

ficient judge. I sign them here, as an explanation of the views which actuate me, and without the hope or wish to incline any other person to the same sentiments.

There are persons who will smile, and say, I want firmness. I shall set up no defence; for it is extremely unimportant whether I want or possess it; since even if I were convicted of the want, it will be confessed, that what I possess has been sufficiently put to the test. It is an high satisfaction to me, that in the step I have thought fit to take, I leave at his post a man, whose firmness (to renew the prostituted term) has stood a thousand times greater trials than mine, and whose not all the hell of democracy, in arms, could divert from his duty, or terrify into apprehension. In him I behold an illustrious object of public countenance and support—not the paltry support of a subscription, or a scanty advertisement now and then, (for which the bill is perhaps even contented) but that support "in profit and in loss," in perils and in hazards, and the jeopardy of life, which, resolved to stand or fall by him, can enable him to advance manfully to all the world, the scourge of impotence, the detector and dread of mock patriots and demagogues, and the destroyer of democratic usurpers and tyrants.

It is not by subscriptions to newspapers, that a cause is maintained, in any respect. In regard to the printer, the profits of the most numerous subscription are but a poor alleviation of the toils of his course of life; and besides, being a thing covertly done, it adds no real weight of countenance or support. His principles, where they are right, should be avowed openly, and as openly supported, and every man who feels their justice, is bound to add the public sanction of his name and weight of character to them by every means in his power. This is real support, there is something solid in this—and if the friends to government could by any means be roused to this kind of conduct and action, I do not foresee what could prevent its being very efficacious.

Though I wish to be considered as relinquishing all interest or concern in the Gazette from this day, I shall nevertheless give directions to have it continued until the papers which are paid for in advance shall be applied.

The very great encouragement I have received, and the very civil compliments with which several gentlemen have obligingly honored me, would have been flattering, in any other case than one where I was struggling against my health, permanent infirmity and inclination, from a sense of public duty.

I sincerely pray that my country may be crowned with glory and happiness—that she may establish her security and honor—and that an abler advocate may rise after me, to vindicate her fame.

JOHN WARD FENNO.

Philadelphia, March 4th, 1799

CONGRESS,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, March 1.

A communication was received from the treasury department, inclosing a statement of the emoluments of officers employed in collecting the internal revenues, which was ordered to be printed.

The following bills were read the third time and passed.

A bill for the relief of Comfort Sands and others; a bill for authorizing the sale of land between the Great and Little Miami rivers; a bill making additional appropriations for the year 1799; and a bill making appropriations for the naval establishment for the year 1799.

Mr. Harper reported a bill respecting distillers, which was ordered to a third reading. Mr. Varnum reported a bill for establishing the salary of the Assistant Postmaster General, which was committed.

Mr. Goodrich reported a bill in addition to the act for the more general promulgation of the laws of the United States, which was committed.

The President of the United States informed the House that he had approved and signed an act to alter the stamp duty on foreign bills of exchange and bills of lading; an act providing compensation to marshals, clerks, attorneys, jurors and witnesses, and for repealing certain parts of former laws; and an act to amend the act for making a valuation of land and dwelling houses, and for the enumeration of slaves.

The President also informed the Senate, that he had approved and signed an act concerning French citizens captured by our vessels and brought into the United States; and an act respecting district courts of Vermont.

The House went into a committee of the whole on the bill giving eventual authority to the President of the United States to augment the army; after considerable debate the committee rose, and the question on striking out the following words from the bill, was taken by yeas and nays, viz. "but the said volunteers shall not be compelled to serve out of the state in which they reside, unless their voluntary consent to such service shall have been previously obtained." They were as follows:

YEAS.

- Messrs. Baer, Baldwin, Bard, Blount, Brent, Brown, Cabell, T. Claiborne, W. Claiborne, Clay, Clopton, Dawson, Dent, Eggleston, Elmendorf, Findley, Messrs. Livingston, Locke, Lyon, Macon, Matthews, McClenachan, McDowell, New, J. Parker, Scaureman, Sinnickson, Skinner, S. Smith, W. Smith, Sprague,

- Fowler, Callatin, Gillespie, Gregg, Hanna, Harrison, Havens, Heister, Holmes, Jones, Sprigg, Stanford, Sumter, Tillinghast, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, Venable.

