me t. I. is true that towards the end of the the Lavy of the United States was diminificated and must more than indemnified the government for the eoof of its confirmation and mannemation the eoof of its confirmation and mannemation the eoof of its confirmation and mannemation the eoof of its confirmation and mannematice by prizes. So firmly perfuaded was Congress of its utility, that in the year 1783, immediately after the conclusion of a peace; upon a recent view and tair estimate of the gain and loss of a navil establishment, a resoon was luti adopted declaring a respectably marine to be a desirable object, and recommending to the states, to provide funds for its accomplishment. In the notes on Virgina (an authority he was fond of quoting) the expediency of a naval armanent is also advocated. Besides, Sir, Gid he, why have we not equal ability to build and maintain a naw, with the states of Denmark or Sweden, whose population and resources are insertor to ours? Why cannot this country provide a seet, as well as Peter the Great of Russia, at a time when his people were just emerging from Burbarism, and when the arts were imperfectly known in his country? It may be said, indeed, that this was atchieved by the force of despotism; but he believed that the force of patriotism could effect much greater miracles; that the free American could serve his country more effectually than the Russian Boor, and that the impulse of liberty was a greater simulus than the lash of the Knout.

But it is objected to this power of granting convoy, that this employment of the vessels would be a cause of war. [Mr. Gallatin faid he did not say it would be a cause of war, pure that it would be a cause of war, pure that it would be a cause of war, pure that it would be a cause of war, pure that it would be a cause of war, pure that it would be a cause of war, pure the provision of the provision was framed between Deniars of who had read a history of modern Europe. A difference had been hinted between the firmation of the northern power ferred by these powers to the British Government for an indemnity for their captured ships and property. An ample compensation was made, yet the seets of Sweden and Deninark were not equal to the British seet; but the equipment discovered a determination to defend and vindicate their rights and it produced its effect. But how was this convoy, Mr. Ois asked equivalent to actual war? Is it because our vessels will not submit to be searched by the French? If this be deemed by gentlemen equivalent to an actual state of war, it will not be induced but may be prevented by convoys; for under present circumstances a private vessel may resist the attempt to search when destitute of a convoy. Does the gantleman from Pennsylvania then intend, that this bill will amount to a declaration of war? That cannot be pretended—Or will it assord a pretext for war? It is too late to think of avoiding pretexts. France wants no pretexts, she waits only for convenience. She threatened to ravage your coasts; she warned you of the state of Venice; the feet of the nation are raised to trample on your necks, their bayonets are burnished to plunge into your bosons. The war with England assords her sufficient employment at present; let them succeed in their enterprize against her, and then see whether you will escape from oppression and war.

Great reliance has been placed upon the affertion that the late decrees of the Directory affect only an inconsiderable and disadvantageous part of our commerce. Our carriage ferred by these powers to the British Govern-ment for an indemnity for their captured ships

ry affect only an inconfiderable and difadvan-tageous part of our commerce. Our carriage of British goods and our direct trade with the British dominions; in which branches of commerce the British will exclude us, from their ability to convoy and to carry at a cheaper rate. It is surther said, that if we remain at peace, our trade will be unmolested, except in the cases specified in those decrees, but that a rupture with France, will deprive us of not only her trade, but of all the nations in alliance with her or under her controul. He wondered greatly that gentlemen did not perceive the simple answer to these objections—In all those cases if their arguments were just, there would be no occasion for the ons—In all those cases if their arguments were just, there would be no occasion for the employment of convoy, and the vessels would either not be purchased or they would be defined to some other use. To defend the coast, or to protest the transportation of our troops and military stores. But he did not believe in the folidity of these arguments—France did not mean to permit this country to carry our any species of commerce, that she could prevent—no gentleman could feriously believe that she would consine hersels, though unjust and cruel in a high degree, to outly believe that the would confine herfelf, though unjust and cruel in a high degree, to the letter or spirit of her late decrees. We have authentic information that the captures all she meets, and the Arch Buccaneer of the West Indies has published an edict purporting that nothing must be suffered to escape—neither was it to be imagined that in the event of a war with a nation, we should be shut out from the ports of the other European nations. Of fifty one millions of our annual exports; a moiety consists of the produce of other countries, of sugars, teas, cosee, cotton and other articles, the demand for which in Europe is constant, and must be supplied: This supply constant, and must be supplied: This supply must be obtained from those countries who can carry cheapest. At present for this reason, it is principally derived from this country. It is a monstrous supposition that France
should acquire such an ascendant in Europe
as to compel Spain, Holland, the Hanse
Towns, Russia and the Italian states to foreclose our commerce, and to deprive them-felves of the advantages of purchasing supplies from those who can furnish them with the best advantage—such a system could ne ver be enforced—All those countries would be interested to clude it—That trade which was obstructed in a direct course would h was obstructed in a direct course would be carried on circuitously; but still it would continue, and if protected, it would flourish. The effect therefore of denying convoy to our merchants will be to destroy this great and beneficial carrying trade; to transfer its emoluments to other nations; to annihilate forty millions worth of shipping and to starve or banish sixty thousand sailors and their families. Upon the value of our lands and produce, the operation of this amendment would be highly pernicious. The farmers have been anused with the idea, that if our own vessels are embargoed, the British and neutral ships are embargoed, the British and neutral ships will come hither for their produce, and that their interest will not suffer. But it should be remembered that with respect to the produce of our country, there is a great difference between feeking and waiting for a market. It chiefly confids of provisions and the necessaries of life, with which nature in some measures, provides all countries;—As the featons vary, as the harvest is more or less and the demand of the product of the second o

