

and on such principles, as might gain the general confidence of the nation. The design alluded to proved abortive; nevertheless, the magnanimity and patriotism evinced are equally entitled to our praise, as if it had been carried into execution. If the French should dare to make their appearance amongst us, the spirit of moderation and mutual concession would become general. The wills of all be united, and an arm of Great-Britain irresistible.

Preparations are still going forward in France, for invading some part of Great Britain or Ireland; the real object of these is still a subject of doubt and various conjecture. But, for our parts, it does not appear quite certain to us, that the ostensible object is not the real one, or at least that it will not, in the end, turn out to be the real one; for whatever may be the private views of the Directory, and their party, the spirit of adventure and plunder once excited can not be easily laid; nor is it impossible for French invention, directed to one object, to contrive some means of eluding our fleets, and landing troops on our coasts. Though they have not a navy, they have, or may soon, procure abundance of floating timber; yet whether in huge rafts, or floating islands of wood, or in row-boats, they would be exposed to many difficulties and dangers arising from natural causes, and to various modes of annoyance and attack on the part of this nation; and, on the whole, there is no reason for entertaining the smallest apprehension that their expedition would be successful.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.
These countries, one day, and that perhaps not very distant, to be reunited in one glorious peninsula, though crouching at present before the insolence of the new Republic, will in all probability, some years hence be united with

ITALY
In one vigorous and successful effort for throwing off the Spanish yoke. In the same cause they may probably be joined by the grand Co-partitioner Ally of France, the Emperor of

GERMANY.
We see but a very short way indeed into futurity; who would have said five or six years ago, that a few gentlemen on the Continent would lay their heads together, and not in vain, for parceling out the best part of Europe as they please? Let us not suppose that the present mania of France will be perpetual; the French, left to themselves, will become inactive and weak; how unfortunate that they were united for so long a time by external compression.

The Congress has opened at Rastadt. Their proceedings are not far advanced in the forms they must pass through: but enough, and too much has transpired of the principles by which they are to be regulated. The Pacification has been preconcerted, and is to be dictated by France in conjunction with Austria: the integrity of the German Empire is not to be regarded; deprivations and exchanges are to be made, and the K. of E. in particular, it is understood, is to be deprived of Hanover and Oldenburg.

THE NORTHERN POWERS.
are still asleep; their inaction appears to us to have been, on a large view, very impolitic. Was it politic to permit France and Austria imperiously in the affairs of Germany; and even if France makes a just report, in those of Poland. As to the contest between France and England, it is probably they think a very pleasing spectacle as they hate the power of the one at land, and that of the other at sea.

GREAT BRITAIN.
The modification of a new Assessment of Taxes has greatly abated the spirit of opposition to that requisition; still many say, why not equalize, and even increase the Land-tax? Others say, why should the proprietors of Stock escape? The Minister and his friends may have an opportunity, if not of pleasing yet of equalizing, and displacing all parties. To speak plainly, the Land-tax & the Funds are bodies of reserve to be called into action, if the phrenzy of the Rulers of France shall render this necessary.

In that of Charles I. we were led into foreign connections and alliances.

Mullins at Auction.
On TUESDAY MORNING, the 3d of April, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, 15 bales of East India Mullins, By the sale, for approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days—consisting of
Balfas
Coffees
Guzzeas
Handkerchiefs, &c.
The whole entitled to drawback.
FOOTMAN & Co. Auctioneers.
march 30. ds

For Savannah,
(To sail on Saturday the 7th of April)
THE SHIP
SWIFT PACKET,
PATRICK GRIBBIN, 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. Frazier,
No. 95, South Front Street.
Who have for sale a quantity of prime new Rice by field yield.
march 31. ds

FOR SALE.
195 boxes white
107 do. brown
200 Hides
Will be landed tomorrow, at Williams and Francis's wharf, from on board the brig Active, William Williams, master.

The said Brig for sale,
And may take in immediately after discharged.
Apply to
John Hollingsworth & Co.
march 30. ds

Hylon and Young Hylon Tea.
A few chests of excellent quality, for sale, corner of Second and Pine streets. Dir 26—cotf

C O N G R E S S .
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
STATE OF UNION.

Thursday, March 29.
(Continued from Saturday's Gazette.)

Mr. BROOKS again complained of the information which Mr. GILES had thrown out against him, which he said was not called for by any circumstance under consideration.

