

Gazette of the United States

AND

DAILY EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 81 of Vol. VII.]

MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1795.

[Whole No. 804]

NOW LANDING,

For sale by the Subscribers, from the ship *Theresa*,
from St. Marca,
15 hhd. & 3 tierces SUGAR
And 1200 lbs. St. Domingo Indigo,
From the Brigantine *Sally*, from Jamaica,
200 Bags PIMENTO,
They have also on hand,
150 qr. casks of rich Mountain Wine,
Port Wine in pipes and hogheads,
Brimstone in roll and cake,
An invoice of Saddles and Harness,
New Castle Crown Glafs 8 by 10
Liquorice Ball in boxes of 2 cwt. each,
One 12 inch new Cable,
150 crates of Que ns Ware assorted
And 251 pieces of Mahogany.
Philip Nicklin & Co.
March 16

JUST LANDING,

Out of the Schooner *Commerce*, Capt. Symons, from the Havana,
232 BOXES
White & Brown SUGARS,
12 pipes Brandy,
1000 Spanish Hides,
For Sale by
Joseph Anthony & Son.
March 30

110,000 weight of Green Coffee,

In 87 hhd. 40 barrels, and 200 bags, entit-
led to the drawback, stored on Messrs.
Willing & Francis's wharf.

1st 2d & 4th Proof Bordeaux Brandy,

30 pipes of London particular Tenerife,
and London particular Madeira WINES,
in hhd. pipes, and quarter casks,
Malaga Do. in quarter casks,
Anrigua and other RUM in hhd.
St. Croix SUGAR of the first quality,
St. MARKS MOLASSES,
Hylon TEA,
Jamaica SPIRITS,
Holland GIN, in pipes,
LOAF SUGAR, in hhd.
PEPPER, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY Levinus Clarkson,

No. 216, outh Water Street.
D. c. 4

Just Published,

And to be sold by Mr. Ormrod, No. 41,
Chefnut street, Mr. Dobson, 41, Second
street, Mr. Davies, 68, High street, and
by the Editor, 119, Chefnut street,

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE DUTIES

Payable by Law, on all Goods, Wares &
Merchandise, imported into the United States
after the last day of March, 1795.—Price
1-8th of a Dollar.
March 19

FOR SALE,

F. Coppinger,

No. 221, south Front near Pine street,
A Quantity of CLARET.
In hhd. and casks.
East India and Cayenne COTTON,
Black PEPPER.
March 19

Samuel Coates,

At No. 82, south Front street, both for sale,
300 BARRELS
New-England Beef.
6 barrels of Pork,
5000 yards Tow Linen,
New England (men and women's) Shoes,
Ditto Felt Hats,
3 kegs of Lard,
A quantity of Allspice,
Brimstone, &c. &c.
April 3

Jamaica Rum.

A CHOICE PARCEL,
Will be landed to-morrow morning, at Jesse
and Robert Wain's wharf.
Also at South street Wharf,
The CARGO of Schooner *INDUSTRY*, Cap-
tain *Flann*, from JAMAICA

COFFEE,

In Hogheads & Barrels,
Pimento in Bags,
FOR SALE BY
Peter Blight.
March 26

Wanted Immediately.

2 Smiths, a good fireman and White
Smith, good encouragement will be given.
Apply No 162 or 74 Market street.
Philad. Feb. 28, 1795,
N. B. Boarding and Lodging free.
d.

FOR HAMBURGH,

Warranted to go North about.
The New Ship
AMITY,
Captain Campbell,

The greater part of the Amity's cargo is
on board, she is intended to sail the 20th in-
stant; about fifty tons of goods will be ta-
ken on freight, if speedy application is made
—apply to

PETER BLIGHT.

April 4
For Savannah (in Georgia)
The Schooner
COMMERCE;

Hill Simons, master,
A staunch good vessel, will sail in a few
days. For freight or passage apply to the
Captain on board at Chefnut street wharf, or to

Joseph Anthony & Son.
April 1

For LONDON,
The Brig
DIANA,

THOMAS MASON, Jun. Master;
Burthen about 2000 barrels, the greatest
part of her cargo being engaged, will fail on
or before the 24th of March. She is a stout
vessel, well found, Philadelphia built, sails
well, and has good accommodations for pas-
sengers. For freight or passage enquire of
MATHIAS KEELY, South Water-street,
GAZZAM & TAYLOR, Front-street or
RALPH MATHER, Race-street, No. 71.
February 23.

