

Mr. Clopton, from the committee of enrollment, reported the bill for declaring the assent of Congress to an act of the state of Massachusetts, and the bill appropriating a sum of money for providing and supporting a naval armament.

Adjourned till Monday.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, March 24.

A letter received by yesterday's mail says, The captain of the vessel arrived at Gloucester from Rochelle informs, that it was reported at Rochelle, that the Directory had proposed to the Council of Five Hundred, that as John Adams was in the pay of England, all vessels having his name on their papers should be condemned as good prize, and that the captain's merchant told him the taxes there were so enormous that he had paid for the last year more than he had for 35 years before.

Flagiolora Facinora.

The Chief Magistrate of a free, sovereign and independent nation calumniated with impunity, by an alien, who narrowly escaped the gallows in his own country for crimes which merit death in every civilized community.

The people of those parts of the United States who made the greatest exertions in resisting attempts upon their freedom, traduced by the same culprit as the friends of arbitrary power.

The friends of Independence, those who risked their all in the revolutionary war, stigmatized in the Aurora with the epithet most justly applied some twenty years ago to the present revilers in that paper of the government of this country.

Piracy and murder justified and applauded by a wretch whose gullet had a narrow squeak for a traitorous and murderous conspiracy in Scotland.

A wretch whipped out of one city for lies, slander and abuse, recommencing the same employment in another, adding slander to slander, and falsehood to falsehood in the face of the rudest and most palpable confutation.—See the late attack on a member of the House of Representatives.

MR. FENNO,

I am sorry to hear that the Germantown Turnpike bill has passed a second reading in the senate of this state without a single amendment; if this is the case and the bill should in its present shape become a law, it will never be carried into effect, for its provisions are such that no man in his senses, will become a subscriber.—The road is to be extended to Reading, and if not completed in ten years is to revert to the state and consequently all that shall have been expended will be forfeited.—True it is, that gates may be put up when the road is completed ten miles, and if the company can be reimbursed within that time, the money expended thereon, there will be no loss; but can it be supposed that the toll will be sufficient for that purpose?—The people of Montgomery county and others travelling that road can avoid it by going one mile round; and as new roads may be laid out through that country so as to make that distance much less, there can be no doubt but measures will be taken by those who are opposed to the Turnpike road to lead people another direction, and thereby render this artificial road almost entirely unproductive.—The company are subject to so many restrictions, and liable to such numerous prosecutions, that nothing but the most diligent exertion can attend them. And as those who it might be expected would be the principal subscribers will be subject to an enormous toll, whilst others who will subscribe but little will be almost exempt, it cannot be possible that the subscription will fill. If this bill is compared with the Lancaster Turnpike act, it will be found that the toll on pleasurable carriages will be 50 per cent higher, and the toll upon carriages of burthen, 30 per cent lower on the Germantown than on the Lancaster road. Is this reasonable? Is it just? Is it probable that the owners of pleasurable carriages will do any thing to carry an act so unjust in principle into effect?

I do not mean to censure the member of the house of representatives who was the warmest opposer of this bill, for the amendments which he offered and which in fact will entirely prevent it from being carried into effect. I am disposed to think that he thought them right; but I am sorry he was so much mistaken; for had he thought as correctly upon this subject as he does upon most others which come before the legislature, he might have rendered his country an essential service.

It is to be hoped that the senate will amend the exceptionable parts of this bill when it is read the third time; and if that should not be done, there can be no doubt but it ought to receive the governor's negative; for then we might stand a good chance of obtaining a better law at the next session of the assembly; but if it should pass into a law it is very doubtful whether the legislature would make any alterations in it in less than two years even if there was not a single subscriber. A CITIZEN.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

The resolutions moved by Mr. Maclay, in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, contain a declaration that "the distresses of the citizens engaged in commerce are lamented by the house."