bunadnt; the demand for this produce also

the Lavy of the United States was dimi-tile Lavy of the United States was dimi-cile Lavy captures; but not before it had mu a more than indemnified the government. The enterprize of the exporter enables him to discover and avail imfelf of fuch circumfiances, and when trad is free the amount of our produce will be the greatest quantity which our industry can raise; but when exportation it restrained, the demand is uncertain; the merchant will not risque the purchase of great quantities which may perish on his hand, and an immense diminution both of quantity and value is the unfailing consequence. Besides said he, admitting that other nations should send vessels sufficient to take off all our produce; they must provide convoys; they will not venture unarised; and unless your produce can be bought on terms that will detray the expence of ariming they will not come at all. The question therefore remains, whose convoy will you pay for—that of foreign nations or that of your own country? Honor and interest give one answer; humiliation and meannels another. is free the amount of our produce will be the

It has been afferted within these walls and It has been afferted within these walls and echoed throughout this continent that we are going to war in support of British manufactures, and of a trade the ballance of which is against us. To shew the disadvantage of our trade with Britain, it has been insisted that in the last year France has taken eleven millions of our exports and Great Britain but eight millions and an half. But he would affert that either this comparative of our exports was not an infallible test of the relative advantages of our trade, or if it be so, the ports was not an infallible telf of the relative advantages of our trade, or if it be fo, the fame principle taken for a feries of years is in favour of our trade with Great Britain.—In the year preceding the last our exports to Great Britain were twenty three millions.—To France eleven millions only—By the report of Mr. Jesterson in 1794 formed upon a view of our commerce in peacable times, we sent to of Mr. Jesserson in 1794 formed upon a view of our commerce in peacable times, we sent to Great Britain nine millions annually, and to France about four millions—In the year 1785 it appears by a memorial of the British merchants to the king, that such is the natural tendency of our export-trade in favor of Great Britain, that although Germany and Holland wanted annually 18000 hogsheads of tobacco, they could obtain but 5000, and that out of 13000 hogsheads for which the French market would afford a sale, they would get from us but twelve hundred. The rest was sent to Great Britain.

Gentlemen may contend that a creat part of

Gentlemen may contend that a great part of Gentlemen may contend that a great part of our exports to Britain is re-exported; but the quantity thus re-exported is not precifely known, nor causit conclude against the general position. The markets of other countries being open, we should carry these exports directly thither, if it were not convenient and advantageous to permit them to center in Great Britain, and whether they are remitted in exchange for merchandize which we want and cannot obtain on equal terms from other countries; or as a fund to facilitate our negociations and commerce in other parts of the tions and commerce in other parts of the world, it equally refults that this bias pro-ceeds from that commercial fagacity which is always acute to differn and active to purfue

ceeds from that commercial fagacity which is always acute to difcern and active to purfue its true interest.