The Subscriber

Intending to enter into partnership with fe-
veral gentlemen, on, or about the 15th
day of May next, requests all persons hav-
ing demand against him to send in their
accounts, and persons indebted to pay
Until the subscriber is ready to make
known the New Firm which he intends to
trade under; he continues as customary the
Commission Business, as such he now of-
fers

FOR SALE,

THE NEW SCHOONER
ACTIVE,

Of 60 tons Burthen; which if not sold on
Saturday, will begin to Load on Monday
next, the 30th inst. for Hispaniola, and fail
on the Saturday following. A few pas-
sengers may be comfortably accommodated.
A few pipes GIN, lately confiscated from
Amsterdam; a few logs MAHOGANY, and
several other articles. Also good authority
to draw on France for about 250,000 livres,
on good terms.

LOUIS OSMONT.
dtf

For Hamburg,

THE SHIP
STARR,
JOHN VANNEMAN,
Master.

NOW lying at Walnut street wharf, and
will sail early in next month, having part of
her cargo already engaged. For freight or
passage, apply to the Captain on board, or to

Thomas & John Ketland,
Who have for Sale, received per the above vessel,
Duck, Ruffia, Ravens and Hollands,
Lead, English and German in bars,
Anchors, from 8 to 14 cwt.
Tin, in boxes,
Bagging, No's. 5, 6, 8, 11, &c.
Sheeting, white and brown, Hollands,
Plattiles Royales, Diaper,
Steel, Frying Pans, Mill Saws,
Cables, Junk, Window Glafs 10 by 12, &
9 by 11

ALSO ON HAND,
A few pipes best Holland Gin,
Do. London particular Madeira Wine,
Claret in casks, of superior quality,
Sheeting Paper, and an assortment of
Glafs Ware, consisting of Tumblers, Decan-
ters, Glasses, &c. &c. plain, flowered
and cut.
Cheese, double Gloucester, in whole and
half hampers.
March 19

Boston Glafs.

THE Proprietors of the Boston Glafs Ma-
nufacture, after great trouble and expence,
have got this Useful Manufacture established
so as to be able to supply any quantity of
Window Glafs that may be wanted, and of
any sizes, from 6 by 8 to 19 by 13, of a
quality superior to any ever imported into
America.

Therefore hope they shall meet the En-
couragement of their Fellow Citizens in this
and the other States, by having their Or-
ders for Glafs, which will be executed with
care and dispatch by Samuel Gridley, Super-
intendent at the Manufacture, or by sending
their orders to Mr. William Codman, mer-
chant, New York, or to

Joseph Anthony & Son,
Merchants, Philadelphia.
March 27

LONDON, January 27.

HOUSE of COMMONS.
MONDAY, JAN. 26.

MR. GREY'S MOTION FOR A NEGOCIATION
FOR PEACE.