The President's message to congress, on which this proceeding was evidently founded, acquaints us, that "secondary interests" and "reasonable concessions" were powers vested in the envoys to offer; but that a liberal and pacific policy was treated by our faithful allies as to leave nothing further to be attempted, and recommends such measures as wisdom, reflection and foresight suggest;

not as the resolution-making member would have it construed, "engaging in hostility with any of the European powers," but to defend ourselves. If the member thinks the pall is without remedy, and that French justice will not redress the wrongs so wantonly and recklessly exercised over our commerce—if he would have our merchants, and by that means the numerous class of mechanics who earn their bread by the employment of shipping, let him suggest a provision for the payment of our plundered property, so that the state at large, participating in the havoc evil, can also restrain its interest in what the gentlemen from the country seem, or affect to think, they have none. Lamentations will then cease, and the merchant and mechanic abandon the city, and plow the soil, till the olive-branch of peace again flourish on the tree of Liberty.

If it is dangerous to place more extensive and discretionary power in the hands of individuals, who in times of indistinctness, may command a merchant's ship, and if to prevent the abuse of it, a restrictive law be necessary, it is with congress to consider and enact it. From the "wisdom, zeal, vigor and concern" of our federal representatives, every thing that can be done, is to be expected, to avoid "a state of warfare, that would of all human calamities."

For instance, that none but natural born citizens, or those adopted before September, 1793, should command, or act as master, or chief mate, or lieutenant of any armed vessel; and that good and reputable citizens should vouch for their conduct as officers in a period of time past.

That they should receive instructions from their owners (to be uniform and printed) who should deliver them in presence of the collector, not to chase, fire upon or attack any vessel whatever, and that if it upon or brought to in the prosecution of the voyage, by any vessel carrying the colours of any European power, not having a greater number of guns, they should not hoist out their boat or go aboard, but declare their readiness to permit the board of the cruiser to come along side, and not more than three persons at one time to board her to examine the ship's papers, &c. which being shewn, the said persons should peaceably retire and return to their own vessel; if, however, they should refuse to do so, and persist to continue on board for the space of six hours, then he should be at liberty to make sail and renew his course, and carry off the said persons (on board); and if fired upon or prevented, or longer attempted to be prevented from sailing and continuing her voyage, to resist force with force, and fire upon the aggressor, so long as it may be necessary for the safety and liberty of his vessel, cargo and crew.

As commissions are not even yet commended to be granted to our vessels, they will continue to sail under great disadvantages—they are still liable to be made prize of, without the benefit of making captures.

When the commerce of Great-Britain was generally embarrassed by the pirates of Barbary, it became necessary to make regulations in the Mediterranean trade, they failed under particular regulations and restrictions; if they struck, and became prize to any vessel, of less than double their force, the men were not entitled to be ransomed; a bounty was given to those of certain tonnage and force, and exempt from light money, &c. Similar regulations formed on this melancholy occasion necessary. The conduct of the French, which it has made liberty sink, should teach us to defend our own pure and uncorrupted, free from the smell of their nefarious proceedings, and while any door to reconciliation remains open, every merchant ship may negotiate for her own rights, by cautiously avoiding to invade those of others.

For the Gazette of the United States.

MR. FENNO,

A writer in your paper of the 20th inst. after making a short quotation from Dalrymple, concerning the history of England, which asserts that its history is that of liberty, and of its spirit upon the constitution, religion, wealth, power, and above all, upon the dignity of the national character. As the main spirit of Hercules, who impeached Heracles? Who impeached the English national character?

The writer appears, however, to be a very young man, at least in historical knowledge, if what he has published may be taken as the result of his studies. There are many particulars in which we cannot place this most steady credit in his theories; and we know that the most impartial history of England, and the best, that has ever been published as far as it was perfected, was written by a Frenchman, who was himself an actor in some of the important transactions upon which he has written; I mean Rapin de Thoyras. Nevertheless, excellent as that history is, there are particulars in it which have not received the uniform assent of well informed men.

