

could only be considered as a removal of our frontier.

The gentleman from New-York had said, that his (Mr. G's) mode of arguing would not obtain—that he proposed submission, because of the expense which would attend defence—that he wished to alarm the people of the United States, by an insinuation that we did not possess the means of defending ourselves. Was it to alarm the people of the United States, that he did not believe we had reason to expect an invasion, from the strength and resources of our country, and from the weakness of the enemy? It was his wish that our danger, our real situation, should be known, without exaggeration on either side. He had himself considered our situation, and it appeared to him that the most we had to apprehend was from our money resources. If in 1776 there was an immediate danger of invasion, he knew very well it was not a time to consider of expense; but when war is made upon our money resources, he thought it right to take these into consideration, and not cripple ourselves in that part which will be most exposed. Is it not true, said he, that our revenue is chiefly derived from imposts? And will not war greatly derange that revenue? And is it not proper to consider that at the time we are about to make large expenditures of money in defensive measures? If an individual was to act in the way recommended by the gentleman from New-York, his conduct would not be much admired. He acknowledged there might be times when expenses might be a subordinate consideration; but he believed our present danger principally threatened our property, and the destruction of our revenue. It was proper, therefore, to let our measures and resources go hand in hand, and it was on this ground that he should vote against the amendment.

He might be excused if he was actuated in some degree by the difficulty always attendant in the reducing of an establishment when once gone into. Causes which gave way to establishments may cease, and establishments continue. He need only refer to our present Military and Naval Establishments, which were raised for different purposes from those for which they are now maintained.

The question on the amendment was put and carried, there being 55 votes in favour of it.

The resolution as amended was put and carried, there being 61 votes for it.

Mr. SEWELL then called up the resolution reported at the same time with the above, for the purpose of purchasing arms, ammunition and cannon, which he moved to amend by giving the President power, in case he found any difficulty in purchasing cannon or arms, to purchase or rent foundries or armouries.

Some opposition was given to this amendment, and the consideration of it was postponed until the information which some days ago was called for on this subject from the Executive, was received.

The committee rose, and reported the resolution agreed to, and a bill was ordered to be brought in accordingly.

The SPEAKER laid before the house a report from the Secretary of War, on the subject of cannon and arms (above alluded to) which were referred to the committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

The bill making an appropriation for the government of the buildings in the city of Washington, was received from the Senate with amendments, and referred to a select committee.

Mr. WADSWORTH, from the committee of enrolment, reported the bill relative to consuls as duly enrolled.

Mr. SEWELL asked and obtained leave of absence for his colleague Mr. J. PARKER, for the remainder of the session. Adjourned.

#### LONDON, March 2.

##### HIGH TREASON.

Last Thursday, Binns, a well known member of the London Corresponding Society, went to the coast of Kent, to provide a conveyance for certain persons desirous of going to France. Government, we believe had information of this proceeding. Binns went to Canterbury in the stage, and from thence took a horse to review the coast. He agreed with a fisherman at Whitstable, to take over a gentleman and his servants to Holland. Whitstable is a small fishing town at the mouth of the Swale, and also at the mouth of a brook running from Canterbury, of which it may be considered as the sea port. The bargain Binns made was to give 150 guineas, for conveying the persons to Holland, and to leave 300 guineas as security in case the vessel should be seized. The bargain being settled, the parties had advice of it, and on Sunday morning they failed from London in the Whitstable hoy. They arrived on Sunday night, and being met by Binns, they made immediate and eager enquiries respecting their departure. They at first represented that they wished to go to Holland; but then they observed that being better known in France, they would rather go thither at once. This was the state of things on Sunday night; and here it will be proper to describe the parties that came down in the hoy.

James John Fevey, said to have been a Roman Catholic Priest. He is a strong well made man, thirty five years of age. It is supposed that Fevey is not his real name, and that he is a very different person from what he is represented. He is supposed to be a man of consequence.

John Ally, a young well made man, marked with the small pox.

Arthur O'Connor, of whom the public has already heard so much respecting the affairs of Ireland.

Leary, a young man, servant to Mr. O'Connor, and Binns, whom we have already mentioned. These are the five persons accused. All of them except Binns, are Irishmen: we are not able to say whether he is from Ireland or not.

