

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, April 19.

Mr. Livingston, wished to submit a resolution to the consideration of the house, relative to the situation of certain merchants of the United States, in consequence of spoliations committed upon their property by foreign powers.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of losses, which may have been sustained by citizens of America, in the pursuit of their lawful commerce either by any infraction of the laws of nations, on the part of any foreign power, or by the unauthorized acts of any of the subjects of such foreign power, where, from whatever cause relief cannot be had against such subjects, in the ordinary course of justice.

Resolved, That Dollars be appropriated to be advanced to such citizens, and divided among them in proportion to their respective losses.

Mr. Henderson said they had very frequently means proposed to them of taking money from the treasury, he should wish to propose a measure which would be likely to bring some money into it.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into and make a statement of the number of lots of land, together with the number of acres they contain, which are reserved for public use out of the sale of lands of the Ohio Company and others, that they consider thereupon, and that they make a report of the same by bill or otherwise.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the State of the Union, when Mr. Heath having spoken against the resolution for carrying into effect the British Treaty, and Mr. Williams in favour of it, Mr. Hilditch entered upon a discussion in support of the resolution also.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, first, on the bill for carrying into effect the treaty with Spain, and afterwards on that for carrying into effect the treaty with the Indian Tribes north west of the river Ohio, which having gone through, the house took them into consideration, and ordered them to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. FENNO,

THE late declarations and measures of several members of the majority of the house of representatives, in consequence of Mr. Livingston's motion, to request certain papers of the President, struck me with extreme surprise. I could not have believed, before the event, that they would have had the boldness to use Mr. G's own idea and word, to undertake unconstitutionally to extend their powers—traiterously to oppose "the supreme law of the land"—wickedly to destroy the powers and counteract the operations of the other departments of government; at first, I was seriously alarmed, at their insupportable assertions and acts. At present, I am highly comforted, by them. The unanimous voice, of all I have met with, against those gentlemen, and against their late conduct and evident designs or wishes, the firmness of the President, backed by incontestible reasons, and his decision grounded—on conventional facts and records, together with the miserable prospect of success before them, convince me, that the liberties and happiness of America will be assailed by them, in vain. And, as this is the case, I am, on the whole, happy, since we must ever be exposed to the malignant designs of such characters, that they have boldly stepped forward on an occasion, when baffled as they will be, they must impotently attack our peace. Now, they will be known—now they will be seen in their true colors, and the people will henceforward be in less danger from their hypocritical cant. How often does evil dealing, fall on the knave's own pate! First, they blinded the eyes of the mob in some cities, and alarmed the fears of honest ignorance in many quarters; then misrepresenting the nature and the extent of the rumours against the treaty—they really thought that the happy period was come, when they could execute their Robespierian schemes. Unfortunately situated too near the continued sound from the work shop of the Hollow Ware company—their more judicious thoughts have been drowned in the noise, and they have, to use Mr. Fauchet's explanation, made an untimely explosion, as their coadjutors, or rather some of themselves did, to the westward in the summer of '94. That it is untimely—and God

be praised for it, I am fully convinced. Their declarations are so outrageous—that all pronounce the contrary: The enemies even to the treaty are surprised, while they condemn the late doctrines of M—n and Co. M—n, a name once highly confided in and revered, now the subject of indignation and contempt.