Mr. GREY said, he rose in consequence of
a notice which he had given on a subject of the
greatest importance on which that House had
ever exercised its deliberations; it was not a
motion in opposition to this or that set of men,
or description of persons, it was one on which
the very existence of this country depended;
they were to decide on no matter of political
animosity; but as the faithful and genuine re-
presentatives of the people, to exercise the
functions of jurymen upon the lives of thou-
sands of their countrymen and fellow-citizens;
two years of war had elapsed, and though it
had been conducted with many successes, and
numerous disasters, both equally contributed
to spill the blood and exhaust the treasure of
Great Britain; the genius and industry of the
country were cramped; near sixty thousand
of its lives lost, and an increase of national
debt (before monstrous and alarming) of near-
ly 70 millions, certainly much more than 50
millions sterling. On a subject of such mag-
nitude, of so hazardous and uncertain issue,
too long notice could not have been given to
the House. When first he gave notice that
he would bring that motion before the House,
a Right Hon. gentleman (Mr. Pitt) declared
his opinion "that the Government which we
could treat on the best terms of security,
would be a Monarchy established in France,
upon something like the old monarchical gov-
ernment of that country; but that circum-
stances might make it expedient to treat even
with a Republican Government; but that we
were not in such want of resources, and abun-
dantly able to make it then necessary
to treat with the present government." He
thought such an opinion alarming from a Min-
ister, who had the chief direction of the af-
fairs of Government, but as he did not believe
that the House had yet given sanction to that
opinion in its full extent, it would be deter-
mined by the division of that night, whether
they adopted and confirmed his sentiments.
The point then before the House was clear,
simple, and intelligible; and the Right Hon.
gentleman was pledged to a vote on the ques-
tion. He considered that House must feel the
necessity of avoiding all ambiguity, and de-
clare to the people, freely and frankly, to ob-
tain what objects, and upon what grounds
they were to vote away their money, and sacri-
fice so many lives; and he considered it not
only necessary to be explicit with the people
of England, but also with the people of France,
that they may know whether the objects of
the British nation were those of ambition and
aggression, or of justice and self defence; or
whether it was intended to be carried to the
extent of a war of extermination. He said,
that in his opinion, it was the duty of the Bri-
tish nation to negotiate with France; yet had
he only proposed, and so far only was the ten-
dency of the present motion to put France
and England in a negociable state; to show
that negotiation under the present existing cir-
cumstances was not unadvisable, and that the
present form of the French Government was
considered by this country as no bar thereto.
In former wars we were acquainted with the
specific objects to be attained—why undertaken
—and why continued. In the process of
former wars we had considered the effect of
past endeavours, and looked to a just proba-
bility of success in future; but in this war no-
thing was known; all was involved in uncer-
tainty; it was this uncertainty he wished to
remove by the motion of that night. He hop-
ed the House would make no reference to
their former decisions, which would shut up
and foreclose the subject. Mr. Grey observed,
that in December 1792, that House had pre-
sented their thanks to his Majesty for not
interfering with the internal government of
France, and for preserving a strict neutral-
ity; and that when a Republic was afterwards
established, the House was not of opinion,
that it was impossible to keep in friendship with
them; and he declared he knew of nothing
which had happened since to alter the opinion
of the nation, unless we have adopted a war
of extermination, as was the opinion of an
hon. gentleman before he was in office. We
had, in a haughty and peremptory manner,
sent away one Minister and refused to receive
another, and when in consequence, they de-
clared war against us, we took up arms with-
out having stated any terms on which it might
be avoided. He contended that the existence
of the present government of France was not
destructive to the English government, and
that we ought to consider whether a contin-
uation of the war is more likely to be attend-
ed with the destruction of their government
or with our own ruin. He did not think it
necessary then to enter into the principle of
our right to interfere in their government; he
would not say that cases may not happen
where one government may interfere with an-
other; but he would maintain, that as a gen-
eral proposition it must be allowed, that pe-
remptory to dictate to any State, what form
of government it shall adopt, is a violation of
the independence to which all nations have a
right. He would not, nor did he wish to
bring before the House the melancholy series
of events, which prove nothing as to the ori-
ginal justice of the war; they were too recent
and too deep in the minds of every body for
him to mention them; but it would be of
service that they should be considered, in or-
der that a clearer view may be taken of the
probability of success in future. The hopes
of success, as entertained by an honorable
gentleman, were founded on the weakness of
the French, and the strength and resources of
Great Britain; and also on the prospect of a
counter revolution. He was astonished to hear

