

reduce yourselves by any proposition for peace in the present moment. Any such proposition must necessarily imply a confession of your own weakness.— You must ask for peace, not indeed in the language, but in the posture of supplication. He had not yet heard our own difficulties stated in such terms, as shewed an absolute necessity of immediately having recourse to peace. What had chiefly been insisted on, was the unfortunate events of the last campaign. He was not disposed to diminish our calamities, or hold out a flattering prospect of the success of our operations. The speech of his majesty mentioned the reverses and disappointments, which had attended the progress of our arms. But was this a sufficient ground why we should all at once be induced to abandon the war, and to sue for peace? Was the enumeration which had been made of the checks and defeats which we had met in the last campaign to be considered as at all conclusive? Had not similar checks and defeats occurred in former wars, where the object was much less serious, and where, after all, the event had been successful? Would any man then from the experience of former wars, pretend to say, that the bare check of military operations, or the transfer of territory from one power to another, were sufficient ground of discouragement, or formed the ultimate criterion of success? No man would pretend to say such was the case. And if such was not the fact with respect to wars in general, much less would it hold with respect to the present war, as carried on by this country. All modern wars had been remarked to depend on a comparison of the means by which they were to be carried on. That power that possessed the superiority of resources had been found finally to be successful. The great question between Great Britain and France, in the present contest was, which should be able to hold out longest in point of pecuniary resources? At present, both the balance of territorial acquisitions, and of pecuniary resources, was on the side of Great-Britain. Nay, he should go farther, and venture to assert, that if all that had been lost by Austria, Prussia, and the states of Italy, were to be put together, it would not amount to the extent of the loss which had been sustained by France alone. With respect to the resources of France, they had existed, and they had ceased. These resources had originated from a rigorous system pervading every department of life, and every quarter of the country. They had been founded on a system of terror. That system, it was contended, had now ceased; but the present, so far from deserving the name of a system of moderation; was to be considered so, only as it diminished the means by which the great engine of despotism, which formerly existed, had been enabled to produce such prodigious effects. His honourable friend, (Mr. Canning) had stated the expence with which the French government had been attended since the commencement of the revolution. As to entering into details of this sort, he wished to observe, that if any member was desirous to be acquainted with the authorities upon which he proceeded, he was ready to enter into any particular discussion, and point out the sources from which he had derived his information. The Chancellor of the Exchequer here entered into a detail of the state of French finance, from the reports of Cambon, &c. He stated the whole expence of the government, since the revolution, to have amounted to 480 millions sterling, of which no less than 320 had been expended since the commencement of the war with this country. This enormous sum had been stated as a proof of the immense resources of the country. But at what price had it been procured? At the expence of wresting from the possessors all the property of the country, and of putting in a state of requisition every necessary article of consumption. They had likewise been obliged to have recourse to an unlimited paper credit, which surpassed all calculation, and to which no bounds had been set. If it had even been stated by their own leaders, that it had now been carried to that point, beyond which it could not be extended without ruin to the country. In former times the circulation of France had been stated to amount only to ninety millions annually, of which it may naturally be supposed that a great part remained inactive. He mentioned this, in order to shew how far the scale of their expenditures exceeded what might be supposed to be the natural resources of the country. He then entered into a detail of the depreciation of the paper money, and of the forcible means to which they had been obliged to have recourse, in order to introduce it into currency. He particularly mentioned

the revolutionary committees, which had been appointed in every district, and were supported at the immense expence of twenty-six millions annually, and concluded with quoting the opinion of Tallien, "that it was only by diminishing the number of their forces that they could be able to reduce the scale of the public expenditure, and to preserve the credit of the country." It was this unlimited power which the French Convention had assumed to purchase or seize all property, as suited to their purposes, which accounted for the stupendous scale of operations, which they had been enabled to pursue. This circumstance solved the phenomenon which otherwise appeared so inexplicable, and was adequate to all those miraculous effects which had attended the progress of the French revolution, and which seemed to baffle all reasoning, as much as they had exceeded all human expectation. In all these circumstances, he would say, that we had sufficient inducements to carry on the war, if not with the certainty of faith, yet at least with the confidence of expectation.— A war, the immediate termination of which would be attended with certain evil, and the prosecution of which, under the present circumstances, was at least not without great probable hope. If we looked to the situation of France, they were now attempting to have recourse to a milder and more moderate system, a system which would only deprive them of those prodigious energies which they had hitherto exerted with such astonishing effect: they no longer indeed possessed the same means, and could not therefore be expected to display the same exertions. Would it be possible for them all at once to restore the farmer to the occupations of agriculture, and the merchant to the pursuits of commerce, and to replace in an instant, the devastations of war and plunder by the arts of peace, and the exertions of industry. It would require years of tranquility to restore them even to the enjoyment of those ordinary resources, which they had possessed previous to the commencement of the present destructive war—resources which they could no longer employ. For even could it be supposed that Robespierre were raised from the dead, they would no longer be qualified to display the same energies which under his administration, had been called forth by the influence of a system of terror: the means by which these had been supplied were now exhausted. The question then was—had we, under the present circumstances, the prospect of being able to bring as great a force into the field as would require from the French the same degree of exertion which had been necessary in the former campaigns?— Even let it be supposed that Holland should fail, & that circumstances should be such that we could no longer look for assistance from the court of Berlin, yet he could see no reason why the augmentation of the British force might not fully supply the loss, and do something more valuable in effect, with respect to the operations of the war. He could see no reason, if we gave to Austria the pecuniary aid which it required at its own expence, why we might not be able, in conjunction with the augmented force, which, from the assistance of our credit, it would be enabled to bring forward, along too with the powers of Spain and the states of Italy, to effect a powerful diversion, and to accomplish the important purpose on which depended the permanent interest of this country, and the general safety of Europe.

