

As to being a declaimer in favour of the rights of man in 1791 and 1792, he owned the partook of that enthusiasm which at that time raged in America; because he was deceived. He then believed the French had been unjustly attacked, but he now found they were the aggressors. He then believed that the treaties of Piniz and Pavia, of which they had heard so much, were realities; but he now found them contemptible forgeries. With respect to other parts of the French Revolution, he then believed that the principal actors in it were virtuous Patriots, but he had since discovered that they were a set of worthless scoundrels and mad-headed enthusiasts, who, in endeavouring to reduce their fallacious schemes to practice, have introduced more calamities into the world, than ages of good government will be able to cure.

Mr. H. said he never was a declaimer in favour of what gentlemen meant by the rights of man. He held them and their author in merited contempt. The pretended rights of man to which gentlemen referred, were the rights of a few noisy demagogues over the rights of the people. Though he always believed this, he did not know it to well, in 1791 and 1792, as he knew it in 1794 and since. And, therefore, he was not a declaimer in favour of what the gentlemen mean by the rights of man, but he was a warm admirer of the French Revolution, when he thought the object was the establishment of the true rights of man; but since he discovered that this was neither the object nor would it be the effect, instead of viewing that revolution as a blessing to the world, which he once thought it, he now viewed it as the greatest curse that ever afflicted mankind; as a signal of wrath from heaven, the bitterest that ever was poured out upon the earth.

There was a certain species of the rights of man of which he had always been the defender, in favour of which his voice would always be heard. He had, in a well known instance, advocated the rights of his fellow citizens in the best manner he was able, and in a way which had obtained for him their thanks and their remembrance. How he conducted that defence, was well known to some of his colleagues in that house.

Mr. H. denied that he had been inconsistent with respect to the proposition before the committee. He then noticed what had fallen from Mr. Giles with respect to the decree of the French Directory not being so inimical to this country as it had been supposed to be. Mr. H. charged Mr. G. with being much mistaken in supposing that only the amount of eight millions of dollars was exported to Great Britain and her dominions, or that 36 millions were exported to France, and to countries connected with her. Out of the 51 millions exported from this country during last year, it appeared from the statement before them, that 3,500,000 were sent to Great Britain, 9,000,000 to the Hanse towns, to France and her dominions, 11,000,000. But he asked if the gentleman from Virginia knew the reason why this amount to France appeared so large? If not, he would tell him. All the produce shipped for the British West Indies in 1797, was almost constantly cleared out for French ports, in order to avoid the effects of the plundering decrees of French West Indies, and this was the reason why six or seven millions appeared under this head, which ought to appear under another. But the gentleman seemed to suppose that all which did not go to Great Britain, went to France, and countries connected with her. At least 20 millions, out of the 51, went to countries over whom France had no power; and when to these were added what was sent to Great Britain, and 6 or 7 millions were deducted on the ground he had mentioned, the gentleman would find the balance was not very considerable.

Mr. H. said he should not notice what the gentleman had chose to say respecting the British Minister, except as to the improper manner in which he had called a confidential person, a confidential agent of the Minister, and to say he could not see any analogy between this case, and that of the French Minister who fitted out privateers, and levied troops in our country, without permission from the President of the United States.

The gentleman from Virginia had entered fully, not only into a justification of himself but his friends. How far he had acquitted himself and them from the weighty charges which he had exhibited, he was not the proper person to judge, he left the public to determine. He must, however, beg leave to correct him in one of his facts. He informed the committee that the letter of Mr. Munroe, which had been quoted, was written in December, 1794, whereas it was dated, Paris, Sept. 12, 1795, long after that minister had been officially informed by our minister in London, that the British treaty was concluded and signed; yet this letter recommends the taking of the posts, the invasion of Canada, and the cutting up of British commerce by privateers. He did not say that this letter was a proof of conspiracy; but of a system of policy which was very contrary to a peace system.