To have become a party man, has some time defaced his character—but to have been in the general convention—to have there urged, and to have victoriously urged and pleaded for—what he has lately maligned and opposed, is inconsistent with a mind, to be trusted—but, to have, not merely changed his sentiments—(that could be easily pardoned)—in many cases applauded) but to have forgotten such all-interesting facts—to have employed all his abilities and learning, to obscure, and if possible to hide truth—Oh! I weep over him—how is he forever lost as an upright legislator—how is he now execrated for his dishonest attack on the great charter of American freedom and glory! No longer does he live in my esteem; and the public approbation I have in past years given him thro' the medium of your paper, I now recall. I should not, sir, have exercised so democratically my right of publishing my opinions, had I not been compelled by strong renewed emotions of my own, and the joint emotions of many others. Being some distance from my own home, tho' still in my own country, I have fallen in with a company of friends; with some of whom I am accustomed to differ on radical subjects; with whom also I have often argued the merits of the late treaty with Britain.—These all speaking in such strong terms against the doctrines of the majority of evil renou—lamenting that we have from this state a K—to create the overturning phalanx—and approbating the presentation of the Grand Jury of this county on this subject at the last term—I could not refrain from retiring to the window and penning these lines. As none of us present were of the Grand Jury, our opinion will be one more proof, that the public war in sentiment with said majority—Indeed, if they do not effectually and immediately do their duty, and make the requisite appropriations, without awaiting any more at the necessity of being honest and faithful, I do expect, that the meeting of us farmers, which took place in consequence of the President's proclamation of neutrality, will be renewed—not, as then, to approve and thank, but to condemn and curse. I am sure certain associates of the Southern phalanx are under a great delusion: they are not aware of the unpopularity, the great unpopularity of their conduct and opinion—they are, it is hoped, good at taking a hint. As one of Mr. K's constituents, I would request him, if keeping his seat is, as I fear it is, his chief object, to join with his colleagues in supporting truth, the constitution, and the liberties of America.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Middlesex County, State of New-Jersey, April 16th, 1796.

Philadelphia,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 29, 1796.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in New-York, to his friend in this city, April 18.

"I think I have told you of my sensibility on political subjects. You will therefore not be surprised that I feel myself extremely affected by Mr. Maclay's motion. The alarm it occasioned here was such as could not but be expected from a measure of so serious a nature. The two Companies of Underwriters have shut up their Offices, nor is there an individual who will subscribe a Policy. In short a general and effectual embargo has taken place. Our merchants meet this day, and will probably take a representation to the House on this subject—Blessed effects of faction and party spirit. Whatever may be the result of the business, I shall always believe that French influence in various ways, is the source of our divisions. I am happy I am not on the floor of Congress, and I sincerely sympathize with those who find truth and eloquence surmounted by sophistry and specious declamation."

Extract of a Letter from a respectable House in New-York, to a House in this City, dated New-York, April 19th, 1796.

"The present political aspect of our country, has almost arrested all commerce. The underwriters having refused to insure any more vessels until a decision of the question before Congress for the appropriations for the British treaty. Exchange nominally 2 1/2 per cent discount, a great demand for money and general confidence lessened."

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Italian leader's men shew the great need they have of something to prop the drooping band, by harping on the antifederalism and antirepublicanism of the state of Massachusetts, in the reelection of Governor Adams. In the counties of Berkshire, Hampshire and Worcester, which contain more than 150,000 independent farmers, Mr. Sumner had a majority of 3 to 1 in the two first, and 2 to 1 in the last. If Boston, and some other parts of the state, have been disgraced by permitting Jacobinism to predominate, the independent yeomanry of the state are not answerable for the consequences.

Disorganizers and Jacobins have been for four years unremittingly employed in reviling, in the most abusive terms, all the good men who have been concerned in the administration of the government; And this has been so general, that not to have received the abuse of their venal presses were not to have sated up to the line of duty.

These are the men who now cry out Deceit!!!

There are upwards of one hundred and twenty different newspapers published in the United States. Of these, only THREE appear to be interested in opposing the Government of this Country. Viz: The Aurora, the Argus of New-York, and the Chronicle of Boston.

The right of discussing public measures, has been advocated by the enemies of the government when it could promote their libertine designs.

Now that they have got a majority in the house, any strictures on their conduct, are disorganizing doctrines.

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Philadelphia, convened at Dunwoody's tavern, April 19, 1796, Mr. John Stille in the chair, it was unanimously agreed to recommend to their fellow-citizens

BENJAMIN R. MORGAN,

as a proper person to fill the vacancy in the Senate of this State, occasioned by the resignation of Joseph Thomas, Esq. and to support him at the Election to be held on Thursday the 21st inst.