NAYS.

- Messrs. Allen, Bartlett, Bayard, Brace, Brooks, Bullock, Champlin, Cochran, Craik, Dana, Dennis, Edmond, Evans, A. Foster, D. Foster, J. Freeman, Glen, Goodrich, Gordon, Griswold, Harper, Hartley, Hindman, Hofmer, Inlay, Kittra, Lyman, Machir, Morris, Otis, I. Parker, Pinckney, Reed, Sewall, Shepard, N. Smith, Thatcher, Thomas, Thompson, Van Alen, Wadsworth, Wald, J. Williams.

M. Otis moved to amend the section, from which the above words were stricken, by inserting the following words, viz. "and the said volunteers shall not be employed out of the state in which they reside, longer than three months after they shall arrive at the place of rendezvous."

Mr. Gallatin moved an amendment confining the interest of the two millions proposed to be borrowed for carrying this act into execution, to six per cent. when there appeared for the motion 46, and against it 46. The speaker voting in the negative, the question was not carried.

Mr. Gallatin moved an amendment to take from the President the power of immediately appointing the officers to the 24 regiments of infantry, a regiment and a battalion of riflemen, a battalion of artillery and engineers, and three regiments of cavalry, which he is authorized by this act to raise, in case war shall break out between the United States, and a foreign power, or in case of immediate danger of invasion of their territory, by any such power, shall, in his opinion, be discovered to exist, which was negative 56 to 39.

The bill was then read the third time, and passed, 54 to 41. The yeas and nays were the reverse of those above stated, except that Messrs. Baer, Dent, Matthews, J. Parker, Schureman, Sinnickson, S. Smith, Sprague, Sprague, Tillinghast, who voted in the affirmative of that question, voted also in the affirmative on this.

A call of the house was ordered to-morrow at half past ten.

Adjourned at half past five.

Saturday March 2.

A call of the house took place at half past ten, agreeably to order. Some of the members were absent, who had severally to make apologies on taking their seats.

Mr. D. Foster from the committee of claims, made several unfavorable reports, which were concurred in.

The house resolved itself into committees of the whole, Mr. J. Parker in the chair, on sundry bills, which were severally read the third time and passed, and the titles of which will appear in the course of the sitting as approved by the President.

A message was received from the President stating to the house the number of vessels commissioned since July last; the number of which is 365, their tonnage 66,691 tons, their number of guns 2723, of men 6847.

Mr. Foster moved to refer the resolution he some time ago laid upon the table, respecting an amendment to the constitution, to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union. The motion was negative 66 to 28.

A bill to reform the superior courts in the territory of the United States, north west of the river Ohio, underwent some discussion; but afterwards postponed till next session.

The house agreed to the resolution in favor of Joseph Wheaton, also one in favor of subscribing for 400 copies of the old journals, proposed to be printed by Mr. Folwell.

Mr. Gregg presented a petition signed by 950 inhabitants of Lancaster county, praying for a repeal of the alien and sedition laws. Ordered to lie.

Adjourned till seven this evening.

EVENING.

Mr. Otis called the order of the day on the bill vesting the power of retaliation in certain cases in the President of the United States; when

Mr. Dent moved to postpone the consideration of this bill until the next session of Congress, which motion was negative 35 to 32.

The house then went into a committee of the whole on this bill, Mr. J. Parker in the chair; and, after some discussion, and an amendment being introduced into the preamble of the bill, by Mr. Dayton (the speaker, to make it apply generally to acts of severity that may be committed by the French republic in pursuance of any violent decree, instead of applying particularly to the decree declaring American citizens found on board vessels of their enemy, pirates, and liable to suffer death, the committee rose, and the amendment was concurred in.

The question being, "Shall this bill pass?" a considerable debate took place. Its passage was opposed by Messrs. Livingston, Callatin, McDowell, and Macon; and advocated by Messrs. Edmond, Dana, and Otis. The yeas and nays were taken on the question as follows:

YEAS.