But the gentleman says, he (Mr. G.) never proposed war against Great-Britain. He knew it. The gentleman always spoke of peace, but pursued measures which led to war. He did not speak of war, when he recommended sequestrations, confiscations, &c. because he loved peace. He did not talk of war; but whilst he and his friends opposed measures of defense, they were in favour of every measure which led to war. Whilst they were irritating a nation to war, they opposed the building of the frigates. He could not say what were the views of gentlemen in doing this, but he would say what appearance it had on his mind, when he was far removed from the seat of government. He thought it seemed as if gentlemen believed it would be well to get to war, and then rely upon their favorite nation for support.

The Speaker here alluded to the paper called "the second treaty of Piniz" which he declares to be a forgery. The first treaty of Piniz was a mere conditional agreement between the Emperor and the King of Prussia, that if either of them should be attacked by France, they would unite in their defence. This treaty they signed; and when, on the acceptance of the new Constitution by the King of France, better prospects of a peaceable conduct on the part of that nation were entertained, they signed this treaty by a formal declaration.

[This Debate to be Continued.]

Friday, March 30.

The SPEAKER laid before the house a report from the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of contracts for the subsistence of the army, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. CLOPPON, from the committee of enrollment, reported as duly enrolled, the bill prohibiting for a limited time the exportation of arms and ammunition, and for encouraging the importation thereof.

Mr. OTIS presented a petition from the freeholders and others, of Roxbury, in the

State of Massachusetts stating, that they hear with concern, that liberty is intended to be given to Merchants to arm their vessels for self defence, knowing that Malles of vessels consist of a great variety of character; that amongst them there are men of violent passions, and that the distance betwixt putting arms into a man's hands and the commencement of hostility, may be very short, they deplore the idea of the Peace and Happiness of this Country being placed on so uncertain a foundation as the pride, caprice or passion of the master of a merchant vessel, they pray, therefore, that vessels of this description may not be permitted to arm.—Referred to the committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. THATCHER presented the petition of Jonathan Young, jun. a soldier in the late war, praying to be placed upon the pension list. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. HARPER, by the committee of ways and means, reported a bill making appropriations for the Military Establishment of the year 1798, which was committed for Monday.

The amendments to the Senate to the bill for the relief of refugees from Canada and Nova Scotia, as agreed to by the committee of conference, were agreed to by the house.

Mr. ALLEN observed that when the President of the United States sent his first Message to the house, announcing the receipt of dispatches from our Commissioners in Paris, he stated that it would take some time to decipher the dispatches which he had received. Some days afterwards, on the 19th instant, he sent another message informing the house, "that it was incumbent upon him to declare that he saw no ground of expectation that the object of their mission could be accomplished, on terms compatible with the safety, honour, or the essential interests of the nation."

It had been observed, in the course of the debate in the committee of the whole on the State of the Union, and not in the most candid and proper manner, that the papers received from our Commissioners ought to have been laid before the House, and the President had been charged with withholding them. He supposed gentlemen would have been satisfied, and he was, with the information which the President had already communicated, and that France refuses to hear us. But, though he was himself satisfied with the information he had at present, as he believed there are many gentlemen in the House who wish for more; because there is a paper printed in this city which is continually insinuating that there is something in these dispatches which, if they were made known, would show that the conduct of our Executive has been improper; because he found that paper often speaking the language of gentlemen in this House, and which spoke it, he believed on this occasion; and because, if this is not true, he wished the people to be undeceived; or if true, that he and those who thought with him, that no such blame existed, might be convinced of their error; he proposed the following resolution, to which he hoped there would be no objection.

Resolved, That that the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this house, the dispatches from the Envoys Extraordinary of the United States to the French Republic, mentioned in his message of the 19th inst.

Mr. LIVINGSTON moved to amend this resolution by striking out that part which is printed in "italic, and by adding, before the word "dispatches," instructions to.

After some observations had taken place on this amendment, a motion was made by Mr. Harper to adjourn the farther consideration of this resolution till Monday (the previous and ordinary motion of when the house adjourns, it will adjourn till Monday having been passed) which was carried 47 to 41.