But is it really true what Dalrymple states? I admire as much as any man the great characters which England has produced; I admire the trial by jury, the habeas corpus act, and general spirit of liberty which has been displayed in that nation. Yet, permit me to dissent from Dalrymple, and from the writer who has adopted his sentiments.

To dispute upon the principles of liberty at this time of day would indeed be a work of supererogation, as it would be the extreme of absurdity to say the history of England is that of liberty; it would be at best but a comparative history, and we should exclude all antiquity, as well as the eighty years war of the Dutch, and the noble struggle of the Swiss, in order to pay a compliment that is not warranted even in itself.

It would be in like manner as absurd to talk of the English constitution. That has been very thoroughly investigated; and would not now afford any very intrusive information in addition to what is known. As to its influence upon religion, I fear the history of England is not very instructive, whether it is considered under Henry VIII. or Mary, James I. or George II. with greater deference I urge it, the history is far from delighting to any mind of sensibility or liberality. If wealth and power are in themselves, independent of the means by which they are acquired and the ends to which they are applied, the proper and just objects of admiration; there I will acknowledge that I know of no nation which deserves the attention of mankind, there is none that merits the most strict and minute curiosity more than England. I do not say how that riches and that power have been produced and employed, perhaps it is therein the "dignity of the national character" is to be best discerned. If your correspondent would oblige with his ideas on this subject further illustration, perhaps I may be mistaken as to his knowledge of the subject; as to the rest of his observations, it is impossible for us to make things better in France, they seem blindly regardless of all the wisdom which we can teach them; so let them proceed as they like, so they do not meddle with our affairs. I hope they may continue to "conquer their own felicity," as your correspondent says, and let us alone. I hope when your correspondent has paid a little regard to the history he has written about, he will let us hear from him some facts, as they are much better than any vague assertion of any writer whatsoever.

UMBO.

P. S. If your correspondent is desirous of it, I will offer a few reasons why I utterly dissent from Dalrymple in the most particular points.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes Six Per Cent, Three per Cent, Deferred 6 per Cent, BANK United States, Pennsylvania, North America, Insurance Co. Pennsylvania, and N. A. shares.

A NUISANCE!

The Commissioners for superintending the cleaning and paving of the streets in this city, are earnestly requested, by several of the inhabitants in the vicinity of Dock-street to visit that part, between the Horse Market and Third-street, where they will find a very great nuisance facing the house where household goods are exposed to sale. The pavement is entirely broke up and impassable, in wet weather to the great annoyance of those whose business brings them that way.

A CITIZEN.

Died, this morning, Mrs. FRANCES BUDEN, relict of the late Mr. James Budden, of this city.

Died at Beverly, Mr. Joseph Batchelder, aged 88.

EXTRACT.

"It is astonishing that even the mole Jacobin cannot discern the unclouded meaning of French magnanimity and republicanism, in the division of the Venetian territories, and of French fraternization, in their conduct towards the miserable Dutch. Indeed those creatures of French schemes, the Cis and Transalpine republics in their letters to the Directory will soon adopt the language of Priam to Paris, in Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.

Paris, you speak Like one besotted on your sweet delights; You have the honey still, and we the gall; So 'to be valiant is no praise at all.

Citizen Desauvray at a sitting of the Lyceum of arts at Paris has lately introduced a new method of slaughtering blood. It would have been fortunate for France if this humane discovery had been made some years sooner. Bitaube, a celebrated French poet, has lately published an Imitation of the sixth Satire of the second book of Horace, wherein he has happily clothed the Roman poet in the Gallic costume, skillfully adapting his ideas to modern manners and circumstances.

By this day's Mail.

BOSTON, March 17.

AUTHENTIC.

FROM GLOUCESTER, March 15.

