

From a Charleston Paper.

Messrs. Printers,

The wisdom displayed by the President of the United States, through the dangers which have threatened this country, for some years past, from the present European war, has been often the theme of panegyric in other countries: there are, however, few eulogies on this great character, which can be more flattering to an American than those of such distinguished statesmen as Fox, Sheridan, and Lansdowne. I therefore send you for publication the following extracts from their speeches in the parliament of England.

MR. FOX.

"Here I cannot help pausing to contemplate President Washington, a character so very different from that which has been displayed by British ministers. How infinitely superior must appear the spirit and principles manifested in his late speech to congress, and characteristic of the genius of his government, when compared with the policy of modern European courts! Illustrious man, deriving honors from the splendor of his situation, than from the dignity of his mind, before whom all borrowed greatness sinks into insignificance, and all the princes and potentates of Europe (excepting the members of our own royal family) become little and contemptible! He has had no occasion to have recourse to any tricks of policy or arts of alarm; his authority has been sufficiently supported by the same means by which it was acquired, and his conduct has uniformly been characterized by wisdom, moderation, and firmness. He, though feeling gratitude to France, did not chuse to give up the system of neutrality. Having once laid down that line of conduct, which both gratitude and policy pointed out as the most proper to be pursued, not all the insults or provocations of the French minister Genet could at all put him out of his way or bend him from his purpose.—Entrusted with the care of the welfare of a great people, he did not allow the misconduct of another, with respect to himself, for one moment to interrupt the duty which he owed to them or withdraw his attention from their interests. The people over whom he presided, he knew to be acquainted with their rights and duties; he trusted to their own good sense to defeat the effects of those arts which might be employed to inflame or mislead their minds, and was sensible that a government could be in no danger, while it retained the confidence and attachment of its subjects, attachment, in this instance, not blindly adopted, confidence not implicitly given, but arising from the conviction of its excellence, and the experience of its blessings. I cannot indeed, help admiring the wisdom and the fortune of this great man, not that by the term fortune, I mean in the smallest degree to derogate from his merit: but notwithstanding his extraordinary talents and exalted integrity, it must be considered as singularly fortunate, that he should have experienced a lot, which so seldom falls to the portion of humanity and have passed through such a variety of scenes, without stain and without reproach. It must indeed create astonishment, that placed in circumstances so critical, and filling for a series of time a station so conspicuous, his character should never once have been called in question; that he should, in no one instance, have been accused either of improper insolence, or of mean submission in his transactions with foreign nations. It has been reserved for him to run the race of glory, without experiencing the smallest interruption to the brilliancy of his career. The breath of censure has not dared to impeach the purity of his conduct, nor the eye of envy to raise its malignant glance to the elevation of his virtues. Such has been the transcendent merit and the unparalleled fate of this illustrious man! Happy Americans! while the whirlwind flies over one quarter of the globe, and spreads every where desolation, you remain protected from its baneful effects by your own virtues, and the wisdom of your government. Separated from Europe by an immense ocean, you feel not the effects of those prejudices or passions, which convert the boasted seats of civilization into scenes of horror and bloodshed. You profit by the folly and madness of the contending nations, and afford, in your more congenial clime, an asylum to those blessings and virtues which they wantonly contemn, or wickedly exclude from their bosom! cultivating the arts of peace under the influence of freedom, you advance by rapid strides to opulence and distinction, and if by any accident you should be compelled to take part in the present unhappy contest, if you should find it necessary to avenge insult or repel injury, the world will bear witness to the equity of your sentiments, and the moderation of your views; and the success of your arms will be no doubt proportionate to the justice of your cause."

MR. SHERIDAN.

"The noble Lord (Mornington) next retails to us the conduct of citizen Genet, the emissary of France to the United States of America?—Here, again, I give the noble lord his facts; I admit every thing, as he states it, with respect to citizen Genet; I agree in condemning the impolitic outrage he perpetrated against the government of America.—I reprobate the indecent insults he offered to President Washington. I disapprove of his erection of Jacobin clubs in that country, his establishing consular tribunals for the judgment of prizes, &c. &c. But why has the noble lord overlooked the event of all these heinous and repeated provocations; America remains neutral, prosperous, and at peace!—America, with a wisdom, prudence and magnanimity, which we have disdained, thrives at this moment in a state of envied tranquility, and is hourly clearing the paths to unbounded opulence; America has monopolized the commerce and the advantages which we have abandoned. Oh turn your eyes to her, view her situation, her happiness, her content; observe her trade, and her manufactures adding daily to her general credit, to her private enjoyments, and to her public resources; her name and government rising above the nations of Europe with a simple but com-

* Mr. Fox undoubtedly meant, "by men of integrity, and sense, capable of truly estimating his conduct."