Published by order of the meeting,

DAVID LEWIS, Sec'y.

The following appeared in the Aurora this morning:

The following address was agreed to at a respectable meeting of citizens on Saturday last, and is now circulating for signature:

Stephen Girard, Chairman.

THE ADDRESS of the Citizens of Philadelphia and its vicinity, to the House of Representatives of the United States,

Respectfully Sheweth,

THAT, in full reliance upon the firmness, wisdom, and patriotism of the House, we have hitherto been silent, though anxious, spectators of its proceedings upon a subject, involving in its consequences the peace, independence, and liberties of our common country—the Treaty lately negotiated with Great Britain.

But when we behold attempts made to influence your decisions upon this head, we should do violence to our feelings, and betray an unwarrantable infidelity for the interest and honor of the United States, if we longer omitted respectfully to offer to the immediate representatives of the people our warmest approbation of their conduct, in asserting their constitutional prerogatives, and in executing their trust, as the guardians of our dearest rights.

We consider the Treaty with Great-Britain as unequal in its stipulations, derogatory to our national character, injurious to our general interests, and as offering insult instead of redress. We believe that like all other treaties, the conditions of which have been unequal, instead of composing differences, it must eventually lead to war; for if notwithstanding the artful manner in which the instrument is worded, its disadvantageous consequences are so easily foreseen, an experience of its evils cannot reconcile us to it, or induce American freemen silently to submit for any length of time to its operation.

Though we lament the hard case of those of our fellow citizens, who have suffered by British depredations, and feel their well-founded claim to indemnification, we cannot consent to surrender our national rights, to ensure a compensation for those losses. But though we fear no danger from this refusal, we declare that we would rather pay our full proportion, than sacrifice the interest and independence of our country, to purchase what we might justly demand.

We have, however, full reliance on the House of Representatives, and look up with confidence to you as a constituted authority, and as the supporters of the honor of our country, the guardians of her independence, and the avengers of her wrongs.

The EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY of France prefaced their proposition for a forced loan with the following remarks.

"We have for some time endeavored to hide the calamities of the republic, but the truth is now our only, our last resort. We can no longer dissemble the afflicting situation of France at the moment the reins of government were confided to us. All the springs are breaking into our hands. The most fatal catastrophe threatens to swallow up the Republic, if the legislative body does not take immediate and efficacious measures. We are convinced of the abundance both of specie and provisions, but the want of their circulation threatens us with destruction. The uncertainty of the plans of finance which have swollen the evil, and the resources of the public treasury are exhausted in the expectation of the good effects which the plans promised. We are approaching to our end, if you do not take immediate measures to restore the finances. The depreciation of assignats is such, that specie for the public service is the most urgent want, but how is it to be procured! The means proposed are too slow; more rapid ones must be adopted. We are of opinion that a forced loan must be made for 600 millions in specie."

SENTIMENTS OF PHOCION ON WAR.

One of the great principles in the politics of Phocion (a noted Athenian general and eminent orator) says Rollin (in his history of the Grecians) was, that peace ought always to be in the aim of every wise government; and with this view, he was a constant opposer of all wars that were either imprudent or unnecessary. He was even apprehensive of those that were most just and expedient; because he was sensible that every war weakened & impoverished a state, even amidst a series of the greatest victories; and that whatever the advantages might be at the commencement of it, there never was any certainty of terminating it without experiencing the most tragical vicissitudes of fortune.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, April 18.

It is surprising to see with what temper the people every where observe the conduct of the house of representatives in Congress. While the question of demanding papers was before the house, the public mind was divided, and parties took sides with the champions in the field of debate. But the friends of Mr. Livingston's resolution, at least many of the most discreet, were of this opinion, that the house could not ultimately refuse the necessary appropriations. They are now astonished at the daring efforts of their own leaders to put all at stake, rather than yield to the other branches of the government. The most decided opposers of the Treaty do not hesitate to declare that since it is the law of the land, it ought to be executed. Indeed an uncommon unanimity appears on this occasion.

