Mr. Gallatin's Speech REDUCTION of the STANDING ARMY

He faid that the gentleman of S. Caroli-na (Mr. Harper) had millaken the opinion expressed by Mr. Nicholas and himfelf. In was not that the reduction of the army would be molt definable in a flate of war. but only, that, as it was already provided by law, that the troops fhould be diffounded in cafe the negociation with France fhould fucceed, the refolution on the table was peculiarly applicable to the cafe of a failure of negotiation. And, therefore was it, that he had given his reafons at large why thefe troops would be sfelefs even in that cafe. The principal of thefe reafons was that there was no rational apprehention of an invalion. Yet the gentleman of S. Carolina drawing his own deductions from a supposed opinion of his own creation, had gone for far as to Suppose that we would also avow fimilar fen-timents even in cafe of an actual invation. every subject of any importance. They The whole, of the superstructure which he have not been confined to debates, upon

knowledge which France had acquired of the conquered countries in Europe held up our means and refources. She is faid to to our view as a warning of the approaching have derived that knowledge from her expe- danger. It is true that the borthen of the rience during last w.r., from the publicity fong is now fomewhat altered. Formerly of our financial and other flatements, and it was Venice, that was the conflant subject from the correct observations made by her agents in this country, particularly by that one who till very lately we an influencial member of her own government (M. Talley-rand:) Yet all the arguments and politions of the gentleman tend to fliew the extent of our refources. If those politions are true and the information of France as correct as he fuppofes it to be, it is impossible to be-lieve that the nation should draw an inferhe supposes it to be, it is impossible to be-lieve that the nation should draw an infer-ence from the difbanding of this army, that from the rapacious hands of the French go-we are unable to support it. They will, if vernment by the Emperor of Germany, he we are unable to support it. They will, if as the gentleman suppose, their informa-tion is perfectly correct, view this measure as we consider it ourselves, as a question of internal policy and economy. They will bition and rapacity is transferred from one conclude that we reduce the eftabliffiment, power to another, that gentelmen have be-

avow, different from those which actuate us : that it will evince the existence of a avow, different from those which actuate us : that it will evince the existence of a party that wiftes to trammel and debilitate our own government : that it will actually weaken the means of our government to ob-tain honorable terms of accommodation, and compel administration to submit to any concompel administration to fubmit to any conditions France may pleafe to impofe. Are we then to take for our guide, on

fubjects of legislation, the opinion which foreign nations may form of our motives ! inflead of being governed by the intrinsic merits of the question itself on which we are called to decide. But this motion is calcu-lated neither to debilivate our own governent, nor to imprefs on France an opinion of imbecility in our counfels or of internal alenefs.

Different opinions are entertained as to the motives which have induced France to

impunts to fourteen. Mien and freemen we have, and we never, therefore, can want foldiers to repel an inviding foe. But our monied refources are limited, and the only ource of danger to us is our confuming | hole refources for ofelefs objects and exhauting ourfelves for fear of imaginary dangers. And I would afk, added Mr. Gallatin, which fituation is best calculated to impress

this army, without any means of paying it, but ruinous loans? That trite topic of the peceffity of certain measures, because they are called measures of defence, that cry of alarm that we are, or will be confidered, as a divided people, that

charges of party fpirit, diforganization and jacobinifm, have, for a long time, been uniof the lamentations of fome gentlemen. nice in Europe than on this floor. We are yet to learn, that fince the whole of the polvernment by the Emperor of Germany, he has reflored to her, her aucient indepen-dence. Is it then becaufe the conqueror is not the fame, and because the charge of amconclude that we reduce the eftabliftiment, becaufe we do not fear an invation and with not to be at the ufelefs exprace. But it is faid that France will aferibe the motion to motives different from thefe we avow, different from the which actuate govern them all, and they feem equally to difregard the dicates of justice and integrity.