These four persons embarked on Sunday morning from London, in the character of capt. Jones, and his servants. Fevey was capt. Jones, and all the others were his servants. But when they landed at Whitstable, Fevey gave himself out as colonel Morris, and all their luggage, of which there was a considerable quantity, was marked "Colonel Morris." The parties were not however very eager to give themselves out for any thing; but Whitstable, enquiries being made, they with some reluctance and confusion, gave out themselves col. Morris and servants; and they did this, notwithstanding their previous account that they were capt. Jones and servants.

This inconsistent account led to suspicion at Whitstable.

Another circumstance leading to suspicion, was their extreme anxiety to depart for France.

Early on Monday morning the custom house officer examined their goods. They freely allowed him to inspect some packages of hams, biscuit, and sea stores, trunks of cloths, &c. but certain very heavy small mahogany boxes they would not open, pretended the servant had not come forward with the keys. This was another circumstance that excited suspicion,

and the officers refused to allow them to depart till those boxes were examined. Now they found that they were suspicious, and resolved to seek for a more early place of embarkation. For this purpose they on Monday night hired a cart to convey away their trunks next morning. The carrier knew not whether he was bound; but he travelled along the sands on Tuesday forenoon from Whitstable to Margate. O'Connor, Fevey, &c. walked all the way by the side of the cart; the distance is 25 miles. Binns had a map of the coast, and to the astonishment of the carrier, seemed to know the roads better than him, though he had lived in the country many years. The party entered Margate on Tuesday afternoon soon after day light had expired. They desired to be conducted not to one of the best inns, but to some small public house. They were accordingly taken to the King Head, close to the water side, kept by a Mrs. Crickets. Here they took up their abode on Tuesday night, and made some inquiries about a fishing boat going to France, but the result not being very favourable to their views, they resolved to go to Deal next day, where there was a friend upon whom they could rely for providing them with a conveyance to France. Of this Binns assured them, and he seemed to be the guide in all respects. On Tuesday night they slept at Margate, with the determination of setting off for Deal next morning.

Revers and Fugion, two of the Bow street officers, were the persons appointed by government to apprehend them. It is pretended that these officers went down in Kent, at Gravesend, on other business; but we believe they were sent from London especially on this business, and that government had good intelligence of the proceedings of the parties now in custody. When the Bow street officers found their men had passed Gravesend, they followed them, desirous that they should first commit themselves with regard to their design of going to France before they were apprehended; & at the same time the officers were prepared with a vessel to follow and seize them had they embarked. It was thought that the parties had sufficiently committed themselves at Whitstable, with regard to their place of destination, and it was feared they would take a vessel under pretence of going to Deal, Dover, or some other part of the coast, and when they had it at sea, compel the crew to carry them to France. These reasons made the officers resolve to seize them at Margate; they saw that they might escape to the continent without embarking for that country, and they saw no prospect of having better proof against them than they were actually possessed of with respect to their object of going to France. The officers, therefore, resolved to seize them next morning. On Tuesday night they got hold of the carrier, and drew from him every information possible. At first he was not at all communicative, the parties having cautioned him to be silent respecting whatever he might observe; but being urged by the officers, he told all he knew.

On Wednesday morning about five o'clock, the Bow street officers proceeded to the King's head, at Margate, to arrest the parties. The officers had previously consulted some custom house officers, whom they engaged in their cause, together with a party of the military. Fevey was in the parlour at breakfast. They bounced in upon him by surprise. Binns they apprehended coming down stairs, and O'Connor and Leary they took in their bed rooms. On Binns was found a pair of pistols, and all the others were provided with arms.

From Fevey's person was taken a large strong sharp, serpentine shaped dagger. As the parties were taken separately, they were easily secured. Fevey submitted quietly, but O'Connor turned such. Before the proper measures were taken at Margate for securing their luggage, papers, the witnesses, &c. it was nine o'clock on Wednesday, when all the parties departed under a military escort for Canterbury. As they travelled slowly, it was too late when they arrived in Canterbury to hope to reach London the same day in any reasonable time for business.

