

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 19.

[The following is a more accurate account of the exports of the United States, than that published in a former number of this Gazette.]

STATEMENT.

Of the value of Goods, Wares and Merchandise exported from the UNITED STATES to FOREIGN COUNTRIES; commencing 1st October 1796, and ending 30th September 1797.

Table with columns for Region (Europe, Africa, Asia, America), Country, and Value in Dollars. Total amount of exports: 51,294,710.

MR. FENNO.

As the gangs of Jacobins that infect the precepts of their brethren in France, I recommend to their attention, and to the attention of the Federalists too, the following extracts from the late dashing address of the commissary of the executive directory at Calais.

Remember that there is no longer any room to temporize, and that you must frankly show yourselves to be what you are. If there are any among you, who are not devoted to the cause of liberty, remember, that of all kinds of baseness it is the greatest to receive pay and maintenance, and to hold a place under a government which you detest, and the destruction of which you are desirous to bring about; and quit your situations before you are driven from them, and lay aside a mask, which sooner or later will be torn from you.

Zealous officers of the republic, it is on you that the republic particularly relies, and on your example and your influence, to give vigour to the public mind. Employ in your offices none but the partisans of liberty, and discard those who have signalized themselves by contrary opinions.

C O N G R E S S.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY—MARCH 16.

Mr. Brooks presented a petition on behalf of James Perry, for compensation for property taken from him during the war, for the use of the army, which, after a number of objections on the ground of its being a claim of the same nature with many others which were daily rejected, was referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Macon, from the committee of revision and unfinished business, made a farther report, stating that a part of the law respecting post-offices and post-roads, would expire before the next session of Congress. This report was referred to the committee on the subject of post-offices and post-roads, to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. D. Foster, from the committee of claims, made a report on the petition of Jane Hardin, praying for compensation for the maintenance of two Shawanese Indian girls, on account of the United States. The report states, that if the facts were as mentioned, there is no need of legislative interference, as an application to the Secretary of War, will be effectual. Of course no decision of the house was necessary on the report.

On motion of Mr. Sewall, the house went into a committee of the whole, on the bill making an additional appropriation to provide and support a naval armament, Mr. Dent in the chair, when, the bill having been read,

Mr. Sewall moved to fill the blank appropriating money for the pay and subsistence, for the term of one year, of the officers and crews, with 216,679 dollars. Some objections had been made to the price at which the rations had been fixed, when the subject was formerly before the House. He had, in consequence, made enquiries on the subject, and had been informed that 28 cents per ration was the lowest price at which they could be obtained.

Mr. Gallatin asked, whether the gentleman's enquiry had extended to the price paid for rations to the troops stationed in the forts, others than those on the frontiers. The contract for these would be the best data for the price to be allowed in this case.

Mr. Sewall did not think it necessary to make this enquiry.

The question was put and carried.

Mr. Sewall then moved to fill the blank to defray the wear, losses, expenditures of ammunition, and other contingent expenses, with 63,700 dollars.

Mr. Gallatin said, the estimate before him for contingent expenses was 60,000 dollars. There were 3,700 dollars for other specific purposes, viz. for the salaries of clerks, and for the rent of the naval yards at different places. He thought it would be best to distinguish betwixt contingent expenses and salaries, and also whether the clerks were authorized by law, or whether they were established by this bill. If the officers were already established, the salary would be provided by law; if not, the law should be passed to establish the office.

Mr. Sewall said, that whilst there remained on hand materials which had been purchased for the use of the frigates at New-York, Portsmouth and Norfolk, it would be necessary to have persons there to take care of them. He supposed the clerks were authorized by law.

Mr. Gallatin said, if the clerks were authorized by law, their salaries would be included in the ordinary appropriations; he therefore moved to fill the blank with 60,000 dollars, as the items which were mentioned separately, could not properly be included under the head of repairs and contingent expenses of the naval armament, as this related to the three frigates only, and not to the taking care of any materials on hand.