These are the exclusive attributes of the weaker European nations and feem to have no better foundation than their weaknefs. We were, however, very ferroufly admois, in a great degree, grounded on the fup-poled inefficacy of a militia and neeeffity of a flanding army in cafe of invafion, the in-flance of Holland, who had no militia, and who was conquired notwithstanding her fnew a difpolition to treat with us on equal flanding army, is not certainly very judiciterms. That difpolition has by fome gen-tlemen been afcribed folely to the fpirit of refiltance evinced by America, and to the flate of hoffility adopted by the laft congress. Was I to hazard an opinion on that fubject, has ever been adduted to convince us that I would fay, that the refutal of our envoys to accede to the terms first proposed by France, a public loan and a private bribe, and the fubicquent determination net to treat through the medium of a minister fe-during this war, bren the pallive prey of lected out of the three by the government of that country, a determination adopted by that minifter himfelf, contributed to produce between the parties of this country and between the parties of this country and thefe of Folland. Here, men, perfectly equal in their rights and expectations, diffe about the propriety of measures adopted or rejected by a majority; and that majority suctuates with the opinions of the people expressed in their elections. Here men different er on the measures and not on the form of Government. Here we have no influential family, peffeffed of an immense hereditary power, supported by one half and detested by the other half of the nation. In Holland sivil diffentions and wars on the fubject o the Orange family, have been almost coeva with the existence of the Republic. The Stadtholdership has been abolished and re-inftated fix times before the prefent war. The preferst Prince of Orange was, fonse-time before the French revolution, expelled by a majority of the people of Holland un nided by foreign aid ; and he was, within fort time re-inflated, against their will, by the armies of the King of Pruffia. Doubt

believe that it is not altogether fair to draw any arguments from opinious of a member of this body, which have never certainly been declared on this floor, and which muft therefore, have been expressed in a loofe manner and private converfation, I will ber the indulgence of the committee, whilft I flate the tacts alluded to, fo far as I am acquainted with them.

fouls form the population of that part of the Canton called the "German country." Between 2 and 3 hundred thousand inhabit that part called " Pays de Vaud," which was conquered by Bern from the houfe of Savey. The government of that Canton was monftrous in theory, but gentle and it may be faid good in its administration. Out of two hundred families, and at the exclu-tion of all the other citizens, a council of 250 was selected elected for life, filling The whole of the fuperflucture which he haves, navies, or armies; the fedition and have failed on that faile foundation mult taxes, navies, or armies; the fedition and have failed on that faile foundation mult taxes, navies, or armies; the fedition and have failed on that faile foundation mult taxes, navies, or armies; the fedition and have failed on that faile foundation mult taxes, navies, or armies; the fedition and have failed on that faile foundation mult taxes, navies, or armies; the fedition and have failed on that faile foundation mult taxes, navies, or armies; the fedition and have failed on the site of the site o partiality ; individual acts of oppreffion were rare, taxes were light ; the administration on the whole, might perhaps deferve the appellation of paternal; even the conquered in abitants of Pays de Vaud, although fubjects, in the true meaning of the word, could boaft that they lived under the moth gentle fervitude; the people of the whole Canton enjoyed a greater fhare of phyfical happinels than those of almost every other voice raifed to remind us of the fate of Ve-nice. Indeed, Sir, I hear no more of Ve-caufe of diffeontent was the hereditary, in-European Nation ; and the only rational fuperable exclusion from any fhare in the government of that nominal republic of bestaw it, are worthy of attention and not altogether inapplicable to the prefent quef-

In the first place, that Canton, together with the other parts of Swirzerland, had enjoyed two centuries of peace. Firmly attached to a fyltem of neutrality, and hav-ing neither armics nor other expensive effab-lifhments; flight taxes and a frugal ceconomy, enabled them to fupport the neceffary expences of government, and even to enrich the individual members of that government, and to accumulate a public treafure, with-out having recourfe to any extended fyftem of taxation, much lefs to a fyftem of accu-mulating funded debt. This was the first caufe of the happinels of the body of the people. Their government kept clear of foreign wars, fupported no army, and was not under the necessfity of wresting the fruits of the labour of the governed, in order to support the expence and parade of a We ware, however, very tertourly admo-der is inpport the expendence and parade of a military, unprodustive eftablishment. But as they had no military franding force, the defence of the country refied with the peo-pole inefficacy of a militia and neceffity of the therefore. Hence every man was armcd and trained to arma. The people were the beft, indeed the only militia of Europe. And this was their best fecurity against opprefion. The exiftence of an arbitrary government, desitute of military force, depended on the will of its armed subjects ; and this accounts for the great moderation and gentle administration of that govern-

edge that our revenue does not exceed nine on account of that appeal, been induced to party in the council of Bern lavored the nillions of dollars, and that our expenditure reply to the gentleman; and although I do views of the coalition, and although they could not obtain a majority in favor of war. a departure from the as cient firies rules of neutrality occafionally took place, which afforded afterwards, when the favourable moment of a fulpenfion of war with Ger-

many took place, a pretence to the unjufti-fable invation of France. France, it is true, has been enabled to conquer by fuperior numbers, a fmall coun-try lying at her doors, and whole immenfe importance to her as a military polition, in foreign nations with an idea of our firength ind wildom—an annual expenditure reduced to the level of our revenue, without this army—or a deficiency of five millions and third of the whole. Lefs than 400,000 to the level of our revenue, without this army—or a deficiency of five millions and this campaige. It would he ridiculous to dwell an the immenfe difference reluting in favor of America from her diftance, ex-tent of territory, population, union and government.

