made an unfavourable report on the petition of William Thorne, which was ordered to lie on the table.

The Speaker laid before the House a comor even to avert the present awful circumstances of the country, it feems inconfishent frances of the country, it feems inconfiltent with reason, to expect that the painful efforts of an empire, whose means are exhausted by taxation, whose spirits are damped by failure, and whose affections are in part alienated by oppression, can, without a single ally, under the direction of the same men result with effect, a powerful and exasperated enemy, elated with success, strengthened by consulest, and supported by the unit. ed by conquest, and supported by the unit- royal family towards the public expendipowers of Holland and of Spain. In this situation of affairs, to persevere in the fystem which has produced it, to confide in the ministers who, with the aid of so many millions, have been unable to avert it, evinces, in our opinion, a total difregard of the common maxims of prudence, a wanton rejection of the lessons of experience, and a determined neglect of the most important of our parliamentary duties. Under the perfuafion, therefore, that the dangers with which we are now threatened, are the refult of force, directed to objects at once imprac ticable and foreign to the interests of this country; and that they are the necessary consequences of a misapplication of the public money, and the natural fruits of the incapacity and profusion of those to whom it has been improvidently entrusted, we deemed it our duty not to fanction any grant to the executive government until a pledge was given to the House, by the removal of his his majesty's ministers, of a complete alteration in his councils. We held it neither just to impose, nor reasonable to require any additional facrifices from our fellow subjects until (ome prospect was held out to the peo-ple of a reform of that house which had granted and a censure of those ministers who have lavished fums fo enormous, without any benefit resulting to the community. We thought that while his majesty's affairs were conducted by those who originally engaged in this calamitous contest, and who can neither carry on war or negociation with honor advantage, or success, no grant of money by parliament, no facrifices on the part of the people, could afford a reasonable hope that the bleffings of peace would be speedily reftored, or permanently secured. We imagined, that until some earnest was given of a radical alteration of the system of terror and coercion in Ireland, of the repeal of the two bills, the one intitled "An act for the fafety and prefervation of his majesty's person and government against treasonable and feditious practices and attempts," and the other intitled "An act for the more effectually preventing feditious meetings and affemblies," of economy in public expenditure, and diminution of the enormous patronage and influence of the crown, we are not warranted in expecting that cheerful cooperation of the people, which being at once the indication and refult of a reciprocal confidence between the government and the governed, can only be restored, by the

restoration of the ancient and happy prac-

tice of the constitution undisfigured by coer-

cive laws—of a parliament speaking the sense of the people—and a ministry dependant on the voice of the parliament.

Because it appears to us that any attempt | Aurora, &c. which were at Lithou when

Because were we to allow that the sprinadopted upon the first calculation, might be rendered ineffectual by subsequent and more extensive demands.

Because if the bill is intended as a tax upon expenditure its retrospective operation s arbitrary and cruel in the extreme, and altogether repugnant to the usages of our ancestors, the faith of civilized covernments and the common dictates of humanity and justice. If it is intended as a tax upon income, in itself unjust, unequal and impoli-tie. If it is intended as a tax upon property, neither in the original criterion, viz. the affested taxes of '95, nor in the propofed relief, do we recognize any just princi-ple of taxation, or perceive any fair or ade-quate method fuggested for the imperial dis-tribution of the burthen.

Because the relief proposed in the bill to those who may, by the increase of their al-fessed taxes, be liable to pay more than the tenth of their income, requires a difelosure of their pecuniary circumstances, which is contrary to the customs and prejudices of Englishmen, and repugnant to the principles of the constitution; and which to perfons engaged in commerce or trade, must be attended with yet greater inconveniencies than the payment of more than the 10th of their income. Furthermore; this regulation appears to us an indirect breach of the faith fo often and fo facredly pledged to the stock-holder, for should the whole of the income of any individual claiming this relief confift in a dividend upon flock, a tenth of that income is immediately facrificed, and the dividend, in violation of the faith of the parliament and the nation, diminished one tenth by the intervention of

Because the operation of this bill is not confined to a definite period of time, but by the most wanton violation of justice, remains in force till a certain fum is produced; thus exacting from the honest the deficiencies which may have been occasioned by accidental circumftances, by the defigns or the distress of individuals, by the favor or the neglect of the collectors

HOLLAND. OXFORD.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. SATURDAY, DEC. 30.

THE ROYAL FAMILY. Mr. Tierney asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether he expected to receive orders for delivering to that house a melfage respecting the contributions of the ture? If no fuch message was in contempla-tion, he should hold it his duty to move, in the committee of ways and means, on Wednesday next, for the repeal of all those clauses by which the royal family were exempted from paying paying to the general contribution.

No notice was taken by the minister, either of this quition, or of the intimation by which it was followed.

ROME, Dec. 9.

The Pope has acknowledged the Cis Alpine republic, and averted an expending

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 24. Great discontents prevail among the mercantile people in Sweden, on account of the total failure of the French in their engagenents, a want of faith now fo generally known, that there remains fearcely any commercial intercourse between France and

FRANKFORT, Dec. 30. Citizen Hoffman, late professor at Ment, has published a letter to the inhabitants of that city, in which he congratulates them that the French have acknowledged them as brothers; and affures them, that under the protection of the French, Mentz will become one of the first commercial cities in

UPPER RHINE, Dec. 30. The Bayreuth Gazette states, that the French will only keep possession of Mentz till the congress for the peace of the empire shall be ended, and the sum of fixty millions be paid, which France requires of the German empire, as an indemnification for the expences of the war. This, however, is not much believed.

LONDON, Jan. 11. It is faid, that the executive directory has refused to enter on any kind of nego-ciation with the commissioners from Amerlea, now at Paris, unless 400,000 dollars are paid as a preliminary douceur for the counts left Paris, the commissioners had not been admitted to any public audience, the' they have now been there near two months.