Mr. GILES assured him he mentioned the fact alluded to out of no disrespect to him. With respect to the date of Mr. Monroe's letter, he had been deceived by a leaf being folded down at the letter whose date he had mentioned. The gentleman had said that he had attributed improper motives to the President of the United States. This he denied. He had said, he took measures which he did not approve, and he hoped a difference of opinion from any man, would not be imputed to him as a crime. With respect to the explanation which the gentleman had given of his own conduct he was glad to hear it. It was to obtain this explanation, that he mentioned the reports which he had heard. Mr. G. renewed his assertion that he and his friends always had been willing to put the nation in a state of defence. As to the frigates, he gloried in his vote against them; but with respect to the use of them, the gentleman was mistaken. They were intended to be sent against the Algerines only.

Mr. S. SMITH said a few words as to the statements which had been made with respect to the amount of our exports to different countries: that made by the gentleman from Virginia, he said, was correct, except that some deduction ought to be made from the 36 millions on account of the haufe towns.

Mr. NICHOLAS made some remarks as to the date of Mr. Monroe's letter. The date was as stated by the gentleman from S. Carolina, he still maintained that Mr. Monroe could not have known whether or not the Senate had ratified the British treaty. Mr. N. hoped the committee would rife, and that he should be permitted to shew the consequences of a war with France at this time. He said yesterday he should have been willing to have overlooked the past, and to have taken the best mode of getting out of our present situation; but when gentlemen say that all has been done by this government that could have been, he should consider it as treason to his country not to shew that the present misfunderstanding with the French republic was founded in our own misconduct. Not that we were wrong in saying we will not bear the treatment of the French since; for though he thought we gave the first offence, yet he was not for bearing the chastisement of any country.

After a few words betwixt Mr. Dayton and Mr. Nicholas, as to the object of the amendment, the committee rose.

CALL UPON THE PRESIDENT.
FRIDAY, March 30.

MR. ALLEN having proposed the following resolution:
"Resolved, 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. or such parts thereof as considerations of public safety and interest, in his opinion, may permit."

Mr. S. SMITH said, he should have no objection to the resolution, if the latter part of it was struck out. If the President thought it necessary that any part of the correspondence ought to be kept secret, he would, as is usual in such cases, inform the House that this was the case, and the galleries would accordingly be cleared. The communication would then, probably be referred to a select committee, and such parts of it published, as might appear proper.

Mr. ALLEN observed, that there might be parts of this correspondence which it would not be proper to communicate to this House, even confidentially. If this was not the case, the President could still communicate such part of the correspondence in confidence as he may think proper. He wished to leave the President to act according to his discretion. Without some portion of this discretion being allowed him, the government could not proceed.

Mr. GILES said, no part of the correspondence ought to be kept from Congress. He was not himself satisfied as to the sincerity of the proceedings of the Executive of the United States towards France; he wished, therefore, not only to have the correspondence of our ministers, but the instructions which were given to them. Mr. G. defended what he had yesterday said about the President and these papers; and hoped if the House called for the papers at all, they would call for all the papers, and the instructions upon which our ministers acted.

Mr. LIVINGSTON moved to amend the resolution, by striking out all the words after the 19th instant, and insert after the words "this House" the instructions to and. This was not a time, Mr. L. said, to stand upon trifling punctilios, which might be proper upon ordinary occasions. They were now called upon to say whether the country shall be preserved in peace, or go to war; yet the correspondence which ought to convince the House of the propriety of acting in this or that way, is withheld. How could they say to their constituents, without this information, all has been done that could be done to preserve the country in peace, but war was inevitable? And if war is wished into headlong, without due consideration, and consequently without ascertaining whether it is just or not, can it be expected that the wives and aids of the people will be heartily engaged in such a war? They certainly would not.

It would be no answer, to say that our negotiation with a foreign power would, by this means, be exposed. The communication might be made with closed doors, and no one could suppose any thing would be exposed by the members of the legislature, which the good of the country requires to be kept secret. But gentlemen with this House to repose the strictest confidence in one branch of the government, at the same time that they say no confidence can be placed in the integrity of this House. [Mr. ALLEN exclaimed,

ed; who said it?] Mr. L. replied, that this was a fair inference from what had been said. The latter part of the resolution proposed to transfer a right to the President, which it ought itself to exercise, as to judging of what it was proper to publish in consideration of the public safety and interest. If this power was given to the President, he might withhold such parts of the papers, as might prevent a correct judgment being formed upon them. He was not himself disposed to cede to the President the right, which he was sent there to exercise for his constituents, of judging of so important a question as a question of peace or war. He could not safely surrender this right. If the papers were called for, at all, he hoped, the whole would be called for, in order that the House might form that sound and temperate judgment for which the present crisis so loudly calls, and for which the people of the United States anxiously look. Indeed to pass the resolution unamended, would, in his opinion, be a shameful dereliction of their right.