[To be continued.]

" Comet importing grateful change."

There appeared in the Heavens (where elfe fhould it appear fays fome profound scavant) on Saturday night laff, a COMET. From a communication transmitted us by the Rev. Doctor MARTIN MILDWAY, we gather, that it is a portent of the death of ABDIEL-KHA-LID MAC-DULL-PHOOLA-KHAN OF KEAN, Prefect of the Province of BEN-SILLI-VE-NENA. From a careful examination into the right ascension and declination of thi heavenly body ; from an accurate study of the dispositions of the radii of its tails, with a variety of other indications too deep fo the mails of readers, the Doctor has noted this event to take place, in confequence o what to mortal eyes, will appear to be an apoplectic fit; but in reality, by a judg-ment of Heaven, on the Twenty-First Day of February next, or the d Friday there-after. The Doctor has an Elegy on the anvil.

It is obfervable that your democratic gentlemen are never fo unhappy, as when a villain of the fraternity gets throttled by the incivitm of that arithceratic fubfiance, hemp. Their rage is vented upon the au-thors and the influments of juffice; upon law and juffice in the abftract; they decree him a patriot; make honorable mention of his murderous exploits; decree the man to have been himfelf murdered; and fet up a monument to his memory ; - a living flone, which breathes curfes on the illustricus causes of his punishment.

NEW THEATRE.

To-morrow Evening, February 5, Will be prefented, (for the first time this Sea-fon) an Historical Play, called COLUMBUS; Or, A World Discovered ...

To which will be added, a much-admired Farce, called THE PRISONER AT LARGE ;

Or, The Humours of Killarney.

Box. one Dollar, Pit, three quarters of a dollar, and Gallery half a dollar. The doors of the Theatre will open at a quarter paff 5, and the cortain rife at a quarter paff 6 o'clock precifely.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA. OFFICE FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE

COMMISSION BUSINESS. Transaded extensively.

BALL:

Mr. FRANCIS

R ESPECTFULLY informs his Papils and Size public in general, that his third Ball by the calon will be on THURSDAY February 6th. at tis academy in Fourth Arcet, in which will be in-roduced, Mr. Francis's new

MARINE COTILLIONS: The United States,

Gonstellation, Constitution, and Chesapeak.

Alfo, two new Country Dances for the prefent afon, call

The Secret, and the Birth Day.

Ladies tickets to be had as usual, by applying Mr Francis.

to Mr Francis. On account of the incommodation experienced the laft ball evening, Mr Francis is obliged to give notice, that children (who are not pupils) cannot on any account be admitted. Mr Francis informs his pupils and the public in general, that he intende flortly to publith a new fet of Cotillions and Country Dances, with their proper figures annexed; including a variety of Marches, Reels, Horapipes, Minuets, Gavots, &c. The mufic composed and felected, and the whole stranged as leffons for the Piano Forte, by Mr. Reinagle.

Mr. Reinag

Mr. Reinagle. TMr. Francis and affifants attend Tuefdays and Saturdays at the academy, from three o'clock till fix for his young pupils, and from fix till nine for thole at a more advanced age. Terms 5 dollars per month. NB The affembly room may be engaged in the off rights for balls, concerts, &c. by applying to Mr. Francis, No. 70 North Fourth freet.

February 3. d41

POST-OFFICE.

Philadelphia, Jan. 30.

Churlotte, will be received at this Office un-til Ibursday the 6th February, at 12 o'clock,

N. B .-- The inland postage to New-York nust be paid.

January 31.

INSURANCE COMPANY. Of the state of Pennsylvania.

February 1, 1800. THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of twenty two dollars on each thate of the took of this company for the laft fix months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal Re-prefentatives, after the toth infl.

JAMES S. COX, President. dricth Februnry 1.

A PAIR O SADDLE-BAGS, WAS FOUND

ON the night of the 34ft Jackary during the Snow Storm—the owner apon delcribing the contents and paying the cold of this advertilement, will have them reflored to him, by applying at the Board Yard, adjoining the new Roman Church in North Fourth Street. dtf. Fabruary 1.