[Mr. Fox's speech to-morrow.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.

Married on Saturday evening last, by the Rev. John B. Smith, Mr. JOHN WELSH, Merchant, to the Amiable Miss MARRIS, both of this City.

Mr. FENNO,

How long is this wordy war about the Columbianum to continue? Of what importance is it to the Public whether the name belongs to the Gentlemen who meet at Mr. Peale's Museum, or at Mr. Groombridge's? Is not the world wide enough for both; and would not the exercise of their genius in their respective professions, either individually, or in concert, be more beneficial than Newspaper Controversy to themselves, and much more pleasing to

Your Subscribers.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, February 26, 1795.

SIR, I HAVE the honor to transmit a return of the exports of the United States for the year ending the 30th of September 1794, with a letter relative thereto, from the Commissioner of the Revenue, of this date. I have the honor to be, with perfect respect, Sir, your obedient servant, OLIVER WOLCOTT, Jun. Secretary of the Treasury. The hon. the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Revenue-Office, Feb. 26, 1795.

THE inclosed return of the exports of the United States, for the year ending on the 30th day of September 1794, has been prepared, as usual, for transmission to the House of Representatives. It may be useful to observe, that, if the three quarters, unreturned from Charleston, should be no greater than those of the preceding year, the exports of the United States for the term comprehended in the present return, will amount to 32,216,772 dollars. As that is a very rising port, and the general increase of the value of our exports in the latter year appears to be on a medium about twenty five per cent. it cannot be doubted, that the present return, if completed, would amount to thirty two millions of dollars. I am, Sir, with great respect, Your most obedient servant,

TENCH COXE, Commissioner of the Revenue. The Secretary of the Treasury.

ABSTRACT

OF GOODS, WARBS, & MERCHANDIZE, Exported from the United States from the 1st October 1793, to 30th September 1794.

Species of Merchandize.	Quantity.	Value.
Afics, Pot	tons of	4,854
Pearl	barrels	2,337
Apples	barrels	5,634
Bark of Oak	hogheads	834
—	cords	404
Bricks	number	493,080
Boats	—	32
Boots	pairs	6,111
Shoes	—	92,898
Beer, Porter & Cider	gallons	83,071
— bottled	dozens	417
Blacking or Lampblack	packages	710
—	hogheads	117
Cotton	bags	7,222
Chalk	tons	5
Candles, Wax	boxes	76
— Myrtle	—	103
Spermaceti	—	5,162
Tallow	—	20,381
Cordage	tons	89
Coal	buftels	2,397
Cranberries	—	97
Cards, Wool & Cotton	dozens	113
Coffee	hogheads	5,237
—	tierces	2,283
—	barrels	8,643
—	bags	14,494
—	pounds	22,762,575
Cocos	—	1,141,802
Carriages	—	—
Coaches, Chaises & Chairs	number	27
Waggons, Carts, & Drays	—	35
Wheel barrows	—	34
Copper	pounds	9,895
Corks	groce	665
Duck	pieces	609
Drugs and Medicine	packages	573
—	pounds	5,099
Saffrafs	tons	59
Earthen Ware	crates	108
Flax-Seed	cafs	38,620
Flax	pounds	8,665
Furniture, house	packages	39
Tables, bureaux & Desks	number	104
Chairs	—	1,996
Caskets	—	50
Fifhery	—	—
Fish dried	quintals	418,907
— pickled	barrels	36,809
Oil Whale	gallons	970,628
Oil Spermaceti	—	82,493
Whale bone	pounds	313,467
Grain and Pulse	—	—
Wheat	buftels	696,797
Rye	—	696
Barley	—	26
Indian Corn	—	1,472,700
Bu k-Wheat	—	346
Oats	—	55,003
Peafe and Beans	—	197,877
Groceries	—	—
Loaf-Sugar	hogheads	6
—	tierces	4
—	barrels	21
—	pounds	20,335
Brown & other Sugars	—	17,563,811
Chocolate	—	11,684
Raifins	—	20,425
Almonds	—	1,080
Pimento	—	37,573
Cloves	—	1,900
Pepper	—	23,386
Ginger	bags	1,136
Cafia & Cinnamon	packages	65
Glafs	boxes	164
—	packages	479
Ginfeng	pounds	22,232
—	packages	189
Grindstones	number	1,083
Hides	—	35,146
Horns and tips	—	132,600
H ts	—	13,235
Honey	gallons	3,746
Hops	pounds	98,712
Hay	tons	918
Iron—	—	—
Nails	cafs	489
Axes, fspades, hoes, &c.	number	2,170
Anchors	—	139
Muskets and pistols	—	50
Pots, kettles, and other callings,	—	681
Cannon	—	20
Shot	—	500
Wrought Iron	cafs	14
Pig	tons	2,037
Bar	—	829
Hoops	—	50
Indigo	cafs	1,069
—	pounds	283,928
Ivory	packages	2
Lead	—	—
Bar	pounds	5,302
Shot	—	14,000
Sheet	tons	3
Leather	pounds	746,853
Lime	buftels	2,083
Live Stock—	—	—
Horned Cattle	number	3,495
Horfes	—	1,828
Mules	—	1,617
Sheep	—	9,577
Hogs	—	5,413
Poultry	dozens	5,097
Merchandize or Dry Goods—	—	—
—	packages	5,451
Nankeens	pieces	40,742
Tow Cloth,	yards	21,863