Mr. J. Parker hoped this motion would be agreed to, and the other withdrawn. The clerks employed at the places which had been mentioned might at present be necessary; but he thought some provision ought to be made with respect to the disposal of these materials, in order to do away the necessity of employing persons to take care of them.

Mr. Sewall withdrew his motion, and that for filling the blank with 60,000 was carried.

Mr. Gallatin then moved to add the following words, "also that a sum not exceeding 2,000 dollars, to pay the salary of persons having charge of the naval yards at New-York, Portsmouth and Norfolk, and the rents of the same," which motion was carried.

Mr. Varnum moved to strike out the words "for sea, with all convenient speed." He thought the best way to equip the frigates to sea, at any rate, with all convenient speed, though the occasion for doing this might depend upon some future consideration.

Mr. Isaac Parker said, the only natural construction of these words was, as to the manner in which the vessels were to be equipped. It did not follow, that when they were equipped, they would be sent to sea, except there was a necessity for it.

Mr. J. Williams thought the words immaterial; if they would produce any effect in accelerating the business, he thought they ought to be retained, as all allowed it had heretofore been sufficiently tardy.

Mr. Gallatin said, the law of last session went no farther than to direct the vessels to be "manned and employed;" whereas this bill, though only making an additional appropriation to enable the President to carry the former law into effect, seemed to go farther. It appeared to direct, that they should "be equipped for sea with all convenient speed," whilst the former law left it to the discretion of the President to employ them as he pleased. If it were wished that the business should be left on its former footing, these words might with propriety be struck out; because, after the money was appropriated, the President might use what speed he pleased in equipping the vessels.

Mr. Harper said, it would seem that the gentleman from Pennsylvania did not know the difference between preparing the vessels for sea, and employing them after they are prepared. He was persuaded, however, he did know the difference. Though that house had not the power to direct how the vessels should be employed, yet they could direct them to be prepared with all convenient speed. It was the business of that house to prepare, and of the President to employ; but the object of this motion went to show that they were both the same thing. Much complaint had been made, and justly, at the great delay which had taken place in this business, and he could now see no objection, therefore, to directing them to be equipped with all convenient speed. When they were equipped, the President would use them in such a way as the state of the country shall require. If the legislature chose to put the country in a state of war, the vessels would be employed accordingly; or if it remained in peace their employment would accord with such a state. He hoped therefore, the words would be retained.

Mr. Sewall said, the same words were contained in the resolution upon which the bill was founded, and in the act of 1796, a similar expression was used. He thought the gentleman from Pennsylvania had not sufficiently attended to the distinct appropriations contained in the bill.

Mr. Dayton (the Speaker) said the law of last session went farther than it was contemplated by this bill to go. The words "equip for sea with all convenient speed," related only to the manner in which the vessels were to be equipped, as it was well known that equipping for sea, and equipping for guard-ships (which was the sole purpose for which some gentlemen had wished them to be employed) was wholly different. The law of last session went to say they should be manned and employed, which he believed, with the gentleman from S. Carolina, was an unnecessary and improper direction, as the President of the United States, being the commander in chief, was the only proper judge of the manner of employing them.

Mr. Thatcher did not think that directing the vessels to be equipped with all convenient speed, indicated any great haste, but the contrary.

Mr. Varium said, gentlemen had, on former occasions been very tenacious of giving the President directions how he should act. He was unwilling to do it on the present occasion; and he thought if these words were struck out, no one would understand that the frigates were to be fitted out as guard-ships. But if the bill was agreed to as it now stood, he was of opinion that it would appear to their constituents, that the Legislature believed the crisis was arrived at which it was necessary to send out frigates to sea against a foreign nation. If this period was arrived, he wished it to be declared openly, and not in any sideway. Such a clause was very unusual in an appropriation bill.

Mr. Gallatin believed it was perfectly true, as stated by the gentleman from Massachusetts, that words of this kind were never inserted when an appropriation was only wanted. In the law of 1796, he admitted that similar words were used, and there they were proper, because that was a law for the construction and equipment of the frigates; but in all the subsequent laws, which were merely appropriation laws, no such words had been used. This was not intended to say that the money should be granted with all convenient speed. He believed, since they were to be equipped, the sooner they were done the better; but he did not think it proper to insert such a clause in an appropriation bill.