He would further add that the exports of the last year for another reason were not the true criterion of trade. The depredations of the French corfairs had already increased to a degree which induced many to clear out for the French dominions, when the actual destination was to some other country—and of the nominal eleven millions appearing to be thus cleared out, only three millions consisted of our own produce or manufactures.

Mr. O. said, that he would not take the wide range of the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Allen) nor give the same scope to his feelings. Gentlemen agreed that the time was arrived, for placing the country in a state of defence, and declared themselves ready to adopt certain measures for this purpose. For these professions he gave them due credit, but their measures were not adequate to the object. He never would agree to declare that this country could not or would not protect its commerce, nor assent to a process of outlawry against all the merchants, mechaprotect its commerce, nor affent to a process of outlawry against all the merchants, mecha-mes and sai ors in the United States. He thought it not very honorable to fay to the merchants, "proceed in your commercial projects, and in the event of your fuccess we expect a portion of your earnings to bestow upon the protection of the other classes of the community." The farmers of this country would never find an interest in holding this would never find an interest in holding this language and they had too much generosity to adopt it. From the nature of the landed interest, valuable as it certainly was and constituting the basis of all riches, it could not be pretended, that great sums could be drawn from it for sudden emergencies. If loans are wanted, the merchants are able and willing to lend. They cheerfully support a great see wanted, the merchants are able and willing to lend, They cheerfully support a great share of the public burdens and if we could not shelter them from destruction it was a weak, ness over which he should mourn in silence but which he would never think it politic to pub-

Mr. S. Smirn wished to have risen before the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Allen) to have expressed a single sentiment, with the hope that the question might have been taken without further debate; but that gentlemen had taken such a wide field of de lamation and irritation, that he had loft all tope of speedily taking the question. He was of opinion with the gentleman from Pennsylvania yesterday (Mr. Sitgreaves) that this was a time in which they ought to all, and not to make speeches. The observations he wished to make was that we have already a Naval Ettablishment of three frigates and two cutters, in the law for providing which, nothing is faid to realrich their being employed as convoys. There was a clause of this fort introduced into the bill; but the Senate difagreed to it, and this house concurred in the amendment. It would be an extraordi ary thing, therefore, to prohibit these twelve v siels from being employed as convoys, whill the three frigates and two cutters were liable to be thus employed, There would be a contradiction betwist the two laus.

(This Debate to be continued.)

Just Published. And to be had at the Book-flores of Meffrs. Don-son, Campbell, Young and Ormhon, in Philadelphi: OBSERVATIONS

On the Caules and Core of Remitting or Bilious

To rubich is annexed, AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting intereding facts and reflections relative to the Synoclus Elevoides, or Yellow Fever, which has occasioned so much distress and mortality, at different periods, in several of the seport towns of the United States of America. BY WILLIAM CURRIE.

Felow of the Philadelphia College of Phylicians, and Member of the .. merican Philosophical Society. Feb. 1—3m3

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, Mar 1.

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of the county of Monmouth in the State of New-Forsey, at the Court-House in Freehold, convened by public notice, during the setting of court on the 25th day of rivil 1798.

ELISHA LAWRENCE, esq. in the chair.
This many than the chair.

This meeting confidering it of importance at this time to aid the government and coun-cils of the country, fo far forth as the same can be done by affurances of the confidence

and support of the people.

Do unanimously resolve that all the departments of the government of the United States are possessed of the entire considence of the persons composing this meeting; and that they will to the utmost of their ability, House of Representatives may recommend, or enact.

Refolved, That the chairman do figo the foregoing resolution, and transmit a copy thereof to the President of the United States, and both Honses of Congress.

By order of the Meeting, ELISHA LAWRENCE, Chairman.

ADDRESS

To the CITIZENS of MASSACHUSETTS. Citizens !