- Messrs. Allen, Baer, Bartlett, Bayard, Messrs. Imby, Kittra, Lyman, Machir,

- Brooks, Bullock, Champlin, Cochran, Dana, Dennis, Dent, Edmond, A. Foster, D. Foster, J. Freeman, N. Freeman, Glen, Goodrich, Gordon, Gregg, Goodrich, Lyman, Grove, Hanna, Harper, Hartley, Hindman, Holmes, Hofmer, Matthews, Morris, Otis, I. Parker, J. Parker, Pinckney, Reed, Schureman, Sewall, Shepard, Sinnickson, N. Smith, S. Smith, Sprague, Sprague, Thatcher, Thomas, Thompson, Tillinghast, J. Trigg, Van Alen, Varnum, Wadsworth, Wald.

NAYS.

- Messrs. Baldwin, Brown, W. Claiborne, Clay, Clopton, Dawson, Eggleston, Elmendorf, Findley, Fowler, Gallatin, Gillespie, Harrison, Havens, Jones, Messrs. Livingston, Locke, Lyon, Macon, McClenachan, McDowell, New, Skinner, W. Smith, Sprigg, Stanford, Sumter, A. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, R. Williams.

An amendment of the Senate to the bill authorizing a detachment of the militia, was called up. The amendment proposed that "the President should be authorized, if he thinks it expedient to exempt the states east of the Potomac, from making the detachments thereby required."

This amendment produced considerable warmth in the Southern delegation, Tennessee, Claiborne, S. Smith, Venable, Eggleston, and Clopton, expressed their pointed disapprobation of it. It was negatived.

Several bills were passed, the titles of which will appear when they return from the President.

The President informed the house that he had approved and signed the following acts, viz. an act allowing additional compensation, for the year 1799, to certain officers of the Senate and House of Representatives, of the United States; an act to amend the act regulating grants of land for military services, &c. an act to provide for the more general promulgation of the laws of the United States; and an act making additional appropriations for the year 1799.

A motion was made by Mr. Livingston to adjourn till ten in the morning, as it would be impossible to get through the business to-night, and he understood the Senate were about to adjourn to that time.

Mr. Dana proposed to adjourn till seven in the evening, but that motion being negative, the house adjourned till ten o'clock on Sunday morning.

SUNDAY MORNING.

The Senate informed the House, that they had come to a resolution that the bill authorizing a detachment of the Militia of the U. States, be postponed till next next session.

Several reports were made by the committee of enrolment, and sundry messages communicated from the Senate, relative to the bills in their passage.

The President informed the house, that he had approved and signed the following acts, viz. An act making appropriations for the support of the naval establishment for the year 1799; an act to authorize the sale of certain land between the Great and Little Miami Rivers; an act relating to distillers of Geneva; an act making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1799; an act to establish the Post Office of the U. States; an act for the relief of Comfort Sands and others; an act to amend the act for the relief and protection of American seamen; an act in addition to the act for the relief of sick and destitute seamen; a resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives to subscribe for 400 copies of the old journals of Congress.

The President also informed the Senate, that he had approved and signed the following acts which originated in that house, viz. An act for the security of half interest cases; an act to regulate the medicinal establishment of the U. States; an act placing eventual authority in the President to augment the army; an act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers; an act for the better organizing the troops of the U. States, and for other purposes; an act vesting the power of retaliation in certain cases in the President of the United States; and an act authorizing the President of the U. States to fill certain vacancies in the Navy and Army.

VOTE OF THANKS.

Mr. Champlin addressed the house as follows:—

Sensible as I am of the importance of the duties that, at all times, attach to a gentleman who presides over the deliberations of this assembly, and more especially in times of imminent danger; impressed with the able and honorable manner in which the duties have been discharged by the gentleman who now fills the chair;—and believing the sentiment I entertain on this occasion to be in perfect unison with those of every member of this house, I beg leave to submit a resolution expressive of the sense of the house on this subject.

He then moved the following resolution:— "Resolved, That the thanks of this House be presented to Jonathan Dayton, in testimony of their approbation of his conduct in discharging the arduous and important duties assigned him, while in the chair."

This motion was received by the clerk, and the question on him being put upon it there appeared for it 40 against it 22.

The Resolution being carried, the Speaker rose and addressed the House as follows:—

"No language, Gentlemen, can do justice to those feelings which this second vote of approbation of my conduct after four years Presidency in the House of Representatives, has excited in my breast. It would be unjust in me not to acknowledge, that to the support uniformly afforded, and to the confidence unremittedly reposed in me, rather than to any merit of my own, is to be ascribed the success, with which you are pleased to declare, that the duties of the chair have been executed.