manding dignity, that wins at once the respect, the confidence and the affection of the world. And is America degraded by this conduct, and by this condition? Has Washington debased himself by this temper and moderation? Has he sunk his character, and made himself contemptible in the eyes of the high spirited statesmen of Europe? Will the noble lord attempt to prove this, or will he abandon his instance and his argument? The conduct of the French, in sending such a missionary as Genet to America, is bro't by him as the strongest proof of the enmity of the French to the peace and existing governments of all nations, and of the necessity of all nations uniting against them, and the behavior of Genet himself is stated as an outrage too gross for human patience to submit to; and yet the selfish American congress, confiding in the good sense of their fellow-citizens, conscious of never having betrayed their trust, and looking only to the interests of the people they represented, found no cause for war or quarrel in the novelty or madness of French principles, and the mean Washington felt no personal resentment at insults which did not provoke, because they could not degrade him. Such has been the event of two great nations viewing the same circumstances in a different temper and with different sensations: both had been equally insulted by this new and presumptuous republic; in the bosoms of both, attempts had been equally made to spread the doctrines of that republic; both were equally interested in the preservation of the principles of civil order and regular government; yet, owing to the different councils that directed these two nations, the Americans are at this moment the undimmed, ungraded and unembarrassed spectators of the savage broils of Europe, while we are engaged in a struggle, as we have been this day told by our ministers, not for our glory and prosperity, but for our actual existence as a nation."

THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE.

"Our next point, my lords, is to look at our conduct to neutral powers." The Marquis here praised the answer of M. de Bernstoff, minister of Denmark, as one of the finest essays on the rights of independent states that he ever saw: he recommended it to students in politics as a lesson; and he spoke with equal, if not higher praise, of the wisdom, moderation and temper displayed by the canton of Berne: "if all the world were inundated with folly, wisdom would retire and take shelter in the canton of Berne: But no power on earth, the canton of Berne itself, could display more true wisdom, more dignified moderation, than had Mr. Washington and the government of America. He had displayed, shall I say (says he) the grandeur of a monarch; he displayed all the virtues, all the wisdom of an honest, and an enlightened man; he disdained to follow the example of those, who not merely act upon the popular cry, but who raise a cry in order that they may act upon it; he opposed himself to the madness of the moment, and secured to the people of America the blessings of peace, in spite of themselves: What is the consequence? Reflection has proved to them the wisdom of their government, which has collected strength and stability by the measure."

NEW THEATRE.

Towards the Encrease of the Funds for the support of
The Philadelphia Dispensary,
Established for the Relief of Sick Persons in indigent Circumstances; and of
The Sunday Schools.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 27,

Will be presented,
A COMEDY, called

Every one has his Fault.

Lord Norland, Mr. Whitlock,
Sir Robert Ramble, Mr. Wignell,
Mr. Solus, Mr. Morris,
Mr. Harmony, Mr. Bates,
Captain Irwin, Mr. Moreton,
Mr. Placid, Mr. Green,
Hammond, Mr. Warrall, jun.
Porter, Mr. Warrall,
Edward, Mrs. Marshall,
Lady Eleanor Irwin, Mrs. Whitlock,
Mrs. Placid, Mrs. Shaw,
Miss Spinster, Mrs. Bates,
Miss Wooburn, Mrs. Morris.

End of the Comedy, a Dance, (composed by Mr. Francis) called

The Irish Vagary.

With an Irish Medley Overture, composed by Mr. Reinagle.

By Messrs. Lege, Warrall, jun. T. Warrall, Darley, jun. Mitchell, Morgan and Francis.

Mrs. De Marque, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Doctor, Mrs. Lege, Miss Oldfield, Miss Rowson, Miss Rowson, Miss Willemis and Miss Milbourne.

In the course of the Dance will be introduced
A LILT, by Mr. Francis and Mrs. De Marque.

To which will be added,

A MUSICAL FARCE, called

The R O M P.

Watty Cockney, Mr. Francis,
Barnacle, Mr. Blissett,
Old Cockney, Mr. Warrall,
Captain Slightly, Mr. Marshall,
Priscilla Tomboy, Mrs. Marshall,
Penelope, Miss Willemis,
Madame Le Blond, Mrs. Harvey.

* On Friday, a celebrated Comedy, (never performed here) called THE DESERTED DAUGHTER, with Entertainments.

Mr. Moreton's Night will be on Monday next.

The Public are respectfully informed, that the Doors of the Theatre will open at half an hour after FIVE, and the Curtain rise precisely at half past SIX o'clock, for the remainder of the Season.

BOX, One Dollar—PIT, Three-fourths of a Dollar—and GALLERY, Half a Dollar.

TICKETS to be had at H. and P. RICE's Book-Store, No. 50, Market-Street; and at the Office adjoining the Theatre.

Places for the Boxes to be taken of Mr. WELLS, at the Front of the Theatre.