Mr. Bayard thought the gentleman from Pennsylvania made a nice distinction without a difference. He admitted that if the bill was for constructing the frigates, such words might be proper, but that in an appropriation bill they were improper. He saw no difference between the two cases; and if it was the wish of the House to have the frigates equipped speedily, it was certainly not improper to say so, and in his opinion the situation of the country required that every exertion should be made in the business.

The question was then taken on striking out the words, "with all convenient speed" (the mover having agreed to exclude the words "for sea" from his motion) and was negative 47 to 38.

The committee then rose, the house agreed to the amendment, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading Monday and to-day were mentioned for the first taken on the most distant day, and negative 43 to 42. It was accordingly ordered to be read a third time this day. Before the house rose, it received its third reading and passed, there being 57 votes in its favour.

Mr. J. Parker proposed a resolution to the house, directing the committee which had been appointed to enquire into the expenditure of the money heretofore appropriated for a Naval Armament, and into the causes of delay which had taken place, to enquire and report what materials remain on hand which will not be wanted for the three frigates now nearly finished, designating what the articles are, and where they are; and also what materials have been disposed of, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. N. Smith, the house went into a committee of the whole on the bill supplementary to, and in alteration of the act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt, when the bill having been read,

Mr. J. Williams moved to strike out the first section of the bill. He was persuaded that if this bill passed, it would be very injurious to the revenue, and in the end prejudicial to the fair trader, for if such a law had been in being the last year, government would have lost half a million of money, and if such losses were sustained, it would lead to the passing of laws which would be injurious to commerce. It became the house to be cautious, therefore, in making alterations which might so materially affect the revenues of the union; especially as the duties given by the Custom house must be allowed, whether the duties are paid or not.

This motion was negative without a division.

After the bill had undergone several amendments, one of which was to provide that the benefits of this law shall not extend to persons imprisoned for debts due for money by them received, for, on account of the United States, the committee rose, and had leave to sit again.

Mr. Clopton, from the committee of Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled, the bill to amend the act laying a duty on stamped vellum, parchment and paper, and the bill for relief of Sylvanus Crowell.

Adjourned till Monday.

For Sale,

By ELLISTON & JOHN PEROT,

No. 41, North Water Street,

London particular Madeira Wine, in pipes and quart casks, 4 years old and fit for immediate use.

Inferior do.

A few bales Allihad Coffee

Bananna Handkerchiefs

Sail Canvas, No. 1, to 9

A few bags of Juniper Berries

A parcel of Seal Leather, and

A few boxes of China,

March 3

to & law

CONTINUATION OF Latest Foreign News.

LONDON, December 26.

Letters from Stutzgard, by the last mail mentioned, that the Princess of Wirtemberg proceeded in her pregnancy in the most perfect health and spirits, much to the satisfaction of the reigning Duke and Dukes, as well as that of the royal Consort, who now look forward in hopes of an heir to the Ducal Dominions, both the Hereditary Prince's children, by his late Consort, being daughters.

January 6.

If the example of Flanders and Holland will not deter the Swifs from embracing the destructive fraternity of France; they must be left to their fate, as a people too dull to profit by the lessons of experience. As the Swifs, however, are a simple and an unoffending race, the world cannot but look with regret on the misery that seems impending over their heads, and which the ambition and rapacity of France are but too likely to let fall.

Letters from the Hague inform us, that all the ships fit for service are again assembling in the Texel to form a squadron to consist of six ships of the line, two of fifty guns, and eight frigates, mounting from 44 to 26 guns—three picked men are to be taken from every company of Infantry of the Dutch National Regiments, to be embarked on board this flotilla. We are assured that this expedition is intended for India.

M. de Lisacourt, lately in America, now at Hamburg, has refuted several charges against him, made by an historian of Louis the last.

Buonaparte's letter to the Directory, announcing the liberation of 18 Frenchmen from slavery by the Bey of Tunis, is a severe satire upon his own infamous conduct in selling the Austrian soldiers whom he captured in Italy to the government of Spain, to perpetual slavery in the mines in America. Such is the love of liberty, and such the consistency of the Gallic Champion of Freedom.