Mr. BAYARD thought the propriety of this call upon the President was extremely doubtful, and as it regarded the instructions given to our ministers, wholly improper. With respect to the communication of the dispatches, it was wholly a matter of Executive discretion to judge whether it would be proper to communicate them, or not. He was one of those who had so much confidence in the Executive as to trust to his candour, understanding and integrity, to determine upon the propriety of what he should send to; or withhold from this House. At a time when it is not known that our negotiation with France is closed, it would be extremely imprudent to have the instructions to our ministers laid before this House, as what was sent here, notwithstanding any vote of secrecy, would not long be kept secret. It would soon be in Europe, and might do us essential injury, by disclosing our information to France, and by shewing it also to the world. It was in vain, Mr. B. said, to suppose that one hundred men could keep a secret for any length of time, however important it might be. To elucidate that assertion, he referred to the divulging the secret of the British treaty by a Senator.

But the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GILES) has no confidence in the government of this country with respect to its negotiation with France; and in order to try the sincerity of the Executive, he wishes for these papers. Does the gentleman, by this, mean to give the lie to the Executive? Because in his message he has told the House that he has given power to our Ministers to settle our disputes with the French Republic and to "make all reasonable concessions." What more does the gentleman wish? Does he wish unreasonable concessions to be made? Surely he does not. Did any thing appear in the conduct of the French Directory to shew that our Ministers were not possessed of ample powers? No; the Directory never knew any thing about their powers, at least so far as any official communications had been received on the subject. There could not, therefore, be any ground upon which the gentleman could rest his suspicions. He hoped, therefore, the amendment would be negatived.

Two or three gentlemen were on the floor together. The SPEAKER said, the amendment to insert the instructions to and, would come first under consideration. Mr. HARPER said, he did not mean, at this time, to enter into the merits of the present question. It was important and presented itself in a new light to the House. The original motion he was ready to have voted for; he did not know whether he might not vote for this. But he wished time to consider of it. He therefore moved the farther consideration of this question to be postponed till Monday.

Mr. ALLEN had no objection to the postponement, except the mover of the amendment, would permit it to be amended by a modification of this sort, "Such parts of those instructions as were communicated to the French Government."

The question for postponement was put and carried 47 to 41. The order of the day was then called for. Mr. ALLEN hoped, since the consideration of his proposition had been postponed, the House would not resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the State of the Union, until this information was received. The debate of yesterday, he thought would do no good, as it served only to alarm the public mind, and he expected if the House went into a committee to-day, the time would be spent unprofitably.

Mr. BROOKS seconded the motion, as the information called for would certainly throw light upon the subject; and though he had himself sufficient information to enable him to vote upon the question, many gentlemen, in the course of the debate, had made a great hue and cry after these papers, he hoped therefore they would be called for.

Mr. NICHOLAS always thought it proper to ask for further information on this subject; but as he had been told that when it was received, it would be final as to our affairs with France, and tantamount to war, he thought it better to decide the question whether we are ready to go to war, or not, first. He wished this, also, to prevent the consequences which are now taking place from a general impression in the country, from the late message of the President, that we must be involved in War. In consequence of this persuasion, he had received information that produce has fallen one-fourth in price. He wished, therefore, to come to a vote as soon as possible that should decide the question of peace or war. It was upon this ground that he did not call for the papers, and upon this ground, he hoped they should proceed with the business. Delay may give time for measures to be taken which shall stab the peace of the country; which may go beyond the powers of the legislature to arrest their progress. If the business of the Union was to be suspended until the call was made, it must also be suspended until the call is answered; and if it be favorably answered, until the communications are printed. He hoped, therefore, this delay would not take place.

Mr. BALDWIN said, if gentlemen could reconcile it to their own minds to let this important business lie over from day to day, it was more than he could do. He was surprised to find at first some reluctance to go into a committee of the whole on the State of the Union; and he was now surprised that there was any reluctance to proceed with the business. He would not indulge suspicions as to motives; but he begged them to believe that he could not help expressing his anxiety at the prospect of any delay in coming to a decision upon the question which had already undergone some discussion. He had never seen the affairs of this country on such a dangerous precipice as at present, and not to act, but let things alone, and the country will soon be in war, and then we must defend ourselves as well as we can. At least, this was his view of the matter. But, if the business be pursued at present, though we find France has behaved towards us, so as to give us a just ground for war, yet if we wish to avoid war, this is the

time to prevent it. The subject is at present before the House in the way which the President thought proper to place it; and if a call is made for papers, it is well known that he will not be obliged to send them. The information which they had themselves supposed correct, as the President had given it upon his responsibility; he was, therefore, ready to vote upon the question before the committee of the whole. He believed there was a disposition in the country for peace, and against the arming of merchant vessels. He believed that by taking pointed and decisive measures, they had on a former occasion, kept the country out of war; he hoped they would be able to do it on the present occasion. He should not object to calling for the papers; but wished not to protract the business.