They therefore resolved to remain all night at the Red Lion. Several military officers, among them lord Paget, came to see the prisoners. Fevey was civil, though reserved, but O'Connor and Binns were very warm and indignant, speaking in language designedly offensive to their visitors. They remained on mattresses all night, prisoners and officers in the same room, and a military guard in the room. Early yesterday morning they departed from Canterbury, and arrived at the public office, Bow street, under a guard of light horse, about half past 3 o'clock. They came in three post chaises, besides a post coach with the luggage and some of the witnesses, and the escort consisted of twelve horsemen. It was not the hours of business at the public office, Bow street, when they arrived; but Mr. King, secretary to the Duke of Portland, Mr. Ford, and other magistrates, were instantly assembled, before whom they underwent a slight examination.

From the first of their arrest, Fevey said he went down to the coast for his health, and was desirous of going to Ireland in a vessel. O'Connor and Binns refused to answer any question and in the conduct they respectively perjured before the magistrates. Mr. O'Connor avowed who he was, and Binns was easily identified. On being taken, they owned such trunks as contained clothes, & such packages as contained provisions; but they denied all knowledge of certain small mahogany boxes, said to have been in their possession.

These boxes were uncommonly heavy; made so, it was supposed, for the purpose of sinking, had the vessel in which they were being seized by any English ship of war. These boxes had not been opened at 7 o'clock last night; the contents of them are first to be examined by the Privy Council. It is reported that they contain many important papers respecting a traitorous correspondence between Ireland and France, and England and France, such as assurances and declarations of the various societies and individuals. It would be improper to relate here all we have heard respecting the papers. They are represented as of the utmost importance, and likely to disclose the most interesting facts. In the pocket of a great coat hanging in the room where Fevey was taken, a declaration or address to the Directory was found. This paper, it is said proves the correspondence of the parties with the Directory.

Fevey disowns the paper, and denies that the coat belongs to him; but the officers lay the coat must be his as it is powdered on the neck, and he is the only person of the 5 who wore powder. It seems he did not wear powder till he set off on his journey. The paper, it is said, purports to be an address from the Executive Directory of Britain (constituted of members of the London corresponding society) to the Executive Directory of France, stating that a delegate from each division were then sitting, and that the bearer was the worthy citizen who had the honor of waiting on him once before.

The money found upon their persons was nearly as follows:

Fevey 20l. O'Connor 20l. Ally 10l. Leary

10l. Binns 1l. Making in all about 60 guineas, but it is conjectured that in the heavy boxes there were about 500 guineas.

The magistrates ordered them to be committed to separate prisons. They were all under examination at the duke of Portland's office when this paper went to press, this morning.—Star.

## The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, April 19.

Extract of a letter from Spain, dated Feb. 24th, 1798.

"By a decree of the French respecting the neutral vessels of all nations, if there are any goods found on board, the property of English, the manufactory of English, or the produce of any English country, the ship and cargo are condemned as lawful prize. In virtue of this decree, the ship Otter capt. Bennet and the schooner Willard, Harraden, both of and from Boston, are carried by French cruisers into Cartagena; and we ought to apprehend that every knavish chicanery will be made use of to get those vessels condemned."

Extract of a letter from Massachusetts, dated 9th April, 1798.

"An union in Congress in decisive measures would unite the whole people; but a divided and weak Congress, may involve the nation in great calamities. This danger awaits us. How deeply to be regretted that Congress should have waited at least two months at this eventful period in child-like debates in making speeches for newspapers, when the all-important concerns of the nation required manly decision. The intercourse bill employed six weeks, when it ought to have been decided in a day;—the splitting business, which did not require an hour, took up two weeks. Not only the precious time is lost at this momentous era, but the dignity of Congress is lost with it. The long speeches, the suffering of gross indecency, the wrangling of members, the hints at challenges, and the trifling aspect of congressional proceedings this session, form a subject of universal regret among all classes of sensible men. Our only hope under providence, is in the wisdom and firmness of the President, with a majority of good men in the Senate; for as to the house of representatives, the reins of government seem ready to fall out of their hands; indeed it seems to be the sole aim of many long speakers to weaken the executive, and to prevent the legislature from doing any to secure the nation: Equally opposed to the necessary means for public credit, to the fulfilment of contracts, and to the means of defence to our commerce. If some are not traitors, their actions look like treason. It is high time for some gigantic genius to arise who shall be able to rule the wilderness of free minds" and lead the house of representatives to pursue business with dispatch.