such grounds of hope advanced. Let the en-
ormity of the French system be what it may,
and nobody was more ready than himself to
reprobate the tyranny of their former gov-
ernors, all hopes of a counter revolution were
vain and delusive; the French people, amidst
all their changes, were firmly attached to
their Republic one and indivisible. Genti-
lemen had fancied, that the body of the French
people were so attached to their ancient Mon-
archy, that nothing but seduction could have
brought them out of it; but he asserted, that
it was the disposition of the old government,
that roused the people to resistance. Where is
there an instance (said Mr. Grey) in the his-
tory of nations, that the people have rebelled
against a mild and equitable government, that
afforded them due protection—No, it was the
abuse and tyranny of the old government,
and not the speculative opinions of "econo-
mists and calculators," which caused the Revo-
lution, but when the people make a govern-
ment for themselves, experience teaches us
that they are not easily contented to relinquish
it, this must be obvious to all who have seen
the American revolution and present govern-
ment, together with the rise and progress of
the French Revolution. If any one contended
that the people of France were not attach-
ed to the Republican form of government—
when three very important conquests had been
made, were they not still united? When an
impression was made on the side of Alliance,
did danger make the people manifest any other
than Republican principles? When in the
South of France we gained Toulon, did a sin-
gle man come in from the surrounding pro-
vinces? May not the event of the insurrec-
tion in Lyons and La Vendée have instructed
Ministers that the people were attached to
their government? And if they even were
indisposed to the existing system, the violent
attempt to force a government on them would
unite them to a man. He was also decidedly
of opinion, that they were now more than
ever attached to their system, in consequence
of their extraordinary and unparalleled suc-
cesses, and the principle of Moderation estab-
lished by their present rulers, all which con-
siderations convinced his mind, that a coun-
ter-revolution was a matter impossible to be
attained. Mr. Grey contended further, that
the hope arising from the exhausted state of
French finances, was equally groundless and
visionary. He said, Ministers had amused
the nation with calculations drawn from the
miserable state of their finances, year after
year repeated; and last year, that House was
told, that the French had obtained temporary
success by extraordinary means, which rapidly
exhausted the regular resources of the coun-
try; but, contrary to the calculations and de-
ductions of Ministers, their means have in-
creased, and their successes have been more
rapid than any hitherto known in the history
of the world. In the year 1777, when the
American contest was scarce begun, the min-
isters of the day had the like report to calcu-
lations, when a Noble Earl (Chatham) to
whom he supposed a Right Hon. Gentleman
would pay some deference, said, "that if any
man had the forehead to defend the measures
of the then existing administration, he should
be glad to see his face." He was then also
answered by calculations. It was then stated,
that the war would cost the Americans 56
millions, and that the value of every sort of
property in the United States, was stated to
amount to only 33 millions sterling; yet, not-
withstanding their calculations and predi-
ctions of its necessary failure, the Americans
baffled all their efforts and belied all their
computations.

It had been stated by a Right Hon. gentle-
man, that the war cost the French 480,000,000,
which calculation was in his mind, at least
120,000,000 above the real sum, and yet it
appeared, that at that day, they possessed the
immense sum of 600,000,000 sterling, arising
besides that they are adding daily the addi-
tional resources of whole empires; the bank
of Amsterdam, which had been stated to be
in credit incorporated with the bank of Eng-
land, and identically the same, was then in
their possession. He contended also, that
when a people are united and contending for
their liberties, their efforts and resources must
not be computed upon the narrow scale of
former policy. Every man in France is now
ready to flake his last shilling in the support
of his government. The population of France,
he observed, was one sixth of that of all Eu-
rope, take away from the remaining five sixths
the subjects of all neutral powers; consider
then the divided, distracted, impoverished
and exhausted state of our German allies, act-
ing on the narrow line of one boundary ag-
ainst a foe successfully contending on all the
extended limits of its dominions, and draw
the conclusion that they can never be conqu-
ered, though their Commerce may be destroyed,
and their superfluities retrenched; yet, while
the earth yields fruit from its surface, and can
minister to their necessities, any attempts to
subdue their spirit must be vain and ineffectual.
The resources of Great Britain, he was
proud to consider as equal to all our just wants,
but inadequate to the contest. You cannot
extort the same energies from a people to pur-
sue a war of aggression, as upon a principle
of just resistance. Shall we then expect that
the Emperor is capable of furnishing the means
of conquering France? In a memorial to the
Circle of the Upper Rhine, he declares, that
his troops are destitute of provisions, and that
by the favorable as well as adverse contests
with the enemy, he finds himself drained of
men and money, and that his troops ought
to make every exertion to return to their own
country. Can we look to the efforts of the
King of Sardinia as the means of success?
Have we any well founded hopes from Spain?
or any prospect of gaining our end by the ex-

ertions of the maritime power of Naples?
What expectation can we form from the dis-
graceful alliance with the tyrant of Russia,
who never sent a man into the field? Or are
our objects to be accomplished by our good
ally of Prussia, to whom we have in great
confidence given 1,200,000 l. sterling money of
Great Britain, without equivalent or return
of any kind, who, when it was remem-
bered by the Emperor, that his good ally of
Great Britain should have obliged him to march
62,000 men to the Low Countries, declared
that there was a forced contribution put upon
the subsidy, the spirit and intention of which
had been to afford that number as a defence
to Germany in what ever part thereof his Ma-
jesty of Prussia should think most expedient.