We are informed by the communications of the envoys extraordinary from the United States to the republic of France, that they have been refused an audience, and treated ristocracy and Anarchy. with a marked infolence and contempt by

divided people; that they have here a party Liberty, and gave them affurances of the fo numerous and devoted to their mandates, protedion of their faithful friend and ally." is to be competent, by the aid of diplomatic intrigue, to overawe our conflitated autho-

rities, and dictate their meatures. required of our envoys an advance of money, equal to thirty three millions of Dollars, or one hundred and feven tons of filver; or in other words, one hundred and feven waggon loads of dollars, carrying one ton or twenty hundred we ght of dollars each; fee the estimate below, founded on M. Y's. written propositions to the American envoys, con-

voys from the United States, or having the paivilege of admission to the directory. Having paid, or agreed to pay, as far as they could obligate the United States, this enormous sum, as a preliminary point, they were mous sum, as a preliminary point, they were mous sum, as a preliminary point, they were then to be allowed to flate the objects of in their doings against Hamburgh, and the our country. And lest this insulting pro-position should rouse the indignation of our envoys, they were reminded, that similar impositions were laid upon all other nations who were honored with the patronage of France, or admitted to her embraces, and to deter them from rejecting the base requisi-tion, the sate of Venice was pointedly stat-ed to them, as the punishment reserved for our country, if they refused to comply.— That is to fay, we might then expect to be conquered by France, to be divided into diftricts, and fold to other nations who would but have rifen in price." bid highest; for such was the fate of Ve-

But the free citizens of Massachusetts, ndignant at the base infinuation of our benor any government, but those of our own on trial it appears to be neutral property." making; aud it is hoped and believed, that the citizens of Maffachufetts, generally, will affure the President and Congress, by manly and spirited addresses, as those of Boston have done, that they will support the meafu es, which the national government, in their wifdom, may deem necessary, to promote and secure the interest and happiiels of our country.

ESTIMATE

Of money required by the Agents of the French Directory
of the American Enveys, as a preliminary gratuity
from the United States—as flated in the communications
from the Enveys, published by Congress.

1 hitty two millions of Florins in Dutch
referipts, due from Holland to France,
to be purchased of the latter with eath,
assaloan to France, at an other transfer.

as a loan to France, at 40 cents per florin, is in dollars,

£50,000 flerling, as a prefent to the Directory, for their own private pock-

Twenty millions of dollars as a loan the supposed amount due from France to citizens of the United States for veffels and property captured by French cruizers, against law, and for supplies surnished to the French upon contract and otherwise, with other demands not disputed, at least

N. B. The weight of 1000 dollars is estimated at 65 pounds, at which, the above sum of thirry three, millions of dollars, would be equal to 107 tons of silver, and would take 107 waggons, carrying a ton weight of dollars each, to tracsport it.

From the Salem Gazette. Mr. Cuthing,
A certain great divine (in his own epinion) publicly affirmed, of late, that he believed that the projected invation of England by the French would be crowned with fuccels; urging, as areason for the faith that was in him, the necessity of REFORMATION in the ENGLISH CHURCH !- What a devi of a reformation that must be, which be givs with denying the existence of a GOD! BITE 'EM.

BOSTON, April 25. Extract of a letter from an American gen-tleman, whose information and opinions are entitled to great respect.

London, February 6. zed the capture and condemnation of all seutral veilels, with their cargoes, which shall have on board any thing manufactured or produced in any part of the British dominions, or possessions, so that our property is in fact exposed as much as it would be in open war. This mischief will probably be foon increased by the Dutch being compelled to pursue the same measure : For a and vindication of the rights, liberty and independence of the United States as the honorable the President, the Senate and House of Representations. for a moment the commands of France, are arrested, and will either be put to death in Holland, or sent beyond the sea to perish in exile.

"A revolution has taken place at the Hague limilar to that which took place at Paris -after the arrest of the whole committee of foreign affairs, and twenty-two members of the Convention, the following decrees were

paffed :
1ft. To fanction the arrefts. 2d. To abolish the state severeignties of the several provinces, and consolidate the Batavian na-

" Charles de Lacroix had been fent to the the French directory.