Capt. Hays has arrived here this day from Rochelle. He confirms former accounts of French politics being much opposed to the American government; or rather that they were carrying their system of depredation to the summit. He gives a report that was current in France when he failed, that the executive directory had proposed to the council of Five Hundred to pass a law making all American vessels good prize which should have on board papers signed by JOHN ADAMS!! as they view him an emissary from PITT. He adds, that it was the general opinion at Rochelle, that the request of the directory would not be refused.

It would require the patience of Job to refute the many falsehoods which continually issue from the Jacobin presses in the United States.—But we cannot forbear to remind the people, the Aurora, and its copyists, have affirmed and re-affirmed, that our Executive has for months past received letters from our commissioners in France, and that it had concealed them. Proofs of the falsehood are now before the public. Were they worthy notice, it would be as easy to demonstrate the absurdity and turpitude of nine tenths of the Jacobin assertions, as it is this.

FROM MALAGA.

Capt. Henry Atkins arrived last evening from Malaga, which place he left the 4th of Feb. informs, that just before he failed, it was reported and believed, that the French had renewed hostilities against Portugal, and had marched an army of 50,000 men towards Lisbon. The French capture all neutrals, bound to any ports in the Mediterranean, and carry them in for adjudication.

Capt. Atkins, in long. 12, lat. 35, spoke and was boarded by the Crescent Frigate, Capt. Newman, from Portsmouth, for Algiers, out 20 days, all well.

From Gibraltar, February 2, we learn, that the British still continue to block the Spanish armada in Cadiz harbour.

We have accounts from Bourdeaux, of the condemnation there of forty six American vessels.

The United States, at this moment experience all the evils of war, without any of its benefits. Instead of war's costing money, if it were declared at this moment, it would be putting money into the pockets of our citizens, and giving life and activity to business of every kind.

ARM! or STARVE!

The Jacobins to a man are opposed to arming our vessels, or fitting out a single ship of war. They well know, that owing to French gun-boat piracy, our mechanics and artificers are almost starving; and that the moment Congress gives leave to our merchants to arm, and orders naval yards to commence building new ships, that they will find full employment.—THIS IS FACT! The moment the news arrives that the merchants shall have liberty to arm their vessels, not an ax, hammer, or mechanic implement will be idle. Business will assume its activity; and the music of the cunning workman will be heard on all our wharves. The French have broken down every barrier of the treaties made in the name of the most holy and undivided Trinity; They have declared, in the teeth of those treaties and the law of nations, that the ships of all countries, kindred and climes shall be a good prize to them, if they have a bale of English goods on board, and bound from or to any port.—Those treaties and the laws of nations, give belligerent powers the right to search neutral vessels.—But as the French have declared by their late decree, that they were null and void, we have no right to be

governed by them, as they respect France, but to treat their cruizers as we would pirates.

GEORGIA LANDS.

IMPORTANT DECISION. Messrs. William Paine, Nathaniel Prime, Comfort Sands, and others gave to Messrs. Samuel Sewall, Samuel Dexter, and George Lane, a bond in the penalty of 300,000 dollars, conditioned, within a given time to procure and deliver to them authentic documents of title to one million acres of Georgia lands; in consideration of which Messrs. Sewell, Dexter and Lane, and their associates, delivered to them their notes for 220,000 dollars, payable in instalments.

An action was brought on the bond against Mr. Paine; and after a full hearing in chancery on the bond, the Supreme Judicial court on Wednesday gave judgment for the plaintiffs in the full sum of 220,000 dollars with the interest on the notes which had been due. Thus the consideration of the notes being established by this decision, it is presumed an amicable adjustment will take place by a discharge of this judgment by the notes.

NEW-YORK, March 21.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated yesterday.

"Things appear to be verging to a crisis. It is expected the President's message will be taken up to day in the House.—It was referred to a committee of the Senate yesterday.

"It is expected by many that the anti's will cavil about the papers.—They may, but the business is too solemn to trifle with. The President has placed the responsibility where the constitution says it shall be. If our country is to be sacrificed, Mr. Adams is not the man to do the job!"