London Gazette—January 9.

The Mermaid frigate has captured the L'Aventure of L'Orient, mounting 12 guns, and carrying 190 men.

The Latona, has taken the French privateer L'Aigle of 14 guns and 63 men, and L'Intrépide of 18 guns and 83 men.

LONDON, January 16.

Copy of a letter from captain Reynolds, of his majesty's Ship La Pomone, to Evan Nepean Esq. Plymouth Sound, Jan. 14.

I beg to acquaint you, for the information of my lords commissioners of the admiralty, that in the night of the 16th ult. I lost company with the Phoenix, in a very heavy gale of wind at W. S. W. which came on the 13th, and continued blowing strong without intermission until the 24th, and though the violence of the gale then abated, still it blew from the west: that with every possible exertion we were unable to get farther to the westward than 29 degrees of longitude before the 31st ult. the day on which my limited time for cruising on the ground preferred by their lordships expired.

On the 1st instant I edged a way to the eastward, and on the 5th, at 11 o'clock in the night, I ed a large ship, standing under easy sail to the N. W. Instantly gave chase, and soon got close alongside of her; for it being thick hazy weather, she was deceived in our strength, and struck not from the action, but had the temerity to exchange several broadsides with us before she called out for quarter; in which we had one man killed and four wounded. Having finished the prisoners, and our carpenter plugged up eight shot-holes she had received between wind and water, we were about to take her in tow (for her mizen-mast was shot away, and she was utterly disabled to carry any sail), when the officer on board hailed us, and said she was sinking. I sent all our boats to her assistance immediately, and finding no efforts could save her, had but just time to draw our men and their wounded from her, when she sunk along-side of us. She proved to be the Cheri, from Nantz, carrying 26 long twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four pounders (mixed) upon her main deck, and 230 men, commanded by Monsieur Chaffin; had been out fourteen days, and taken nothing; she had 12 men killed and 22 wounded; among the latter was the captain, who, with two others, died of their wounds the next day.

On Tuesday evening, the Eddy Stone bearing N. E. 12 leagues, I captured a little privateer, from Rosco, called the Emprunt Forcee; had only two small carriage guns, six swivels, and 25 men on board. She had been out but one day, and had taken nothing.

Our main mast and foremast being wounded, and both of them fished, and much of the standing rigging so injured that it is necessary to replace it, I thought it would be expediting the service to steer directly for this port, instead of Falmouth; and I hope my having done so will meet their Lordship's approbation.

Copy of a letter from the Hon. Capt. Stophord, of his Majesty's Ship Phoenix, to Admiral Lord Bridport.

At Sea, December 31.

MY LORD—On the 29th instant, his majesty's ship under my command captured a French brig privateer of 14 six-pounders, called the Hazard, and also a Spanish merchant vessel, from Nantes, bound to St. Sebastian, laden with sundry articles of merchandize.

The former (by whom I sent this letter) sailed from La Rochelle twenty-four hours before her capture, and was proceeding on a cruise to the northward; the latter being small, and of little value, I destroyed.

The Anson parted company the same night, in chase of a ship that had the appearance of a corvette, and I have not seen her since.

January 17.

Le Republican Paris paper of the 8th instant states, that the greatest precautions had been taken by the government to prevent the secret of the measure relative to English merchandize from transpiring before its execution.

The law enacts, that every contravener shall be arrested and pursued before the tribunal of correctional police. Besides the confiscation of the goods seized, the delinquent is to be condemned to a fine of triple the value of the objects seized, and to imprisonment, which cannot be less than five days, nor more than five months. The confiscation is to be for the benefit of the

seizers, and all those who were aiding in it.

The English merchandize confiscated at Paris during the late search is estimated at three millions. Although it is indisputable that one of the most powerful means of reducing our tenacious enemy is to prevent the circulation of their merchandize, we cannot help wishing that the measures pursued for the attainment of this object were such as may tend more to prevent the introduction of the merchandize in question, than to seize them when they are introduced. Besides the inconvenience of inquisitorial visits which the latter mode occasions, it is clear that it does more injury to our fellow-citizens than our enemy, who have received the price of the goods arrested.—Thus far Le Republican.