The President's proclamation for a fast, strikes me as a wife measure—and the sentiments it contains are excellent, truly worthy of his high station, and do honor to his country: I am sure they will meet the warm approbation of every good man.

Communications from Philadelphia mention that we may expect a list of traitors will soon be published, &c. how much truth there may be in this I cannot say; that there are many traitors in our country I have no doubt, and should be rejoiced to see the wretches brought to condign punishment. I cannot but entertain a hope that it may be so. It certainly would not wound our humane feelings so much to see such criminals go to execution, as the petty robber or house breaker.

I am favored with your gazettes, and they contain as usual good stuff. But what avails preaching to deaf ears—or beauty to blind eyes. Congress I perceive continue to trifle away day after day as if they were waiting for something to do. Hence the town meetings at Roxbury & Cambridge—how many lunatics may follow I cannot tell but all the Jacobins and all they can seduce will rise in proportion as Congress sinks. Countless are the evils which are resulting from the inert, faithless and factious representatives. Their demerit is the universal theme; it pallies the country. What can be done? Are we to sit still and see these dead fish go down stream, and carry the country with them. Even the federalists are not half awake, there is little point or decision in many; long and languid speeches still occupy their time. Scarcely one appears to feel the dignity and responsibility of his seat; they are vulgarized by so much low company and the perpetual din of nonsense. If providence does not work wonders for us, as in times past, woe to our country. If we had no foreign foes, it might admit of a doubt whether it would be rational to attempt to prevent the government from making the port of monarchy—as the ants are crowding all fallowish it while their democratic flag is flying at mast head—and not a few are cutting away all the main cables which hold the ship in republican harbor—to let her drive before the feeble winds. Prolific time will soon discover to those who may live what is now coming."

Our accounts from Connecticut are of the most pleasing and satisfactory complexion. That truly enlightened commonwealth preserves its character for a vigilant attention to its true interest.

The value of Liberty and Independence is not diminished by the long enjoyment of those inestimable blessings. The few Jacobins in that state made a great noise, and greater exertions at the late election than on any former occasion—but in vain, and work—for their lists of candidates for Congress have tally failed—not only so, but all Jacobins and even doubtful federalists are thrown out of the State Legislature.

A Stated Meeting of the American Philosophical Society will be held at their Hall at 6 o'clock this evening.

N. B. New members to be elected.

#### COMMUNICATION.

The arch-intriguer Genet brought into this country and distributed an immense sum of secret money, he made friends and partisans without number for the French: Father Fauchet was not so well supplied but he found that the Democratic patriots had their prices, and would willingly touch money: He laments that their gallic insurrectionary zeal, visibly abated when it was discovered that he could not bribe them to fulfil what he calls their duty, in other words, their treason against this government, may they scandalously courted opportunities of bargaining in favor of measures, which they formerly had promoted town-meetings to defeat:—Adet declares that the most popular men of the country are for joining in the views and interests of the French, were they not thwarted by the wicked Federal measures of our administration:—Tallyrand and Co. set us at defiance, and openly avow that they have a party in the country directed by able agents, who can defeat every measure we may propose for the support of our national independence. Is it not high time to enquire who are these traitors that have sold their country and are ready to deliver it to the French? Who are the men upon whom they rely when they attempt to revolutionize the United States? Look round you to those who have been the associates of these French incendiaries, their midnight companions, their agents at meetings, at clubs, their news-writers and panegyrist? Who are they that from poverty have become suddenly rich, by French jobs, contracts, or invisible means as it were by magic? Who are the agents of the Frenchmen, and who are always in French company? Mark the public men who go hand in hand with French agents, who claim against the purity of our own government and its measures, while on the other hand they set up corrupt France as a pattern of all that is excellent. These men cannot all be honest. Some of them have Judas like accepted the price of the blood of their friends, and are preparing to betray them. Let us watch them closely for when our country is at stake, when we are told by our enemies that it is already sold, suspicion becomes a virtue.