HARRISBURGH, March 14.

COMMUNICATION.

Whatever delusions, the impelling aspect of the French revolution, in its early stages, may have produced, the conduct of the directory will now admit of but one interpretation; and all the fine spun, flattering theories of liberty, equality and the rights of man, have terminated in one of the most flagitious, lawless dominations, that ever the human race was doomed to groan under. But the usurpers are steadily advancing to their ruin, in the same steps of all their predecessors in violence and outrage. Peace, which is ever the bane of tyrants, they dread of all things, and therefore war must be carried on, as long as any pretext can be found for its continuance, or any plunder remains to feed the rapacious appetites of the soldiery.

Their object now, it seems, is to carry the blessings of liberty and equality into England, in which the tyrants very artfully avail themselves of the national sentiment of rivalry and hatred to that country. A sentiment, so ardently glowing in the hearts of Frenchmen, that not even the horrors of the revolution have been able to extinguish it; and which the aristocrat, who flies from the guillotine, reels in common with the Jacobin, who directs its operations. This is probably the best scheme they could have fallen upon, to blind the people to their outrages, and to gild the nefarious measures of their government. Their armies too, must be employed at all events, as leisure might be dangerous, and suggest to them the sacrilegious idea of turning their arms upon their amiable masters.

Audendo magnus tegitur Timor.

Campum miles defendat in æquum Dum meus est: varium semper dant otia mentem.

Whether they are serious in their projected invasion of England, or whether it is merely a gasconade, a short time must now discover. One thing, however, we may be sure of, and that is, that we Anglo-Americans, are no less honored with their hatred than the English themselves, and that if their abilities are but equal to their inclinations, we shall have the satisfaction of being last devoured. We are told, however, that we deserve it, and perhaps we do? for we have certainly been rebellious enough to pursue our own interest without consulting them, and have contumaciously dared to form a commercial treaty with a power, which it is their sovereign pleasure to destroy, and upon whom, they have already pronounced the dreadful sentence of "Delenda est Carthago!" Whether the poor devoted Carthage will be able to withstand the fury of the modern Romans must chiefly depend on her wooden walls; and that the may not only resist, but crush her invaders, will be the prayer of every American, that has not been Frenchified out of every perception of the true interests and happiness of this country.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLEARED.

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name and Destination. Includes Brig Nancy, Bride, Schr. Maria Matilda, Thomas, Van Duym, Sloop Sally, Dolphin, Robert, Delight, Concord, Cabaon, Sloop Fame, Jones.

CHARLESTON, March 7.

The ship Fame, Jones, from Hamburg to Philadelphia, 35 days out, having met with hard weather, in which his ship received considerable damage, was obliged to put into St. Ubes's; the ship was undergoing repairs there.

NEW-THEATRE.

Mrs. OLDMIXON'S Night.

MONDAY EVENING, March 26.

Will be presented (never performed here, a COMEDY, called,

He would be a Soldier.

Table with 2 columns: Actor Name and Role. Includes Col Talbot, Sir Oliver Oldstock, Captain Crevelt, Mandeville, Count Pierpoint, Wilkins, Caleb, Amber, Johnson, Servant, Charlotte, Lady Oldstock, Harriet, Mrs. Wilkins, Betty, Nancy, Mr. Warren, Harwood, Fenell, Fox, Marshall, Taylor, B-rnard, Bliffett, Francis, Mr. Warrell, Mrs. Merry, Mrs. Oldmixon, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Francis, Mrs. DoStar, Miss Milbourne.

To which will be added (for the first time on this stage) the celebrated Musical Romance of

The ENCHANTRESS;

Or, CYMON and SYLVIA.

Cymon, (first time, and for that night only)

Table with 2 columns: Actor Name and Role. Includes Mrs. Marshall, Merlin, Dorus, Linco, Damon, Dorilas, Mrs. Marshall, Mr. Marshall, Harwood, Warrell, jun., T. Warrell.