The order of the day being called for, Mr. Allen proposed that would also be postponed until the resolution which had already been postponed, should be decided upon.

This motion produced a debate which continued till two o'clock, when a motion was made and carried to adjourn. A Retch of the debate on Monday.—The House adjourned till Monday.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, March 29.

By the James, from France, we have Paris papers to February 3, but they are extremely barren.

From Rastatt we have advices that the French plenipotentiaries have declared the intention of the republic to indemnify the princes of Germany for the loss of their possessions on the left of the Rhine.

The deputies from the German princes and states have demanded of the Imperial minister, a communication of the secret articles in the treaty with France.—To this the imperial minister replied, that the emperor never had demanded of the princes and states, which had made a separate peace a disclosure of the secret articles in their treaties.

At a session of the deputies on the 22d of January, there was some discussion relative to the cession of the countries on the left of the Rhine, and to the distribution in many places, on right bank—especially in the Brigau, in Baden and Nassau, of writings tending to excite the people to change their form of government. The result was a provisional decree, as a preliminary, requesting the Imperial minister to make representation to the French ministers, relative to the continuance of the French troops beyond the line stipulated by the armistice, and to desire the French government to disavow every scheme for republicanizing the inhabitants on the right bank of the Rhine.

In that session the deputies received news of the evacuation of Ortenau by the French troops.

Intelligence from Vienna announces that the king of Prussia appears to assent entirely to the proposed arrangement in Germany.

On the 29th of January Venice was evacuated entirely by the French under general Serrurier.

The legislative body of the Ligurian republic was installed. Some of the members are already "accused of a moderantism very different from true moderation."

The insurrection in Corsica was entirely appeased.

An article from Bologna says that the French were advancing towards Rome in two columns. One had arrived at Tolentino, the other at Perugia, where they had planted a liberty pole. The duchy of Urbino is said to be revolutionized.

The directory have restored gen. Killerman to his rank and station, and charged him with the new organization of the cavalry.

Great opposition is made in the Dutch convention and on the 28th Nivose, twenty three members seceded.

An order has been given by the French government to construct at Dunkirk 60 floops for carrying cannon for the defence on England. The French, it is said, are disciplining their troops to teach them the art of disembarking. They send out companies of them in boats, bearing their arms and knapsacks, to return and land on their own shores, to make the practice familiar.

From the ARGUS.

We are told, that there is a Paris paper intown, giving an account of a 4th Septemberism having taken place in Holland; that the revolution is now completed in that country, without the shedding of blood, by a late arrestation of a number of Orange deputies, for transportation on this eternal principle, "He who is not for me is against me." If we should be so fortunate as to lay our hands on this paper, we shall certainly give the article entire.

GOLDEN CAPTURE.

The British 74, Valiant, was spoke with Feb. 23, just through the Gulph. She was in company with 7 other ships of war. They had captured the Spanish fleet from Le Vera Cruz. [Boston Pop.]

A letter from Charleston, March 19, says, "a few days ago we had a great FIRE, which consumed 12 houses—it began in King-street."

BOSTON, March 24.

MR. RUSSELL, I hope no notice will be taken in the Centinel, of any Roxbury transactions on the mercantile question which now occupies the attention of congress. Every reader of the abolition misdirected there on Tuesday last, must pronounce it "flat, stale and nonensical;" and when it is known in congress, that the meeting was warned on Monday, by a constable, who had his cue whom to warn, and whom to leave unwarned, it will be consigned to the oblivion it deserves.

The father of the brat will readily be recognized at Philadelphia, and the members will rightly estimate why he should be opposed to arming. Perhaps they may attribute it to his regret, that being now advanced in years, he cannot take those posts of danger he was accustomed to in the revolutionary war.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, March 31.

APPOINTMENTS.

Bradbury Cilley, Marshal New-Hampshire vice Nathaniel Rogers, appointed Supervisor.