No money or tickets to be returned; nor any person, on any account whatsoever, admitted behind the scenes.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send their servants to keep places a quarter before five o'clock, and order them as soon as the company is seated, to withdraw as they cannot, on any account, be permitted to remain.

VVAT RESPUBLICA.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, April 25.

Mr. Tracey of the committee of claims made a report upon the petition of Winthrop Sargent, Secretary of the North Western Territory, for his additional services as Governor. The report, which was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole on Wednesday, recommended that 875 dollars should be allowed him.

The Speaker informed the house he had received a letter from the Governor of the North Western Territory, inclosing two petitions which he requested as that territory had at present no representative in the house, the Speaker would present. They were accordingly read. One related to lots of land which the petitioners had been promised and which they had not received; the other prayed for permission to import slaves into that country from other states so as not to increase the number. They were referred to different committees.

The following petitions were presented in favor of the B. it treaty, viz. by Mr. Livingston 17 petitions, signed in the whole by 3286 citizens of New-York; by Mr. Muhlenberg, from Blockley Township, Philadelphia county, 1 signed by 87 persons; by Mr. Isaac Smith 4 petitions signed by 230 citizens from New-Jersey, and afterwards 2 others, one of which was signed by 70, the other not certain; one by Mr. Hartley from 29 merchants of Philadelphia by Mr. Kittera from Pennsylvania, signed by 123 names; 2 by Mr. Sitgreaves, from the same state, signed by 242 persons; one by Mr. Richards and 3 by Mr. Thomas, all from the same state; 1 by Mr. Gallatin, from the state of Delaware signed by 40; one by Mr. Goodhue from the same state signed by 67; and 2 by Mr. Brent from Alexandria.

Mr. Gallatin presented a petition from state of Delaware, against the treaty, signed by 91 persons; and Mr. S. Smith a petition signed by the chairman and clerk of a society of manufacturers and mechanics at Baltimore, consisting (as Mr. Smith informed the house) of about 400 respectable persons praying that house would use its own discretion with respect to the treaties before them, uninfluenced by any other consideration than the public good.

This petition caused considerable debate. Messrs. Ames, Thatcher, and Sitgreaves, opposed its being received, as it was from an unincorporated society, as it purported to be the petition of a number of men, and was only signed by two, and that even these two, as they had signed the petition in an official character, might not approve of its contents. Its reception was supported by Messrs. S. Smith, Macon, Findley, Gallatin, Hillhouse, Madison and Kitchell, as a practice not uncommon in that house (the societies for the abolition of slavery and the society of Quakers were mentioned as instances) that they had frequently received petitions of societies signed by their chairman and secretary, which, if they were incorporated, were not incorporated for that purpose. It was referred.

The Inhabitants of Cincinnati, (W. T.) complained by petition of the grievance experienced by an holding of courts by Judge Turner different from those heretofore held. Their complaint was referred to a select committee.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union; when the resolution for carrying into effect the British treaty being under consideration, Mrs. Henderson and Mr. Harper spoke in favor of it. At the conclusion of Mr. Harper's speech, there was a divided cry of "committee rise" and "the question"; when the sense of the committee being taken it was in favor of rising, there being 50 votes for it, which was a majority of the members in the house.

From the New-York Gazette, &c.

No. 1.

To the PEOPLE of the UNITED STATES.

When the intrigues of unprincipled men have arrived at a point which leaves no possible doubt of their ultimate object or tendency; and when that object, or its necessary tendency is evidently the subversion of order and government—And when also, by an infinity of deception, and even under the sacred mantle of patriotism, they have so far succeeded in their pursuits as to have rendered many honest men, accomplices to their guilt; it is then time that all those who have something to lose by the miseries, and vicissitudes of a revolutionary state, should openly come out, and crush, by the mighty weight of truth and a decided conduct, the Catalines who are prepared at all hazards to involve in common ruin, the best of political institutions, and the happiest nation in the world.

It is time that Americans, who have, with immense labor and great deliberation, established a social compact, should learn whether it can be supported by the great mass of wisdom, virtue and property they possess—of whether it may be degraded or destroyed by a few unthinking misled mobils, and the false arts of shameless demagogues.

Fellow citizens, once for all understand, that whatever I have written, or may hereafter observe with any degree of asperity, respecting the enemies of this country, is to be applied only to a comparatively small number, who have incessantly, for a series of years, in various shapes, endeavored to shake the fair fabric of American freedom and happiness.

THE PEOPLE, as I have often remarked, are generally virtuous in their motives—but the greater part, from the nature of their occupations, and want of information, are unfortunately too liable to receive impressions, from a set of men, to be found in every society, who to answer their private interests, or to gratify their pride and ambition, or to acquire some degree of consequence with the populace, or perhaps from all these combined, stoop to little arts and practices, which men of honest views and manly spirits, discountenance and despise.