Mr. Grey contended, from all these consid-
erations, that our means were incompetent,
and our objects unattainable. He applauded
the opinion that an Hon. Gentleman had de-
clared, on a former night, when he advised
us to contract our army, and extend our na-
vy, and shew the world, that we were able
to maintain a seven years war, on principles
of justice and defence; but the preposterous
view of destroying the French Government,
was equally replete with folly as injustice, and
could be attended with no good consequence.
It had been alleged, that a principle of na-
tional honor was the cause of the war, and
that it was necessary to repel an unjust attack,
that none should be attempted in future;—
and thus, having once begun on a point of
honor, we were never to stop, whilst the
means can be afforded of continuing it; for
his part, he thought true national honor con-
sisted in justice; and as we had given the
first provocation, it would be perfectly hon-
orable to conclude all animosity by a reason-
able negotiation. It had been thought
by ministers, that it was disgraceful in this
country to *pac pro pace*; the present ques-
tion did not go to that, and though, in the
full extent of his opinion, he thought G.
Britain ought to begin, he then only at-
tempted to put both countries in a state of
negotiation, and shew no obstacle arose
from the present Government of France.—
He said that the French had repealed the
decree of the 19th of November; by
which they declared it not to be their in-
tention to interfere with the Governments of
other nations; and also, that they would
not permit other nations to dictate to
them; he thought that in honor as well as
justice, Great Britain was bound to fol-
low the example, and to declare in an un-
equivocal and explicit manner, that they
declined any interference with the internal
Government of France, and that such Gov-
ernment would be no bar to a negotiation
Did Ministers imagine, that at the
end of another campaign they should
come to negotiate with new advan-
tages; or if the present negotiation
should be attended with disagreeable condi-
tions, Ministers should recollect that it had
not been the fault of his side of the house
—they should recollect that his hon. friends
advised, before blood or treasure had been
exhausted, that the Republic of France
should be acknowledged, but a right hon.
gent. had then higher views of policy.—
They also propos'd negotiation when suc-
cess had given Great Britain a great ad-
vantage; still did ministers refuse. Again
at the end of last Session, when we had
some valuable acquisitions, though we had
also some reverses, did his friends propose
a rational negotiation; ministers were de-
cidedly against it: And now the question
of this night will evince the opinion of
that House whether they will negotiate or
wait, according to the opinion of a right
hon. gentleman, either till we destroy the
French Government, or be reduced to a
degree of such extreme misery as to be
obliged to negotiate on any terms, and lie
entirely at the mercy of the French. For
his part he would now vote for negotia-
tion, because he would not wait to be
reduced to such a lamentable condition,
and commence a treaty for peace, under
such disadvantages, when power, means,
and resources were gone. He asked, whe-
ther that House would wait to treat with
the French until they had conquered as
great a part of Germany on the other side
of the Rhine, as they had already done
on this? Until the fertile plains of Lom-
bardy were added to their possessions; or
Spain, with her immense riches, should
fall into her hands, or wait till they ex-
tended their dominions from Giorahar to
the Baltic? He would now call upon the
Right Hon. Gentleman to answer him
with candour, whether he did not feel at
this moment, that the people were against
him? The conviction of his (Mr. Grey's)
mind was decidedly that the majority of
the people were for negotiation; he there-
fore submitted his present motion, in or-
der that the French may see that we have
no views of ambition or conquest; and in
order, that if a just and reasonable offer of
negotiation be refused, the people may
become unanimous and energetic. For
his part, he would in such a case give his
hearty concurrence to the vigorous pro-
secution of the war, tho' he would be hap-
py to have the conduct of it in abler
hands; as he considered the present mi-
nistry (distinguished as they were by ac-
tivity and diligence) incapable of conduct-
ing the affairs of a great nation in War.
In a just cause he would stand in the front
of the war, and fall in the service of his
country.

Mr. Grey said, that since he gave no