William Emfion Hulings, of Pennsylvania Vice Consul, New Orleans.

George Price, of Pennsylvania Master of the Revenue Cutter.

George Walton of Georgia, and John Steel of Virginia, commissioners for treating with the Cherokee nation of Indians, vice, Fisher Ames and Bushrod Washington, resigned.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Giles in his speech on Thursday last observed "He could say for himself that he never had adopted a short way of getting wealth nor had anything to do with notes or banks." Has Mr. G. forgotten the Faro Banks?—The writer of this communication has seen him deeply engaged in that "short way of getting wealth," and his pockets pregnant with guineas obtained in that honorable manner.

Mr. Giles, not satisfied with complimenting himself on the pure manner in which he has acquired his wealth, went on to extend the applause to his political associates in Congress. They are, said he, generally Farmers, land-holders—they have not engaged in destructive speculation—bought and sold notes, &c. &c.—Pray Mr. Giles, do you consider Blair McClenahan and John Swanwick as your associates in Congress?

Rights of the Theatre.

Have coxcombs of every description the right to disturb the audience by impertinent remarks and loud conversation? or is it the exclusive privilege of the members of a certain honorable house?

Last evening during the interesting performance of Mrs. Merry three Bucks intruded themselves into a Box and although they did not actually spit upon the Ladies, they otherwise behaved very improperly—Is it possible that one of these gentlemen should be the beautiful representative (in complete tortoise shell) from the city of New-York, and another the Beau member from the ancient dominion?

Now is the time to Try Men's Souls.

Is the glorious spirit of '76 so humbled, that Tories, inveterate Tories dare to raise their crests, and insult our government and its rulers?

Printers who boast their republican principles, to be the retailers of such abuse, and to conceal the cloven foot of the Tory under the cloak of an American Merchant!—As to Bache, he acts so far consistently in publishing pieces from Tories or Devis, provided they heap abuse on the administration.—Why, Sir, be mealy mouthed, and with false delicacy, or in other words, Treachery, conceal their names from the public? If such publications have merit, let Mr. Coxse have his full measure, and Mr. Adams blush for dismissing him from office!

But the Moor cannot be washed white, he who began his career by joining the British standard in opposition to his country, now leagues with France on the same principle DIVIDE & IMPERA.

Bache employs Callender to do the drudgery of his cullomary work, abusing the friends of Freedom and Independence—being himself very particularly engaged at this juncture, in pursuits, the object of which will be disclosed at a future day.

The strokes at the Tories in the Aurora, are directly in the teeth of the old proverb, "never talk of a rope to him whose father was hanged."

The severest attack ever made on the Aurora is contained in the Proposals for issuing another French paper, to be called "THE ANTIDOTE."

From a Charleston Paper of March 16. FRENCH COLONIZATION.

It is no new idea that the terrible republic have contemplated the division and colonization of the United States; and we are enabled to announce, upon the authority of letters, the credit of which are indubitable, that Louisiana and the Floridas have been ceded by Spain to France, and are now actually in her possession. This is a favorite accession to our allies, and a main step to the effecting of their purpose.

Extract of a letter received by a member of Congress, dated Charleston, March 16th.

"The inclosed is from Timothy's paper of to-day. I sent to him to know, on what authority it was so positively given—he said Messrs. Cairdner's & Co. had received letters from Pensacola, saying, that the French flag had been flying there for several days, and desiring them to charter, and send thither, vessels to bring away the persons, and property of some, who did not wish to remain under the French government."

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

The profits of Tuesday evening's theatrical entertainment are announced to be for the benefit of Mr. FENNEL. To expatiate on this gentleman's merits as an actor would be needless. The satisfaction which he so generally gives, and the applause which he so uniformly meets with are the surest criterions of his excellence, and although the Managers have lately undertaken to pass their censure upon his conduct, yet certainly those who attend the theatre have no reason to complain of it. The inaccuracy of the actors in their performances has been a subject of constant animadversion but if so small a portion of time has been allotted to them for committing to memory and studying their parts as was then given to Mr. FENNEL, it is not on them that the censure of the public can with justice fall.—When a man's character stands high in his profession, it is natural for him to feel a more than common anxiety to maintain it, and therefore the reluctance which this gentleman made to acceding to a measure which he was well persuaded would have a prejudicial effect on his professional reputation will not excite wonder.