Horfes to Winter.

HORSES will be taken to winter at Proper Hill, at the 12 miles flone on the Briffol Road, where they will have good Timothy and Clover May, well littered and cleaned and a field to run in when the weather is good. The Enquire of Mr. William Bell Merchant, or on the premifer.

n the premifer. N.B. Will not be anfwerable for accidents or fcape, but will take every precaution to prevent November 12 stawtf

REAL ESTATE,

a change on their part. I would even add, that, from Mr. Gerry's correspondence, it appears probable to me that that refutal and that determination alone would have been fufficient to produce the prefent negociation. But I confider that difcuffion as unconnected with the motion now under confideration; and I am willing to grant, at prefent, for the fake of argument, that the prefent fate of things has been folely preduced by the fyltem of refiftance and hoffility adopted by America. And on that ground I fay that the reduction of the military effablishment can neither change the amicable diffosition of France, nor deprive our government of the means of obtaining equally advantageous and honorable terms.

The prefent negociation originated in the indirect communications that took place in August '38, between the Frerch government and our minister in Holland, and in the confequent nomination of that gentleman in February last, to treat with that government. This additional army was voud in Inly, 1798 .- That vote could not be known in France in August, when the communications of that country, which are the acknow-ledged bafis of the negociation, were made. That vote, therefore, did not influence the changes of difpolition in France, whatever effects might have been produced by our other acts : and the repeal of that law can-not alter that difpolitoin to treat, which was not produced by the law.

As it regards our own government, when they agreed to open a negociation by the nomination of a minister in February laft, the army, voted, fix months before, existed at that moment only on paper : it had, in fact. no existence. The disbanding of that army tends not, therefore, to debilitate our government, by depriving them of any means to render a negociation fuccefsful, which they did actually poffers, when they confentad to open that negociation.

There is, on the contrary, but one circumflance that can produce abroad an un-favourable imprefien of our fituation ; it is the flate of our Finances ; it is the know-

ica, against the will of a majority and by orce; or unless they suppose the existence n this country of a party, who will to fubcommittee to dwell on the fubject. But was on the quefion, whether it was proper Switzerland had been mentioned. An ap- to factifice or preferve the lives of a handful peal to the opinion of a mensber of this of enthuliastic and devoted people. Unfor-G. that I am the only member who may be and perhaps at other fubfequent times, when fuppofed to poffers fome p-rfonal knowledge the alarm was proclaimed that the French of Switzerland; I have, indeed, principally revolution endangered every government, a

Unlets the gentlemen fuppofe that our go-vernment was impofed on the people of Am-

Of the other parts of Switzerland it will be fufficient to fay, that they confifted of a number of fmall independent republics, fee bly united by any general government, fome of them governed by arikogracies as vicious in practice as in theory, and others enjoy. ing perfectly free governments.

I would not have prefumed, faid Mr. G. to ftate fo much at large mere historical facts, as well known to almost every member of this committee, as to myfelf, had I not been drawn into that digreffion by the hiltorical details given to us by the gentle-man from South Carolina, and I mutt once more apologize for having confumed in that fo much of their time. But what deducti-ors can be drawn from those facts connected with the event of the invation and conquef of that country ? When that invalion took place, the fub

ects of most of these sriftocracies except of that of Berne, and a confiderable part of the inhabitants of the Pays de Vaud, either joined or did not relift the French. The citizens of the free cantons, and even those of the German part of the canton of Bern, made every refiftance in their power and ware fubdued merely by a fuperior force. No inference can thence be drawn, except the armies of the King of Prufia. Doubt-lefs a people governed by a Sovereign who had, but a few years before, been impofed upon them by a foreign power, could not be fuppefed to exert much energy in bis de-fence. But, if for that reafon, they effered inducements of invafion to France, can any ference be drawn applicable to America. be trufted with the defence of their country against an invading foe. Want of fuccels was not want of exertions, but to immenfe inferiority of power. As to the divisions of the councils of Bern, fo mu h infifted on by the gentleman of South Carolina, they vert our government, and to establish here an hereditary Stadtholder, they must ac. knowledge the fallacy of their inferences. Any comparison between Egypt and the the gates; the smallness of the population United States would be to evidently abfurd has been mentioned. No hope of fuccess that it would be wafting the time of the remained, and the only division at that time

House, perforally acquainted with that tunately, indeed, divisions had previously country, had been made by the gentleman existed in those councils. In 1792, when from South Carolina. I believe, faid Mr. the Duke of Brunswick invaded France.

the surgersteres .