Permit me to say, that far from being displeased, I have, on the contrary, been very much gratified at hearing that the resolution of thanks has not been passed, as a mere matter of form, unanimously. As in all public bodies, there have ever been found men whose approbation must be considered by the meritorious as a censure, so in this body, there are unhappily, some whose censure will be regarded by all whose esteem I value, as the highest testimony of merit.—About to abandon the seat which I have held in this branch of the general legislature for eight successive years, I take advantage of the moment which precedes our separation, to bid you, gentlemen, an affectionate farewell."

The Senate sent down a bill for altering the time of the next meeting of Congress, making it, instead of the first Monday in December (as fixed by the Constitution) the third Monday in November. On motion of Mr. Bayard, this bill was rejected, 53 votes being for the rejection.

Mr. Macon moved the usual resolution appointing a joint committee with the Senate, to inform the President, that Congress is ready to adjourn without day, unless he has any further communication to make to them; which being agreed to, Messrs. Otis, Macon and Brooks, were appointed a committee on the part of this house.

Mr. Otis from the committee appointed to wait upon the President, informed the house that they had performed the service; and he informed them "that, he had no further communication to make, except to express his wish for the health and happiness of the members, and a pleasant journey home to their families and friends."

The Speaker then adjourned the house sine die.

NEW-YORK, March 2.

The schooner Tourterelle, Capt. Wadsworth, arrived last evening in 14 days from St. Thomas's, informs, that on the 20th ult. an engagement took place off St. Kitts between the United States Frigate Constellation, Capt. Truxton, of 36, and the L'Insurgente, of 32 guns. After an engagement of two hours and three quarters, L'Insurgente struck, and was carried into St. Kitts by the Constellation.

L'Insurgente had 50-men killed, and 30 wounded—The Constellation had 10 killed, and 7 wounded.

This news may be depended on, as we had it also from a gentleman passenger on board the Tourterelle, that dined with a gentleman who was in L'Insurgente during the engagement, and who arrived at St. Thomas's the day before Capt. Wadsworth sailed.

To be sold on moderate terms,

A HANDSOME SITUATION FOR BUILDINGS,

TWENTY miles due north from Philadelphia on the great post and stage road, leading from thence to Easton and Bethlehem. It is high, airy and beautiful, commanding an extensive prospect, especially on the south side;—together also, with any quantity of land contiguous, from 1 to 100 acres, arable, meadow and woodland. On this land, about 30 poles distant, is a never-failing spring of pure water. At the spot, a well has been dug, but not finished: some collections of bones, boards and scantling for an house, were also made, a considerable time ago, and will be sold or not, at the option of the purchaser of the lot. Let travellers, whose business requires a public stand—let citizens, who wish a retreat for health, for pleasure, or repose, apply to the subscriber near the premises.

NATHANIEL IRWIN.

Nathanial, March 4, 1799. Should the lot be purchased by a citizen of Philadelphia, whose business, or distance, may render it inconvenient, for him to superintend the erection of suitable buildings, the subscriber will have no objection to erect such, either by contract or as agent for the purchaser.

WHEREAS

ISAAC PAINTER having made an assignment of all his property for the benefit of all his creditors who sign his discharge;—the assignee wishing to arrange the business as soon as possible, and likewise to give the said Isaac Painter an opportunity of doing something for himself and family; he therefore doth direct that unless they come forward and from the same discharge, or before the first day of May next ensuing, they will be excluded the benefit of a dividend, and all those who are indebted to the said firm are requested to make immediate payment to prevent further trouble.

JACOB CLARK, Assignee.

A Summer Retreat.

FOR SALE,

Sixteen Acres of Land, About half a mile from the city of Philadelphia, THERE are on the premises a one story brick house 38 feet front, a stable and corn crib, a well of excellent water, and a few fruit trees, the situation is perhaps superior to any within the same distance of the city, and commands one of the most beautiful and picturesque prospects of the city, Kensington, the Delaware and Jerseys. Enquire of EDWARD BOYDALL & Co. March 4

Per Centage. "The American character," says the Editor of the Boston Centinel, "has appreciated Ten per Cent: That of France has depreciated an Hundred per Cent." It seems these per cent. men are determined not only to render us ridiculous all over the world, but to make us even despise our own folly. O fortunati nimium, si possent!