The play which is to be performed is one of Shakespeare's finest productions; in few does the genius of the Bard soar to a prouder and more exalted pre-eminence. The characters although various are well delineated and the lesson which is to be derived from it is instructive and important. If it were necessary at this time any further to stimulate the generosity of Philadelphia, it might be hinted that, at this juncture a full house would probably be peculiarly desirable.

THEATRICALS.

For the Gazette of the United States. CHILDREN'S PLAY FURNISHING REFLECTIONS FOR MEN.

Walking along the streets last Evening, when the Moon shone exceedingly bright, my passage was interrupted by a cluster of little boys, none of whom seemed to exceed eight or ten years of age, engaged in some pretty boisterous play. Being checked in my gait, my attention was called to the children by hearing the terms Frenchmen and Americans frequently repeated. I soon found the little dogs had divided themselves into two parties, under these denominations, and were struggling with all their might for the possession of a cellar door. In a little time I heard shouts from the victorious party and an animated cry of Huzza! Huzza! for the AMERICANS, we have beat the FRENCHMEN! and sure enough, the little heroes, who I supposed represented their countrymen, stood perched on the cellar, the dear object of contest, with the utmost joy and exultation. I pursued my walk, and this trifling incident furnished me abundantly with serious reflections. Have your fathers the same spirit, was the first question that occurred to me—Would they too exert themselves for the American name and honour, and glory in the triumphs of their country—or, is the example they will set before you—the precept they will instill into your infantine breasts calculated to destroy the spirit of exertion, that pride in the name of an American, which if cherished and strengthened will form a future bulwark for their country, impregnable to any foe—will your fathers by their own conduct debase you into vile dependants—lay your tender limbs at the feet of foreign ruffians, enervate their activity and strength, train you in the habits and manners of slaves, and destroy the spark of honour, liberty and patriotism that now glows in your little hearts—will they not only refuse their aid to their country in the hour of need, but crush its rising hopes. Could we but find in our MEN the same spirit, the same ardour of exertion, the same resolute activity to defend their country and liberties from foreign insult and invasion as was found in these children for the possession of a cellar door, what apprehensions need we have of the Executive Directory or their infernal designs.

NEW-THEATRE.

Mr. FENNEL's Night.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 3, Will be presented (for the first time this season) a celebrated Tragedy, called KING LEAR;

AND HIS THREE DAUGHTERS.

King Lear,	Mr. Warren, jun.
Burgundy,	Warrell, jun.
Cornwall,	Lordinge
Albany,	Fox
Glorious,	Warrell
Kent,	Warren
Edgar,	Wignell
Edmond,	Marshall
Genrieman Officer,	Francis
Osbarn,	Hunter
General,	Mrs. Harding
Rogart,	Mrs. Francis
Arante,	Mrs. L'Estrange
Cardell,	Mrs. Merry

Knight attending on the King, Officers, Messengers, &c. Mrs. Lavancy, Laflery, Doctor, &c. Rad of the Tragedy, a Ballet Dance (composed by Mr. Byrne) called,

THE DRUNKEN PROVOCAL; OR, THE SAILOR'S RETURN.

Acted, by Mr. Byrne—Will, Mr. Warren, jun.—Vicar, Mr. Doctor—Moses, Mr. Blisset—Dicky Goffin, Mr. T. Warren.

Sultan, Miss Milbourne—Jenny, Mrs. Byrne. To which will be added, a new Farce, called, the

ADVERTISEMENTS; OR, A NEW WAY TO GET MARRIED.

[Written by Mr. FENNEL.]