January 12.

By the Walfingham Packet arrived at Falmouth from Lifbon, the following inteligence has been received :-

Because it appears to us that any actempt to raise the supplies within the year, in the present exhausted state of the country, must be attended with the greatest difficulty and danger.

Accounts were retrieved at Lisbon a sew days previous to the failing of the Wallingham, that Sir John Orde, who was then cruizing off Cadiz with a squadron of line of battle ships, had falciple of raising the supplies by contribution len in with a sleet of merchantmen, very instead of loan, was just, wife and expedirichly laden, under the convoy of three Spaent, yet under the present ministers it would nish line of battle ships, bound from the appear to us attended with the most danger, Havanna to Cadiz; the result was, that Sir as the real expenses of the year have generas the real expenses of the force of the line ally exceeded by nearly one half their calof battle ships, and greatest part, if not the
culation; and thus any regulation for the
equal distribution of the burthen which we
equal the three opanish line
of battle ships, and greatest part, if not the
whole of the fleet. The greatest credit was
given to the above information at Lisbon, inasmnch that the arrival of the Spanish menof war and merchantmen were daily expectof war and merchantmen were daily expected there when the packet failed from thence. Admiral Parker had hoisted his flag on board his Majesty's ship Princess Royal, and had failed with six line of battle ships, to cruize off Cadiz, and to supercede Sir John Orde. Both squadrons would form a very strong sleet, and Admiral Parker was to have the command, to cruize off and on Cadis here. command, to cruize off and on Cadiz bay, come, in our opinion the criterion propoted, and water the motions of the opiniarus pis objectionable and inadequite; and above ing there, but who durft not venture out,
all, as income is of various descriptions, tho' so much superior in numbers to the Britimes anison from permanent and dispotish sleet. A fleet of merchant vessels had come, in our opinion the criterion proposed and watch the motions of the Spaniards lyfable capital, fometimes from precertious or failed from Lifbon the 26th ult. under the temporary possessions, and sometimes from convoy of his majesty's ship Irresistable, of labor, talents or industry we deem any attempt to proportion the burthen to the infixteen vessels. The emigrant army was down at Cath Kies Fort, all in readiness and expected to be embarked for England, in transports waiting to receive them, having been all marked and numbered. It was reported at Lifbon that Lord St. Vincent had declared to the Court of Portugal, that in case of their refusal of supplies of provi-visions and water to the British sleet, he would reduce the city of Libon to ruins. His lordship was in perfect health when the packet sailed. His Majesty's Packet, King George, capt. Bell, had safely arrived at Lisbon two days previous to the sailing of the Walfingham.

January 13. At a vecy early hour this morning, we

These journals are chiefly filled, as for the most part they have lately been, with a collection of official Philippics against the government of England. A proclamation of the executive directory, issued on the 6th, and of which we have inserted a translation in our subfrances. lation in our subsequent columns, calls on the mass of the people to contribute to the loan against England, and states the probability of success in the projected expedition as a consequence of our immense debt.

January, 15.
Notice was given at the Bank of England on Saturday that Books will be opened and receipts given for voluntary subscriptions in aid of the Requisition which is now passed into a law. The law directs that the bank shall give receipts for sums that may be paid in, together with duplicates, if required. If only receipts without duplicates, shall be required, then such payments shall be deemed and taken to be the voluntary contribution, but if they require a second receipt or duplicate, such second receipt or duplicate shall be deemed and taken to be in advance of the new affessment; and which receipt shall upon delivery to the collector, be an acquit-tance of such affestment as for as the same will go; all fums above the actual affeffment to be deemed and taken as the voluntary contribution of the person or persons.
That the sums to be paid into the bank in this way over and above the amount of the affestment of each individual may be great, we hope that splendid examples will be set from the highest places. Their Majesties and all the court have been called upon in a strong and pointed way. The people ex-pect facrifices, and this day we trust will prove that there is a just feeling in the higher circles of the burthens they have brought

upon the country. Admiral Thompson and Sir Roger Curtis have received directions to hold themfelves in readiness to fail at a moment's warning, in consequence of information received by Covernment of the defigns of the

Now that Parliament is adjourned, the oan is immediately to be fettled, Mr. Pitt has fortunately made a competition, fo that the terms will be more advantageous than he might otherwise expect. According to present report, he is to call only for 14 mil-

The new measure of the directory against England Manufactures and Commerce, will be felt as severely by Lloyd's Coffee House as by the Weavers of Lancashire. It is im possible under such an anathema to insure any ship, since an English pocket handker-chief would ensure the confiscation of the

It is a most dreadful blow to our trade; but it is ridiculous to charge it upon the enemy as a thing unprecedented. It is our maritime maxim returned upon us. It is that affertion of power which we have al-ways made when we were able; which gave rife to the armed neutrality in the last war, and made us obnoxious to all the commercial powers, at the outfet of our mad career

Duel-Yesterday morning, a duel was fought in Hyde Park, between the earl of Lonfdale, and he Frederick Vane, bart. in which the latter was wounded. This is the second time they have met on the same quarrel. The public will recollect that they fought about three months ago.

January 18.

The duke of Wirtemberg succeeds, by the death of his father, to his hereditary dominions, and to 5238 copies of the holy

bible, in different languages.

The nett income remitted to this country from the king's dominions in Hanover, is estimated at about 30,000l. a year on a general average. But during the first feven years of the present reign, his majesty did not receive a fixpence revenue on account "Lord St. Vincent had fent home all the men of war except the Ville de Paris, and country. The Bishoprick is calculated to four frigetes, the Emerald, the Lively, nett about 17,000l. a year,