Molaffes	gallons	7,216
Naval Stores—	—	—
Pitch	barrels	2,324
Tar	—	46,650
Rofin	—	2,480
Turpentine	—	20,598
Spirits Turpentine	cafs	75
Negro Slaves	number	69
Nuts	buftels	45
Oil—	—	—
Linfeed	gallons	6,997
Sweet	packages	1,946
Powder—	—	—
Gun	qr. cafs	228
Hair	pounds	18,83
Paper	reams	573
Paints	kegs	387
Provisions—	—	—
Rice	tierces	55,026
Flour	barrels	828,403
Provisions—	—	—
Bread	barrels	68,479
Crackers	kegs	40,216
Rye Meal	barrels	4,034
Indian Meal	—	43,334
Ship Stuff	—	53
Buck-Wheat Meal	—	361
Beef	—	97,779
Pork	—	47,243
Neats Tongues	kegs	725
Tongues and Sounds	—	688
Hams and Bacon	pounds	995,935
Butter	firkins	36,934
Cheefe	pounds	576,957
Lard	—	1,028,410
Saufages	—	1,156
Pickled Oysters	kegs & pots	2,218
Potatoes	buftels	37,307
Onions	buftels & bunches	748,885
Reeds	number	22,000
Spirits—	—	—
American	gallons	274,401
Foreign	—	108,344
Gin	cafs	5,970
Saddlery -	—	—
Saddles	number	246
Bridles	—	208
Soap	boxes	15,712
Starch	pounds	23,920
Stuff	—	37,415
Salt	buftels	16,173
Spruce, Effence of	boxes	76
Steel	pounds	17,005
Skins and Furs	—	8,463
—	packages	1,329
—	number	38,776
Tobacco*	hogheads	72,958
— Manufactured	pounds	19,370
Tallow	pounds	130,012
Twine	—	5,711
Tin	boxes	57
Teas—	—	—
Bohea	pounds	46,336
Souchong	—	7,718
Hyon	—	48,238
Other Green	—	3,263
Vingcar	gallons	17,463
Varnish	cafs	12
Wines—	—	—
Madeira	gallons	6,135
Other Wines	—	812,836
Bottled	dozens	9,463
Wax, bees	pounds	330,871
Wool—	—	—
Lumber	feet	34,341,847
Timber	tons	5,709
—	pieces	6,122
Dye-Wood	tons	682
Staves and Heading	number	25,874,073
Stingles	—	27,650,017
Hoops and Poles	—	2,640,845
Shooks	—	54,200
Empty Casks	—	12,144
Malts and Spars	—	1,286
Oars	—	14,456
Handspikes	—	9,333
Pumps	—	86
Blocks	—	2,368
Spokes and Fellies	—	6,200
Cords of Wood	—	491
Frames of Houfes	—	89
Frames of Veffels	—	2
Cart Wheels	—	106
Yokes and Bows	—	462
Tubs, Pails, &c.	—	1,476

Value of Goods, Wares, and Merchandize exported from each State.