Being myself one of the people—having a family which must participate in the common fate of our country, be it for better or worse—having no office, nor desiring any, but blessed at present with property enough to render me regardless of the frowns and unambitious of the smiles of any man or set of

men, and what is more, having participated in the arduous contest which made us independent, I am determined, so long as freedom of discussion is tolerated, in an open and plain way, as heretofore, to declare my sentiments both as to men and measures, whenever they appear disposed or calculated to affect materially those rights, which by our happy constitution are secured to all the citizens.

In the course of the strictures which will follow, it may be that the feelings of individuals may be somewhat excited. In a certain sense, it is to me, will be an unpleasant task. But the artifices of a few corrupt, and aspiring men, have been too successfully exercised upon the credulous, and uninformed class of the community.

THE PEOPLE have been too long deceived—A mistaken confidence, and unaccountable apathy in the friends to peace and good order, have given a sanction to licentiousness—Whilst they have been asleep, the demons of discord, have been busily, and too successfully employed—the truth must be told.

WM. WILLCOCKS.

From the N. Y. Minerua.

Mr. Edward Livingston,

Sir,

IN the path of life we meet with some occurrences which are so unexpected and so far beyond the reach of all calculation, that expectation is surprised and patience herself is fretted. In this class your late proposition may be ranked, viz. "that the United States should pay the merchants the amount of their losses by British Spoiliations. Have the United States been underwriters? have they received any premium of insurance? I have heard of none. When the merchant by reason of the war, made a profit of 50 to 100 per cent, he gave no share of that profit to the United States; why are they to suffer when he chances to lose? Is one party to have all the gain and the other to endure all the losses? This would be a new species of commerce. It is certain that some vessels have been properly taken, for they were engaged in a commerce not countenanced by the law of nations; for the sake of large freights they have loaded with French property. And it is believed that some captains have been bribed by the masters of privateers to sacrifice their owners. These very men have been most noisy about the tyranny of deprivations. Have not the merchants in other nations usually been left to the decisions of the courts of admiralty? are we to suppose that your late motion is intended as a lure to induce the high court of admiralty in England not to reverse any decrees of condemnation in the inferior courts? Why should they reverse decrees and take money from their own subjects, since the American merchant may have his remedy at home?

Is not this curious motion rather to be considered as a step to prevent clamor among the merchants against the non appropriation business? are five millions of dollars to be paid for hull money? It seems you take for granted that your late opposition will prevent the British courts from doing justice to the merchants. Would it not be proper to think of other appropriations? The detention of the western posts has cost us at least one million of dollars per annum; this detention must be continued and it will hardly cost us less for the future.—Five millions to be paid on the old account and five millions probably to be contracted for account of new captures and one million per annum to be expended for western defence. The treaty must be a devil indeed if we ought to pay so much to be relieved from it. The public have looked on with some patience, while members of Congress have been occupied near six weeks at the expence of 800 dol. per day in making speeches preparatory to the new election, and they may speak all summer if they can abide the heat, but they should chuse another subject, for 26 millions of dollars ought not to be expended merely for the sake of raising a few individuals upon the slits of opposition. If your fellow labourers are right in their opposition to the treaty they should not offer bribes; if they have been wrong, the sooner they come about the better.

VERITAS.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

LONDON, March 11.

A person who was lately visiting the Museum of Mr. Wallis, the celebrated gunsmith, at Hull, happened to take hold of a very curious fowling piece, and fixed his attention so particularly upon it, that Mr. Wallis, not much liking the appearance of the man, civilly requested him to replace the gun where he had found it: the man replied, "the gun was not charged, and therefore there was no danger of its going off." "True," replied Mr. W. "but I had a fowling-piece of the same kind stolen the other day, so that you see it may go off, tho' it is not charged."

March 16.

Yesterday arrived at Falmouth the Prince's Royal packet, Capt. Skinner, in 39 days from Tortola. Captain Skinner brings the agreeable intelligence, that his Majesty's ships, the Majestic and Matilda, with several sail of transports, were arrived at Martinique; and it was reported that in all between 2 and 3000 troops of the armament of admiral Christian, had arrived at the place of their destination; so that there are now about 6000 men fit for service in the islands, a force which, it is believed, will at least keep the enemy at bay.

It will be seen, by our report of the proceedings in the House of Commons last night, that the bill for the abolition of the slave trade has been lost by a majority of four. The surprise and consternation which pervaded the House on the occasion, exceeded any thing of the kind we ever before witnessed. To Mr. Wilberforce's complacency, in postponing this question from day to day, for the accommodation of Mr. Dundas, is to be attributed the fate which has thus befallen it.

SHERNESS, March 8.

At 9 o'clock this morning the signal for execution was made on board the Defiance man of war, by firing a gun, and hoisting a yellow flag at the foretopgallant mast head: a Lieutenant, in a boat