The baseness, the cruelty, the brutality of Democracy, never appeared more conspicuous than in its treatment of the President. If Mr. Adams's character for learning, piety, and the soundest moral and political integrity, could for a moment be rendered questionable, it would be by those villainous applauders of this devil-polluted Lord, which, like a foul and ugly witch, is tediously limping before us. The wretches know, alas to be, the highest pitch to which they can bear, and occasionally blast in those strains (as the most consummate dolo of their damnation) at characters which, however, not even this can affect.

If the Five-headed monster has any design of patching up a peace with the United States, be assured, it is not because he is afraid of our resentment.—What injury can we do him?—we will starve his islands;—but for these islands he does not care a rush; he knows he cannot keep them; his whole conduct, the declarations of his friends, a hundred times repeated, prove this beyond a doubt. His only design then is to strengthen and extend his influence, and to keep this government in a weak distracted state, as long as he can;—and in the end he hopes to excite the jealousy of Great Britain, to revive old animosities, and at last, perhaps to let us together by the ears.—Should he succeed, and, from the present aspect of things, it is far from improbable, we shall then bear a strong resemblance to his own moral and political turpitude, and in proportion as we deserve the contempt of all nations, we shall become worthy of his friendship. In short, to use a coarse proverb, we shall then be "as much like him as if we were spit out of his mouth."

Seneca says somewhere in his chapter of benefits, "Pro beneficentia Asammennonem uli sunt Achivi." This is still, and ever will be the natural course of national ingratitude. As a nation loses that proud and virtuous spirit, that resents an injury; and is ready to bow at the feet of a haughty tyrant, to bare her back for the knout he holds in his hand, he will become ungrateful and insolent to her benefactors. While the Jews are training their talents to the utmost, to drench this poor degraded country once more with the cup of humiliation; while they catch with eagerness at the least plausible appearance of a probability, at the very shadow of a miracle, to tumble us one more at the feet of the proud deity, with whom indeed it is a disgrace to be at peace, their undertrappers, the base Sauscullettere of New-York, are insulting the officers of the British Packet. A petty demand of 50 cents, claimed by an insolent carman, is sufficient to produce a warrant for seizing the person of an officer on board the king's ship. The commander very properly interposes to repel the insult; he is arrested just as the ship is ready to sail, and dragged through the streets, followed by a clamorous and brutal mob. So while your enemies are robbing you of millions, with every circumstance of insult and cruelty, and you are nevertheless fighting for a reconciliation with the dear father republic, you have spirit enough to require with baseness and ingratitude the only power on earth, that now hinders her from visiting your households, your farms, your chambers, and your household gods. "Quis hinc quo tendit non videt." Hear, America! the warning voice of the angel in the apocalypse; "Come out from among them, my people, partake not of their sins, lest you partake also of their plagues."

Near 700 subscriptions to the loan for supplying the city of Philadelphia with wholesome water are already obtained, although from the unusual severity of the weather, the commissioners, appointed to solicit subscriptions, have not been able hitherto to call upon the citizens as generally as they intended.

POST-OFFICE.

Philadelphia, 4th March 1799. Letters for the British Packet Chesterfield, Capt. Jones, for Falmouth, will be received at the Post Office, until Wednesday the 6th inst. at 12 o'clock noon. N. B. The inland postage to New-York must be paid.

Mahogany.

THE subscriber, intending to leave the Mahogany and Lumber Business, offers for sale at his yard, the corner of Queen and Water streets, Southwark, all his stock on hand, consisting of a great variety of St. Domingo and Bay Mahogany Boards, Plank and Scantling.

All well seasoned and fit for immediate use. Also a few thousand feet seasoned half inch and inch White Pine Boards, and a small quantity of two feet cedar shingles. All that shall remain unsold, will be disposed of at public sale at 10 o'clock on Thursday the 29th instaur. The terms of payment will be cash for purchases under 100 dollars from 100 to 500 dollars at 60 days, and all above 500 dollars at 60 and 120 days, for approved indorced notes, with the discount. The sale to be continued until the whole is disposed of.

JOHN M'COLLOH.

N. B. The subscriber will sell or let the above yard, wharf and dwelling house, which he now occupies. March 4