Union and firmness, in governments like ours, are often necessary to preserve the constitution from invasion; but never more than at the present time. The public will, in regard to the treaty, is not represented in the popular branch of Congress—of this fact we have had demonstrative evidence in the proceedings and declarations of the several Legislatures. Many of the members were elected by force of party; the contest was between property, steady principles and wisdom on one side, and numbers without property, led by noisy demagogues and inflamed by party zeal on the other. It can be demonstrated that there are members in Congress opposed to the treaty, who do not represent the real sense of one third of their constituents, nor one tenth of the property which is at stake, nor a tenth of the wisdom and sound discretion in the districts which elected them. A vast majority of the people of the United States are in favor of fulfilling the treaty, and this fact will soon appear.

The MERCHANTS and TRADERS of this city are requested to convene at the Tontine Coffee House to-morrow, at one o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of deliberating on the line of conduct to be pursued by them in the present critical situation of public affairs.

At the solicitation of a number of respectable Merchants, C. SANDS, President of the N. Y. Chamber of Commerce.

At a meeting of Committees appointed by the New-York and United Insurance Companies, and by the meeting of Individual Underwriters in this city, held pursuant to Public Notice—

Resolved unanimously, as the sense of these Committees, That during the present critical and alarming situation of Public Affairs, it will be inexpedient for the Insurance Companies and individual Underwriters in this City to insure American property against Capture or detention by any foreign Power, or the Consequences thereof.

Resolved, That the Presidents of the said two companies, and Mr. Ver-Planck be a committee to communicate the above Resolution to the Underwriters in the several seaports of the United States in such manner as they shall think most proper, and to correspond with them upon such matters as may affect the common interest of the Insurers.

JAS. WATSON, Chairman. New-York, 18th April, 1796.

BOSTON, April 14.

Worthy a Frame of Gold. TO FEDS.

A few copies of the PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE on the TREATY PAPERS elegantly printed on WHITE SATIN, for sale at MARTIN'S, Printing-Office, Quaker-Lane, directly opposite the Quaker Meeting House.

The remains of the late hon. THOMAS RUSSELL, Esq. were on Monday interred with every mark of respect which gratitude and affection could inspire. The Chamber of Commerce, Emigrant, Agricultural, Humane, and Marine Societies, and the Society for propagating the Gospel, preceded the corpse which was followed by a lengthy train of bereaved relatives, afflicted friends and mourning citizens, each of whom felt an individual loss. The number of carriages was the greatest we ever remember to have seen on any occasion; the shops and stores were shut, the shipping in the harbor noticed the occasion; and the concourse of people who assembled to pay their last tribute was innumerable.

STOCKS.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price/Value. Includes Six per Cent, Three per Cent, Deferred Six per Cent, 5 1/2 per Cent, 4 1/2 per Cent, BANK United States, Pennsylvania, North America, Insurance Comp. North-America, Pennsylvania, and EXCHANGE, at 60 days.

FOR SALE,

MALAGA WINE, in quarter Casks; RAISINS, in Kegs; and NEW RICE, in whole and half Tierces.

Ysaac Harvey, jun.

No. 5, 3. Water-Street.

4th Month, 20th. \$3w. 1

Landing,

From on board the Brig Abigail, from Liverpool, EARTHEN WARE, in Crates; and A quantity of COAL;

FOR SALE, BY Thomas & John Ketland.

April 20.

For Boston, Salem, or Newbury Port,



RUBBY,

WILL carry about 600 barrels—the now lies at Sims's wharf. For freight or passage apply to Captain John Rogers, on board the ship, or to Samuel Coates,

No. 32, South Front-Street.

Who hath Imported in the said vessel,

350 Barrels of BEEF; A small quantity of COPPER & LEAD; and A quantity of CANDLES.

20th April. *56t.

LANDING,

From on board the brig Peace, Joseph Salter, master, at South Street Wharf,

Old London particular Madeira Wine, in Pipes, and Hogheads.

FOR SALE, BY Andrews & Meredith.

April 20.