Our envoys have been told by the agents of the French government, that we are a lated the Convention upon the triumph of

" Our envoys are still at Paris, and heaven alone can tell when they will leave it. This, however, is certain, that the object The directory by their agents affect to of their miffion will entirely fail, and if a-confider us as a colony to France, or as a ny benefit accrues to our country from their pecpie tribusary to her, and under her con- labors, the merit will be their own, for no roul; and they assume the right to levy common degree of patience and fortitude contributions upon our country, under the deceptive mask of a voluntary loan. They required of our envoys an advance of money,

" Switzerland is yielding to the intrigue firmed by other parts of their communica- and terror of revolutionary France. There This prodigious amount of money was to be the price of their being recognized as enways from the United States. There will give a ferious, and perhaps an effectual

their mission; and would then only be in other free towns. Prussa, Hanover, Saxony and Denmark, think themselves able to maingenerous allies would please to impose upon tain what is called the line of neutrality, and upon some shew of their disposition to refistance, the French have suspended their projects for the present, and even affect to angry that their good faith is suspected It is not to be doubted however, that these projects will berefumed, whenever their arms whant employment."
"Notwithstanding the preparation for in-

vasion, and the decrees and manifestos of France, England remains calm, and the public opinion fixed and fleady; Stocks have varied a very little thefe feveral months,

"A new instruction concerning the trade of neutrals, has been iffued by the king in council. It permits neutrals to go direct from the West India Colonies of direct from the West India Colonies of France, Spain and Holland, with the productions of those Colonies, being neutral property, either to British ports in Europe, or to the country to which such neutrals belong: but if bound from the Colonies dilong : but if bound from the Colonies diage of France, nor are their conflituted au- rect to other ports of Europe, they are thorities dependant on her will, or their liable to be brought in for lawful adjudica-measures subject to her direction. We are an Independent Nation, subject to no laws, in this case the cargo would be restored, if

> WALPOLE, (N. H.) April 17.
>
> If a war should break out between France and America, it would afford a fine opportunity to our youth for manly exer-

cife; to those
"Who, living dully fluggardized at home,
"Wear out their youth with shapeless idleness."

A rage for levelling science, as well as government, to the lowest capacities, is a feature of the present times. We have books, whose titles indicate that they are designed for those who can scarcely read. We have " Every Man his own Lawyer." and " Every Man his own Physician." The jacobins propose shortly to publish a smutty work, to be entitled "Every Man his own Negro."

Of the Chronicle fcribblers it may be observed, in the words of Dean Swift, These factious undertakers of the press write with great advantage; they strenu-ously affirm a thousand fallehoods, without fear, wit, conscience, or knowledge; and those, who answer them must be at the expense of an argument for each; after which, in the very next paragraph, we fee the fame affertions produced again, with-out the leaft notice of what has been faid to disprove them."

A Country Seat to be Let, THE first House in the Village of Germantown, fituated on the right hand side of the Road together with five or fix acres of Grafs Land. Apply to GEORGE LOGAN.

From the Middl fex (Conn.) Gazette. THERE exists in this country a party or two, And each has its object, and each has its wiew. To the Jacobin party you know I belong, For, by nature, I take the fide that is wrong. Against us are pitted the good, and the great, The lovers of order, the props of the state. These fellows intend to leave us in the lurch, As sneaking as girls, when confessing at church; But we will convince them we'll hold up our

Tho' the devil himfelf all our plotting discloses.

Our government's deem'd an OLD CRAFT, by
these clubs—

They greafe up the axle—we split off the hubs— They whip up the cartle to drag it up hill— We throw down opticuctions chock under the This cart, we contend, was most wretchedly

made,
That its timbers already are fadly decay'd,
That its fpokes are all loofe, broken down are the

And nothing is found but the tongue and the And fince it has shown such a proneness for

wearing, Our club has refolv'd, it is not worth repairi We have therefore determin'd by one mighty lift,
To tumble it over over, or fet it adrift.
The federalift's plan is a strange one, I own,
For when we so crabbed, and factious are grown, That neither their threats, nor their coaxing

That neither their threats, nor their coaxing can move.

The fooundrels will bire us their measures to love. And no Jacobin ever a bribe could refill.

No, not if 'twere offer'd by Belzebub's fift.

Thus Mr. Fauchet, in his flour-merchant trade, found Randolph hung back, when he wanted his aid;

But yet, when the patriot told him bis price, From the bargain, the Frenchman flew off in

a trice, Refolv'd a while longer his dollars to keep, The house, too, they view on the same scurvy.

A kind of excrescence, like a wart on a man, Like a quen on an ox, or a corn on the toes, Or a carbancle hung to a dram deinker's note. They have been in the habit of borrowing as

Ready cash as they could by the way of the Dutch, But fince poor Mynheer has become fans quiotte, He has lost with his breeches both guider & groat; While grandmamma Europe, stripp'd down to

Much fonder of horrowing than lending is grown; And flill fearcer with us is that " root of all evil The widow of mammon and child of the devil: So that now it is obvious to every eye, That the fiream has dry'd up and the grift has

g ne by.