#### MR. FENNO,

The observations of Bache in the Aurora of this morning, respecting the Grand Jury are worthy of himself. The wretch cannot write but to abuse—nor speak but to vilify. I would advise him not to leave his Press, for he may be assured there will be as much business shortly as he and his friend Callender can attend to. Addresses from all parts of the Union are coming forward, and it is his duty to attack them, because they express the determination of the People to support their government.—"The Grand Jury, he observes, are the creatures of the Marshal." I was one of that body, and I assert he is a Liar.

It would be degrading indeed, if there should be a man in the United States, who would hesitate for a moment, to whose asser-tion to attach the most credit; to that of any one of the late Jury, or of Benjamin Franklin Bache. I have not time just now to say as much to this man as I could wish; I will, however, recommend to him to discharge the Notes which he gave to his paper makers; and which, since last October have been laying protected in one of the Banks of this city, before he says any thing more about Credit.

#### One of the late Grand Jury.

Yesterday, after adjourning of some ordinary business, the House of Representatives of the United States went into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, when the bill from the Senate to provide an additional armament for the further protection of the trade of the United States, and for other purposes, was called up. This bill proposes an appropriation of 950,000 dollars, to enable the President to procure, in any manner he may deem most expedient, a number of vessels, not exceeding sixteen, nor carrying more than 22 guns each, to be employed as convoys, or in best manner contribute to the general interests of the United States.—A motion was made by Mr. Nicholas to strike out the fourth section of the bill, which directs the employment of these vessels. He spoke at considerable length in support of his motion and Mr. Harper followed him in opposition to it. No question was taken.

The Baltimore papers of Tuesday morning and evening do not mention the arrival of any vessel at that port, either from Hamburg or England.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS

"Aristides, No. III."—A Federalist"—and "A. Z."—shall be attended to.

### By this day's Mail.

BALTIMORE, April 17.

At a meeting of the citizens at the courthouse this day, general SWAN in the chair, resolutions were unanimously entered into, expressive of their approbation of the conduct of the executive, in carrying on the negotiations with France, and of their determination to support the government in repelling any attempt against the liberty and independence of their country. A complete copy of the resolutions could not be obtained for this day's Gazette.

We are informed, that on Saturday, the 24th ultimo, a large schooner from this port, commanded by capt. John Chadwick, was driven on shore to the westward of Cape Hatteras, and the captain and all the crew lost. This vessel was one of a number in company bound to N. Carolina. Several other vessels are on shore on that coast.

A small incident occurred at the Circus last Saturday evening, which shews in a very forcible manner the rapid change of popular opinion. After several of our own favorite tunes had been played, the Marfelles Hymn was struck up, but the violent hissing and hooting which immediately ensued, quickly shewed the musicians the necessity of dropping a tune which has become odious to the ears of independent Americans. The

President's March and Yankee Doodle were then given, and received with unbounded claps of approbation from near 1000 spectators.

NORFOLK, April 12.

Extract of a letter from Port-au-Prince, to a gentleman in this town, dated March 5.

"Before this arrives, you will probably have heard dreadful accounts of this place, as an alarm had been circulated that we were on the point of surrendering to the Brigands. It is true we were given to believe that an attack was meditated, but there never was the smallest apprehensions of danger entertained in it. In the town we can muster upwards of 3000 men able to carry arms, who, with the fortifications on or near the lines, are more than will suffice to keep off a greater force than they can ever possibly bring against us. The Brigands seemed determined to make a general attack on all the posts in our possession at the same time—They were beat off at L'Archaye with considerable loss; but at Mirabelais and Grande Bois were more successful;—these posts, and one called La Coupe about six miles from hence, having fallen into their hands. This last place was garrisoned by one hundred men, fifty of whom were killed or wounded, including seven officers; of the assailants seven hundred fell in the attack; had not the ammunition given out it is imagined the garrison would have made a greater resistance. Camp Fourmier, seven miles from hence, was attacked yesterday evening by four or five thousand Brigands; hitherto we have no accounts from thence, but we suppose our troops maintained their ground, as our colours are discernable.

Gen. Nesbit, our new commander in chief, we shall now look for almost daily—he brings out it is reported, four thousand troops.