Shepher-s, Messrs. Lavanoy, LaFerty, Hunter, Matthews, &c.

Sylvia, Urganadi, (the etc. actress), Fatima, Firk Shepher-fs, Second Shepher-fs, Dorcas, (an old woman), Shepher-fesses, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Stuart, Mrs. Hunter, Mad. Harwood, Miss Ann-erion, &c. To conclude with the NUPTIALS of CYMON and SYLVIA—A MILITARY PROCESSION of Knights of the different orders of Chivalry, sent in search of Cymon, and a GRAND TOUR-NAMENT, compiled by Mr. Byrn. Tickets to be had at the usual places, and of Mrs. Oldmixon, No. 123, Arch-street.

On Wednesday, The Ador'd Child;

with a Tragedy (in two acts) called The Prodigal; or, Fatal Extravagance.—And The American in London.—For the benefit of Mr. BERNARD.

Mr. MORETON'S night will be on Friday next.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF WELLS & MORRIS,

HAVING expired on the 11th February last, all persons having demands against the said Partnership, are requested to furnish their accounts for settlement; and those indebted to the same, to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

GIDEON H. WELLS.

N. B. The business will be carried on as heretofore, by the subscriber, at his Store, No. 125, Market-street. 1W March 24.

Escapes.

BROKE the Prison of Cumberland county, in New-Jersey, and made their escape, between 1 and 2 o'clock, this morning, two Men, who were convicted of stealing—one of them calls himself James Legg, the other Edward Hambleton—Legg is a grey-headed Man, about 50 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, thick set, with a remarkable large head; Hambleton is about 26 years old, 5 feet, 9 or 10 inches high, black hair. Left the prison in company with the above described thieves, a small man, who calls himself Matthew Morrison, about 24 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, light hair, fair complexion, smiles when talking, is a wheel-wright by trade.—Whoever will secure the thieves in any Gaol in New-Jersey or Pennsylvania, shall be entitled to receive Ten Dollars for each one, Fifteen for the young one, and Twenty for Matthew Morrison.

GEORGE BURGIN, Sheriff.

Bridgeton, n. march 15. 24-mt&f1w

GINSENG,

SAMUEL HOWELL,

NO. 54, CHESNUT STREET.

Wants to purchase good GINSENG, gathered in season, and clear of damage—for which a generous price will be given if delivered any time before the 15th of April. march 21 10t

NOTICE.

THREE Certificates of Six Per Cent. Deferred Debt of the United States of the following description, viz—No. 10033, 10034, and 10035, for 5000 dollars each, dated 8th May, 1797, and standing on the books of the Treasury of the United States, in the name of Benjamin Waddington, of Lanover House, near Wargavenny in England, Esq. have been lost by the capture of the ship Bacchus, from hence to London, in June last.—This, therefore notifies those whom it may concern, that application will be made at the Treasury of the United States for a renewal of the same.

Waddington & Harwood.

march 22 \$6w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

THE Store occupied on account of the United States, back of No. 71, North Water-street was on the night of the 19th instant (March) broken open, and the following articles stolen, and taken therefrom:

Nine pieces Stroud, viz.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Quantity. Includes 2374 20 1/2 yds. Blue stroud single cord, 2378 20 1/2, 2379 20, 2380 20 1/2, 2381 20 1/2, 2382 20, 2383 20 1/2, 2384 20, 2385 20 1/2. Two cord.

The above reward is offered, for the discovery of the perpetrators of this robbery, so that they be apprehended, and made amenable to justice; further reward will be paid, for the recovery of any part of the goods stolen, on delivery of the same to

JOHN HARRIS,

Keeper Military Stores. march 21. 1W

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 hales Allibad Coffee, Bar-banna Handkerchiefs, Sail Canvass, No. 1, to 9. A few bags of Juniper Berries, A parcel of Seal Leather, and A few boxes of China. march 3 1u&f4w