Mr. GORDON was surprised to hear gentlemen say the House was called upon to act upon the opinion of the President, there is certainly something more before the House. He could not account for the opposition made to a postponement except it was, that when the information was obtained gentlemen were apprehensive they could not hold the language they now hold, as almost every gentleman who had spoken upon the subject, had complained that sufficient information was not before them. If this information was unnecessary, then the resolution ought to have been negatived at once; but having been postponed, he thought it would be improper to proceed with the question before the committee of the whole, until it was received. He saw no reason, therefore, for going into the committee of the whole on the State of the Union, except to give the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Nicholas) an opportunity of doing what he has proposed to do, viz. to shew to the world that our Government has acted improperly towards France; but such was his opinion of that gentleman's perseverance, that if he did not get an opportunity of doing this to-day, he would take another opportunity of doing it; and therefore it was not necessary to go into a committee for the purpose of receiving his speech; and he could not see for what else it could be desired, except it was that gentlemen wished still to hold out to the people the idea, that there is a considerable part of this House, with the President at their head, for war, though the charge was altogether denied.

But the gentleman from Virginia, says that the late message of the President has so agitated the public mind, that believing war is approaching, produce has fallen one fourth in price. If the fact was as stated, he did not believe it had been the Message of the President which had produced it, but the decree of the French Directory, as the Message contained nothing like war. He thought the insinuation injurious to the President, and to those who thought with him, and who were opposed to war, but who, nevertheless, will not vote for the resolution before the committee of the whole, because they do not feel themselves called upon to decide the question of Peace or War at present.

Mr. DANA was against the postponement, not because he thought the message of the President had caused the fall of produce—because that Message would certainly have had no such effect, had it not been accompanied by a decree of the French Directory, which went to let loose all the French corsairs upon all Neutral vessels, and to exclude them from French ports. This, he believed it was which had produced the effect spoken of. But he did not think of the resolution before the committee of the whole was adopted, that it would raise the price of produce. Indeed, he did not think it would produce any effect. He considered it as an unmeaning thing; and a person voting for it, might with propriety go into every measure proposed for the defence of the country. It was one of those vague propositions upon which gentlemen may say what they please, and he looked upon it as introduced with that view. And since they must submit to hear the speeches of gentlemen upon the occasion, he wished the business to be going on. The gentleman from Virginia told the committee yesterday, that he would give them a speech to-day, wherein he would shew that this country had been to blame in respect to France, in which, he doubted not, they should be entertained with many severe philippic against the Executive; all these speeches, calculated to raise a clamour in the country must be submitted to. He wished therefore, to go from day to day into a committee of the whole, until gentlemen had exhausted themselves, and then the business of the Nation might be proceeded with.

Mr. BROOKS said, for the same reason which his friend from Connecticut gave for going into the order of the day, he wished to avoid it; because he hoped, if till Monday was given for the gentleman to consider upon the matter, he would give up his speech.

Mr. GALLATIN. In whatever he had said in the Committee of the whole on the State of the Union, he had made no allusion to the papers, a call for which had been proposed. If he understood the objections urged to going into a committee of the whole on the State of the Union, it was, that the House ought to wait until these papers were before them. So far as related to himself, this was unnecessary, for he had not complained of any want on this head. Not because he did not desire to have the information, if it could be obtained; but because he thought it best, under the present situation of this country, first to decide whether we will remain in Peace, or go to War. For if it had first been determined to call for further information, how did he know that it would be given, or if given, whether it would not be in a mutilated state, rather than which, he would chuse to act without it upon the Message of the President alone; and, according to the opinion of the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. Bayard) the House ought not to talk for any papers whatever from the Executive. He thought the information contained in the Message of the President was sufficient to decide the question at present before the committee of the whole, as he there states, that he has no ground to hope for a happy issue to our mission. This is not matter of opinion; but coming from the President to the Legislature, is matter of fact, and when he so says, it must be understood that he is not willing that any further Negotiation shall take place; and that all the reasonable concessions having been made: that can be made, there is an end of the Negotiation. It was true, when these concessions were made known, it was possible, that he might differ in opinion from the President as to their reasonableness; but this House has no controul over the President in this respect. Therefore, the information which he has given to the House, is sufficient for them to act upon; and they ought now to say whether they will go to War, or remain in Peace.

The gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Dana) has supposed that the resolution before the committee of the whole, is vague and inexplicit; merely a thing for declamation and speeches, and that it ought therefore to be disposed of as soon as possible. He was himself also in favour of getting through with it as soon as possible; but it was extraordinary, that that gentleman should complain of its being vague, and yet endeavour to make

it more so, by withholding to see amended as proposed. As to the speeches which had been made upon this occasion, they were not properly produced by the motion before the committee, and could not be charged upon the supporters of it. The only arguments offered in favour of it (which had been in some degree restrained by the amendment) were those, that it is not expedient to go war at this time.

Mr. G. did not see how the information proposed to be called for could influence the vote on the question before the committee. If any gentleman could shew this, he would not object to the postponement. The mover acknowledged he did not want the information for himself; it was only to remove any clamour which might be used in debate, or which might appear in the papers.

It was true, Mr. G. said, however obnoxious the fact might be to some gentlemen, that the message of the President had produced the effect which had been mentioned; it had upon his mind the effect of a Declaration of War. He did not say that it really was so; but the effect produced upon him was, a belief that if something was not done by the Legislature to prevent it, the consequence would be war. This conviction he felt from the moment the message was produced on others. And though he was not certain about the fact of the fall which had been said to have taken place in the price of produce, yet, if it were so, it was not produced by the decree of the Directory, as that accompanied the first message of the President, and it was the last which had had the effect spoken of.

The effect produced by the decree of the Directory, said Mr. G. we know. It can be ascertained by the variation it has produced in the price of insurance. He understood the difference which had been made by that decree in the insurance of vessels from London to this country, was five per cent.

Mr. G. thought it important that an early decision should be given to the question before the committee, that the people of the United States might know what they had to expect, and in order to remove the idea which every where prevails, that we shall be in war in a short time. It is upon this idea, said he, that the Insurance Offices refuse to insure vessels in French ports; not on account of the decree of the Directory, but on account of the message of the President: and it was with a view of removing this impression, he believed, that the resolution was laid upon the table.

(Debate to be continued.)

For Sale,
A CONVENIENT well built second hand Light Wagon, hung on Jacks with glass and blind in the doors, with or without harness. Enquire of Peter Umerichhouse, Arch, below Sixth Street, or the subscriber in Germantown.
GASPAR W. MAINES.
2aw3w
April 2

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.
2374 20 1/2 yds. } Blue stroud single
2378 20 1/2 } cord.
2379 20 }
2380 20 1/2 }
2381 20 1/2 }
2382 20 } Two cord.
2383 20 1/2 }
2384 20 }
2385 20 1/2 }

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.
April 2. 1w

JUST RECEIVED.
And for sale by W. Young, corner of Second and Chestnut-streets. M. Carey 118 High-street T. Dobson, 41 South Second-street and the Bookellers generally.
(Price 5-8ths of a Dollar.)
BEACON HILL,
A Local Poem, historic and descriptive:
By a Lady of Boston.

ANALYSIS OF BOOK I.
Attention to the surrounding Prospect—Invocation to the River and Sylvan Deities—to the Historic Muse—Fiducium discarded—Dedication to Washington—The Action opens at the Retreat of the Columbian from Bunker's Hill—General Howe—The Memory of his Brother—Death of Warren—Personification of Fortune and Fame—Washington at Mount Vernon—called to the chief Command—Formation of the Columbian Camp at Cambridge—Natural, moral, or political History of the several States—Their commanding Officers—Siege of Boston—Its Surrender—Negotiation for the safe Retreat of the British Army—Its Departure—Appointment of Congress—Declaration of Independence—Character of the Columbian Soldier—The Poet's prophetic Apologue to the Progress of Freedom throughout the World.
march 30. 5

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 Subscribers, aSing Affidavits.
James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.
No. 13, Arch Street.
march 31. 4tw1f

FOR SALE,
ALL that elegant three story Brick House, brick Kitchen and Lot of Ground situate on the fourth west corner of Fourth and Prune streets, containing in front on Fourth street 33 feet, and in length on Prune street 98 feet, to a four foot alley intended to be left open with common privilege of the same.
Also, a two story brick House and Lot of Ground situate on the west side of Fourth street and adjoining the above, containing in breadth on Fourth street 5 feet 6 inches, and in depth 98 feet on the said four feet alley, with the common privileges of the same.
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 14 feet, and thence by the Chapel ground 114 feet to Fourth street, with the common use of the said four feet alley leading into Prune street. The whole will be sold together if more agreeable to the purchaser.

For terms, enquire of the subscriber, at his office, No. 72 South Fourth street.
ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER.
march 31. 3aw1f