### NEW-THEATRE.

Mr. and Miss Hardinge's Night. TO-MORROW EVENING, April 20. Will be presented a celebrated COMEDY, (not performed these two years) called

#### THE WEST INDIAN.

Stockwell, Mr. Warren's, Belvoir, Mr. Bernard; captain Dudley, Mr. Fenwick; Charles Dudley, Mr. Marshall; major O'Flaherty, Mr. Hardinge; Studly, Mr. Warrell; Jun; Palmer, Mr. Harwood; Farland, Mr. Francis; Sailor, Mr. Bliffett.

Lady Russell, Mrs. L'Estrange; Charlotte Russell, Mrs. Marshall; Louisa Dudley, Mrs. Hardinge; Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Francis; Lucy, Miss Millbourne.

(Positively for that night only) Mr. Byrne (in the character of FAME) will FLY from the back of the Gallery to the further end of the stage, through a blazing Sun.

After which, a new Scotch Pantomimical Ballet (composed by Mr. Byrne), called

#### HIGHLAND FESTIVITY.

To which will be added, a MUSICAL ROMANCE, in three acts, called

#### THE PRISONER.

(As performing at the Theatre, Drury Lane, London, with the greatest applause.)

Murros, (the Prisoner) Mr. Marshall; Bernardo Mr. Fox; Polignol, Mr. Darby; Roberto, Mr. Bliffett; Lewis, Mr. Harwood; Narcisso, major Warrell.

Clara, Mrs. Warrell; Theresa, Miss Millbourne; Nina, Mrs. Marshall; Juliana, Miss Hardinge.

(With new Scenery and Decorations.) Tickets to be had at the usual places, and of Mr. Hardinge, No. 161, Arch-street.

On Saturday, the favorite Tragedy of ISABELLA—with a celebrated COMIC OPERA, (never performed here) called, MARIAN—For the benefit of Mr. DARLEY.

Mrs. WARRELL'S Night will be on Monday next.

#### A Premium of 100 Dollars.

WILL be paid by the Bank of Pennsylvania, for such Plan of a Banking House, accompanied with sections and elevations, as may be approved of by the Directors. This building is not intended to exceed 60 feet front, or 100 feet in depth, and to be so planned as to admit of its being made fire proof. It is required that the plans may be sent to the Cashier of the Bank, previous to the first of June next.

Imported in the ship tusthstje

Richard Grier, master, from Amsterdam, A quantity of Linseed Oil, and Two cases low priced 11 then Checks

FOR SALE BY George Pennock, call

April 19.

#### LOST,

THIS morning in or near the market, a Lady's Red Morocco Pocket Book with a Silver Chain, about half worn, which were two Ten Dollar Bank Notes and sundry papers, useful to any but the owner. If the person who found it will leave it and the contents with the printer hereof, they will be rewarded with one of the notes.

April 18. '98

#### New Publication.

A Sensible, Seasonable and Spirited ADDRESS,

Written by a Citizen of Philadelphia—entitled,

#### "What is our Situation?"

AND

#### What our Prospects?"

A few Pages for Americans.

For Sale by WILLIAM YOUNG,

Corner of Chestnut and Second Streets,

And at the Office of the Editor, 119 Chestnut St.

(Price three sixths of a dollar)

Extract from the above.

"When hour by hour we are yielding point by point; relinquishing one right to day and preparing to sacrifice another tomorrow, these generous friends tread rapidly on our steps, and every new concession but opens a new demand. Rapacity grows more insatiable by uninterrupted success, and timid submission invites degradation—Where will this end? What offering will gorge the appetite of plunder, or appease the rage of unrelenting hostility? No civilized nation has ever before been guilty of such outrage and infence, no free nation has ever before endured them."

#### GRAND BALL,

THE LAST THIS SEASON.

At Ricketts's Circus, on Thursday next, 19th inst. under the direction of Mr. BYRNE. The Ladies and Gentlemen who intend honouring him with their company are invited to send for Tickets as early as possible. G. B. women's one dollar each to be had at O'Leary's Hotel, and L. d. d. of Mr. & Mrs. BYRNE, No. 111, South Second, corner of Dock Street.

April 16