Besides it went answer to firain over hard,
Left they carry away all their fails by the yard,
And give smugglers a chance, now and then,

to pop in

An anchor of brandy or a barrel of gin;

Hence it is these same fellows are ever contriving

Some plan for preventing our calling from thriv-Since this creed we all hold, both black, red and

white, "To steal from the public's a Jacobin's right." Thus they tax our molasses to keep us from

cheating,
So 'tis plain they're refolv'd we shall pay for good eating.
Our sogar—our falt, as if like Lot's wise,
They concluded us pickled for the rest of our life.
And in getting their cash they've a damnable way,
That is—the most easy for people to pay:
Now a tax that's direct I advocate laying.
That each may enjoy the full pleasure of paying.
And give occupation to sheriffs a score,
And country rollectors a thousand or more.
Thus to grind down the poor to their own na-

Thus to grind down the poor to their own na-tive dirt, And strip a poor fellow that has not a shirt.

At the opposite party I'll just take a glance,

They were batch't by Genet, when he first car from France.

One never need look at a prettier fer, The fire, and the brats, are "hail fellows, well met."

Thieves, bankrupts, and drunkards, pick-pock-ets, and all,
Well branded with brimftone, and cropp'd at the fall.

We do all in our power to perfua le the blind people,
That Adams's legs are as long as a fleeple,
That he firaddles about at a terrible rate,
Now over a puddle, now over a gate;

While " the man of the people" great Jefferson, pale, Works along like a tad-pole, by wriggling his tail.

Works along like a tad-pole, by averaging his tail. These aristocrats, too, are an infosent race, They won't e'en permit us to spit in their face; In Congress, behold a great Lyon appears, From Ireland imported, and purchas'd with sleers; A stream of mundungus not thinking of hurt, He just took the hience on Griswold to squirt When lo! the fierce Yankee slew into a passion, and are the hierce are table to be size. And gave the bog-trotter a notable threshing. The KING of the BEASTS most lustily roar'd, At his arn y acquaintance, the OLD WOODEN

No christian, I'm sure's this Connecticut shaver, He ought not to grumble, but swallow the slaver; The testament fays, you should turn 'tother check.

And not go to using the hickory Rick.

But in order to carry our schemes to effect,
We'er oblig'd to conduct with peculiar respect.
One weapon, all-potent as wielded by us,
Is preaching many lectures on guarding the purse,
And so far our plan of occommy reaches,
We intend to abolish the wearing of breeches. We intend to abolin the wearing of treeter.

Another contrivance we mean to purfue,
Which has hitherto ferv'd us, we hope 'twill fill do.
Our dead and alive country has funk in a trance,
And has loft all affection for fighting and France.
Our farmers too feem to have our grown their merit, And given themselves up to a peaceable spirit.

But some how, or other, we'll break down the charm
Make them handle them usket, and give up the sarm'
Tiethe duty of all, if the Frenchmen should need 'em. To offer their lives on the altar of Freedom.
'Tis to France you're indebted for all you have g Your freedom, religion, your farms, and what not. And as they once bo't you in ear firm opinion, You're their flaves, first by putchase, and then by

dominion.

These being the facts, you perceive my intent,
If once you affront them, they'll make you repent;
These sans-culotte's butch is are terrible heroes,
Morevaliantthan Cæsars, more bloody than Neroes,
They'll come over on RAFIS, or perhaps on the ics,
As thick as musquiroes, or Pharaoh's lice.
In time then be wise—mind the words of mytext— Go to France in the first place-to RELL inth

Notice-Agreeably to charter, Is hereby given to the members of "the corporation for the relief of poor and diffressed presbyterian ministers and the poor and diffressed wide as and children of presbyterian ministers," that a meeting of said corporation is to be holden, on the 16th-day of May next, at 4 o'clock P. M. in the second presbyterian church in the city of Philadelphia, for the dispatch of all such business as may then be brought before the outiness as may then be brought before ASHBEL GREEN, board.

Secretary of the Corporation.