New-Hampshire	Dollars.	153,856
Massachusetts	—	5,299,913
Rhode-Ifland	—	954,573
Connecticut	—	806,746
New-York	—	5,408,430
New-Jerfey	—	581,152
Pennfylvania	—	6,643,092
Delaware	—	233,460
Maryland	—	5,640,347
Virginia	—	3,321,495
North-Carolina	—	237,015
South-Carolina*	—	443,572
Georgia	—	263,820
Total	Dollars	29,464,470

\* N. B. Three quarterly returns for the diftrict of Charleiton, South-Carolina, commencing 1ft January, and ending 30th September 1794, and fundry returns from feveral fmall ports, not yet received.

A Summary of the Value and Defination of the Exports of the United States, agreeable to the foregoing Abstract.

To the Dominions of Ruffia	Dollars.	90,388
Dominions of Sweden	—	320,312
Dominions of Denmark	—	1,136,958
Dominions of the United Netherlands	—	5,341,357
Dominions of Great-Britain	—	7,158,183
Imperial Ports of the Auftrian Netherlands & Germany	—	164,156
To Hamburgh, Bremen, and other Hanfe-Towns	—	3,828,826
The Dominions of France	—	4,967,799

Dominions of Spain	3,749,978
Dominions of Portugal	992,561
Italian Ports	200,843
China	57,827
East-Indies—generally	248,157
West-Indies—generally	994,118
Africa—generally	177,643
North-Weft Coast of America	5,383
Uncertain	29,981
Grand Total Dollars	29,464,470

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REVENUE-OFFICE, Feb. 26th, 1795. TENCH COXE, Commiffioner of the Revenue.

Note from Authority. Sundry quarterly returns are fince received amounting to Dollars 1,551,368 Which added to the foregoing general Abstract makes the total amount of the exports of the United States, fo far as returned. Dollars 31,015,838 Two quarterly returns from Charleiton in South-Carolina, and fundry returns from fmall ports are yet to be received. Thefe will make the total amount of exports above 32 millions of Dollars.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, March 14.

At the moment when this paper was put to prefs, the fouthern mail arrived—We have examined the Philadelphia papers for a report prevalent fince laft evening, refpefting the capture of a number of French fhips in the Mediterranean—We find they contain nothing refpefting it, and therefore conclude it premature.

To Correspondents.

"It's all my eye"—will be denominated a Janus faced production. The piece figned "A Friend to Decency," was wrote feveral hours before Wm. Rufh knew of it—and was handed him in the ftreet, by a gentleman who is not a member of the Columbianum, with a request that he would hand it to the printer. \* \* \* The remainder of Sophocles is unavoidably postponed until to-morrow.

NEW THEATRE.

TO-MORROW EVENING, MARCH 17, Will be Prefented, A COMEDY, not performed this Seafon, called

The School for Wives

General Savage,	Mr. Bates
Belville,	Mr. Chalmers
Torrington,	Mr. Morris
Leefton,	Mr. Moreton
Captain Savage,	Mr. Claveland
Connolly,	Mr. Whitlock
Spruce,	Mr. Francis
Leech,	Mr. Green
Crow,	Mr. Bliffett
Wolf,	Mr. Warrell

Miss Walfingham,	Mrs. Morris
Mrs. Belville,	Mrs. Whitlock
Lady Rachel Mildew,	Mrs. Rowfon
Mrs. Tempeft,	Mrs. Solomons
Miss Leefton,	Mrs. Francis
Maid,	Miss Wilkms

After which, a Comic Dance, compofed by Mr. Francis, called

The Irifh Lilt; OR, MERRY REAPERS.

By M firs. Francis, Nugent, J. Warrell, Miss Milbourne and Mrs. De Marque.

To which will be added, (Never performed here) a MUSICAL DRAMA, in two acts, called

The Children in the Wood.

Sir Rowland,	Mr. Green
Lord Alford,	Mr. Marfhall
Walter,	Mr. Harwood
Apathy,	Mr. Bates
Gabriel,	Mr. Moreton
Oliver,	Mr. Darley jun.
Ruffian,	Mr. De Moulin
Helen,	Mrs. Solomons
Josephine,	Mrs. Marfhall
Winifred,	Mrs. Rowfon
Boy,	Mafter Parker
Girl,	Miss Solomons

(being her firft appearance on this ftage)

Box one Dollar—Pit 2 of a Dollar—and Gallery 1/2 a dollar.

The Public are refpeftfully informed that the Doors of the Theatre will open at a quarter after five, and the curtain rife precifely at a quarter after 6 o'clock.

Tickets and places for the Boxes to be taken of Mr. WELLS, at the Theatre, from TEN till ONE, and on days of performance from TEN till THREE o'clock.

Also at Rice's Bookftore, No. 50, and and Carey's No. 118, Market ftreet.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to fend their fervants to keep places by five o'clock, and order them, as foon as the company are feated, to withdraw, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain.

Vivat Republica!