Letters from Hamburg, received by the last mail advise, that though similar orders had not then been given by the magistrates of that city, they were daily expected; and it is generally believed, that the terrorist, Leonard Bourdon, who has been sent to that city and to all the sea port towns on the Baltic to cause the recent proscription against the British trade to be carried into effect, is charged to deliver this mandate to the senate; and probably also to demand the expulsion of British ships from the port of Hamburg. The proscription of emigrants has already been executed throughout Switzerland with great rigor.

A gentleman who is just arrived from Cuxhaven states, that the inhabitants of that place were concealing their property, and taking other precautionary measures, expecting the French troops to possess themselves of it in the course of a few days.

Some Dutch papers to a recent date have reached town, which concur in asserting that the king of Prussia, who, it is understood, expects ultimately to be put in possession of Hamburg, is determined not to oppose the system of spoliation which has been agreed upon between the Emperor and the French republic, the former of whom has already posted a numerous body of troops in the electorate of Bavaria.

The admiralty and the French directory have agreed, that the English prisoners in France shall in future be attended by English surgeons, and French prisoners by their own surgeons in this country. We are glad to find this arrangement has induced the admiralty to fill up the appointments to France (consisting of six surgeons) from the navy list; and farther as an encouragement to surgeons and mates to come into the navy, all appointments to the sick and wounded board, dock-yards, hospitals, physicians to fleets, hospitals, &c. are, without exception, to be filled up in future from the list of navy surgeons, which, in addition to the arrangements now under the consideration of the lords of the admiralty, and the sick and wounded board, will no doubt induce many young men to turn their thoughts to the navy, who before sought the army, India, and even merchant service, in preference to the navy.—The intention of the admiralty is to recommend, as far as the nature of the services will admit, to put the surgeons of the navy on a footing with the army, a measure that no doubt will be considered as a mark of their country.

All young men who are qualified, after six months servitude as surgeons' mates, are to be made surgeons in the navy; a regulation that will prevent the navy being so distressed as has lately been the case, and reflects the highest credit on Lord Spencer and his colleagues.

It is generally believed, that there will be a competition for the ensuing loan. Three parties are mentioned, viz. the same gentlemen who have subscribed for the last four loans, a general list of bankers and a list under the conduct of the bank directors.—But no time is yet appointed for fixing the loan, nor is it expected to take place till the latter end of next month.

January 18.

Lieutenant Hollingsworth, whose ship was cut out of the Downs by two French row-boats, and carried into Boulogne, died of his wounds soon after he was landed. He and his crew were taken by surprise, the French boats having muffled their oars as they approached the ship, so as not to be heard. They fought manfully, but were at length obliged to submit to numbers, after an obstinate resistance.

BASLE, December 2.

Yesterday evening three deputies from the people of the Grisons passed through this city, in great haste, on their way to Rastadt to general Buonaparte. From them, as well as from private letters that have been received, it appears that a great change has taken place in that country. All the communes of the Grisons have assembled and chosen 150 deputies; the first act of whom has been to supersede the old government, and confine the members of the Extraordinary Council of State to their haunts. Salis Duchesne, the head of the Aristocratic party has been banished.

The object of the mission of the Deputies from the people of the Grisons to General Buonaparte, is, to procure the Valteline to be united to the country of the Grisons and offer the general any satisfaction.

DUBLIN, December 15.

Letters received in town on Thursday from the county of Cork state, that between one and two hundred stand of arms (of French manufacture) with a large quantity of ball cartridge, had been discovered and taken by the military in the neighbourhood of Imokilly; the arms are supposed to have been brought to the Southern coast by a neutral vessel which lately arrived there, and was at the time suspected of clandestine intercourse with some of the inhabitants.

The same letters add, that thirteen persons had been taken into custody in that part of the country, and committed to prison on charges of High Treason.—One of the