Additional Goffin,	Mr. Warren
Young Goffin,	Bernard
O'Frigger,	Harbidge
Peruque,	Fox
Harry,	Harwood
Thomas,	Blisset
Mrs. Courtney,	Mrs. Francis
Mrs. Ship,	Mrs. L'Estrange
Etty,	Mrs. L'Estrange
Kitty,	Mrs. Doctor

Tickets to be had at the usual places.

On Thursday Evening, the favorite Comedy of THE HUMORIST, or, WHO'S WHO?—THE WIDOW OF MALABAR; to which will be added, the Farce of the WANDERING JEW, for the Benefit of Mr. HARWOOD.

The Subscribers have For Sale, The following GOODS, viz.

Red and blue Bernagore Handkerchiefs	do.
Santipone	do.
Sutromal	do.
Dorcas	do.
Coffish	do.
Chacon	MUSLINS
Book	do.
Hammams	do.
Coarse striped cotton Cloths	do.
Black and other coloured Indian Taffies	do.
Do. do. Chinese do.	do.
Black and white Chinese Satins	do.
Blue and white do. Lutefrings	do.
Heavy black Pepper	do.
Hinglafs	do.
Cardage assorted	do.

Old Madeira Wine

Port	do.
Sherry	do. in quarter casks
Claret in cafes	do.
Holland Gin in pipes	do.
English Perry	do.
An Iron Book Case	do.

PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co. march 31.

FOR SALE.

ALL that elegant three story Brick House, brick Kitchen and Lot of Ground situate on the fourth west corner of Fourth and Pine streets, containing in front on Fourth street 33 feet, and an length on Pine street 98 feet, to a four feet alley intended to be left open with common privilege of the lane.

Also, a two story brick House on Lot of Ground situate on the west side of Fourth street and adjoining the above, containing in breadth on Fourth street 35 feet 6 inches, and in depth 98 feet on the said four feet alley, with the common privileges of the lane.

And also, all that Lot of Ground situate on the west side of Fourth street and adjoining the last described lot, containing in breadth on Fourth street 25 feet 6 inches, and in depth on the north side 102 feet, thence running southward 11 feet 6 inches, thence further westward 12 feet, thence still further southward 14 feet, and thence by the Chapel ground 124 feet to Fourth street, with the common use of the said four feet alley leading into Pine street. The whole will be sold together if more agreeable to the purchaser.

For terms, enquire of the subscriber, at his office, No. 124 South Fourth street.

ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER. march 31.

A House and Lot in Burlington.

FOR SALE. A LARGE commodious two story brick House, and a large well improved Garden; with a large Clover Lot, a stable, a Carriage House, and Spring House, &c. in the City of Burlington, New Jersey.

This property is allowed to be the most healthy and beautiful of any in Burlington, having a front of 300 feet upon the river, and extending 208 feet back; bounded on side one by Broad-street, and on the back by a wide alley.

The house is in form of a square, fronting 54 feet upon Broad-street, and 58 upon the river,—with a ramp of water at the back door, besides two fine terraces rising out of the beautiful bank between the garden and the river.

For particulars, apply at No. 5, South Fourth-street, to

GEO. WALKER. Who has also For Sale, Lots in Washington City. march 31.

For Savannah, (To sail on Saturday the 7th of April) THE SHIP

SWIFT PACKET, PATRICK GRIFFIN, Master. A regular established Packet with elegant accommodations.—For freight or passage apply to the Master on board at Red's wharf, or to

N. & J. Fraser, No. 95, South Front Street, who have for sale a quantity of prime new rice by field vessel. march 31.

JOSEPH RICARDO, Of this City, Merchant, has assigned his property for the benefit of his Creditors, to James C. Fisher, Samuel W. Fisher, and Thomas Wilson.

All persons who have demands are requested to furnish their accounts without delay—and those indebted to make immediate payment to the said Creditors, acting Assignees. James C. & Samuel W. Fisher, No. 13, Arch Street. march 31.