Money advanced on good Notes of Hand, Mortgages and Merchandize: Bills of Exhauge bought and fold. Alfo, Purchafes nd Sales of Houles and Lands made,

By JAMES NEWPORT, No. 25 Arch fireet. Philadelphia, Feb 4 zawif

HENRY BENBRIDGE

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the D public, that he has commenced the bunnels of a BROKER, at his Office No. 83 Dock-firert, near the Bank of the United States, were he buys and fells on Commiffion all kinds Public Securities, Stocks, Notes, &c &c. at offers his fervices in any bufinefs in his line. drwsaw6w Jan 14.

. To the Holder's of MILITARY LAND WARRANTS FOR THE PURPOSE OF LOCATING.

AMES E. SMITH as early as the ad of Sept thortly after his return from viewing the ilitary Land, offered his fervice to the holder filitary Land, offered his fervice to the holders folditary Land. Warrants for the purpole of laffing, regiftering and locating them, in con-quence of an arrangement made with Mr. ames John win July preceding, on the land, or the purpole of exploring the feditors in the hole furvey. This bufinels having been car-led into compleat effect by Mr. Johnfon, with ne affiftance of an intelligent inhabitant of that ountry, they having taker notes deferiptive of he futuation, foil and nate al advantages at-henced to each feditor in the whole invey. Mr. ohnfon being now here with thofe potes, towhich being now here with those moves, to there with the faid J. F. Smith having a com-car copy of the Surveyor General's return, ade to the Treafury Department of the Townp furveys.

Being thus informed the fubfertbers, jointly ffer their fervices to the holders of warrants o ther tach tervices to the noders of warrants o he above deficiption, to receive; regifter and ocate, for which one tenth part of the land lo ated will be required as a compensation—fo ocating where the regiftry is already made, a nay be hereafter agreed on by applying to ei-her of the funficibers. Such of the honorable he mombers of Coagrefs as may now hold, o nay receive warrants from their friends before he 11th of February next, by addreffing a line o either of the fubferibers, through the medium of the Poft Office, will be waited on agree-able to their appointment.

JAMES E. SMITH, No. 100, Sould Silo Street, apposite the Horfe Market JAMES JOHNSON, No. 329, Market Si stawt1-thf. February 1.

WILL BE SOLD, At Public Vendue, on Saturday, 15th of March next,

A three ftory Brick House, A three Hory Drick Houle, A ND large Kitchen, with two or threebuild-ing lets, adjoining the fame, fituate on the corner of King and High Streets, W Imington. Alfo, a two flory brick houfe, &c. fituate on the north fide of the upper market houfe. Wilming-ton. Likewife a lot of excellent marfh in Bran-dywine, of about two acres and a half. It is thought unaccellary to particularize this pro-perty, as it is prelumed the purchafer will incline to view it. The conditions will be made kno n an the day of fale. on the day of fale

SAMUEL & JOHN ADAMS. Wilmington, (Del.) Jan. 27. 13wts.

APERSON

WHO will do any kind of bufinels, either W HO will do any kind of bufinels, either as a Labourer, an Accountant, a Sterk, an Afliftant in a School, or any occupation by which he can make a living—wants employ-ment. He is a firanger, but afks no wages till earned, and is willing to fortieit any he may earn in cafe he does not fully failsty any perfor-who may honor him with employment. $\uparrow \Diamond \uparrow$ Apply at No 58 North Seventh fireet, near Cherry alley, or to the Printer hereof. January 27.

January 27. ¶3t

For Sale, or to Let, A two flory Brick Houfe,

Situate on Duke firset, or Artillery lane, in the Northern Libertian,

HAVING two roonis on a floor, fire places in leach, a kitchen and wash house; all in excel-lent order and built of the best materials. For sur-ther information inquise at No. 39, Arch street. Allo, a HOUSE, No. 106, fouth "Second treet, to let-enquire as above. Dec. 3

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

THE POSSESSORS

OF OBLIGATIONS OF CERTIFICATES figm-ed by the fishferiber, 'or undivided Shares or Lots on his purchafe within the city of Washing-ton, who have not yet applied for and received their Deeds, are hereby notified, that their feveral Titles will be duly completed to the order of thole who in conformity with the terms of the faid Cer-tificates, do make the Payments in full therefor, either to *Thomas M Euen* & Go. or to the Sub-furiber at Philadelphia, on or at any time before the stift day of May next. he 31ft day of May next.

Samuel Blodget.

December 17