

Kellerman who so long kept himself in command in despite of a formal decree (as did Polverel and Santhonax at St. Domingo) can no longer hope to save himself, since the attempt in which he failed. With a design to get in favor with the Jacobins he wrote them a letter, full of his devotion to their will, wherein he demanded of them the title of *General of the Jacobins*, but this meanness did not succeed, and the Jacobins crazed him from the list of their members.

Another general, some time since deposed, and who had the happiness of being forgotten, viz. Luckner, has had the foolishness to recall his existence, by reclaiming some pension. He was soon after arrested in the environs of Metz and conducted to Paris.

Congress of the United States.

House of Representatives.

January 30.

In committee of the whole on Mr. Madison's resolutions.

Speech of Mr. Madison.

[CONTINUED.]

HE then went into a review of the actual state of our commerce, particularly in relation to Great Britain; and of the several injuries of another sort, which that nation had superadded to her commercial restrictions.

He repeated what he had formerly maintained, that there was more of reciprocity in the footing of commerce between Great Britain and other countries, and between other countries and the United States. To prove the first point he remarked that in some instances Great Britain had treaties with other countries which defined and stipulated reciprocal privileges; in other instances, her restrictions were counter-vailed by laws imposing restrictions on her. To prove the second point, he remarked that no other nation with which the United States carried on commerce, had a navigation act similar to that of Great Britain.

With respect to the intercourse between the United States and Great Britain, there was, he insisted, a want of reciprocity throughout, that must strike the most superficial observer.

In the article of navigation this had been sufficiently pointed out, and being admitted on all sides, need not be repeated.

In the trade between the two countries, our best staples, wheat and flour, fish and oil, & salted provisions, which amount to considerably more than one third of our exports, were shut out of her markets; whilst all her staples, her woollens, her cottons, her manufactures of the metals, of leather, and of silk, were admitted on moderate duties, and enjoyed in a manner a monopoly of our market.

In the articles of superfluity mutually admitted, there was nothing to compensate the inequality in other cases. Our tobacco paid a tax of 4 or 500 per cent. our rice 53 or 60 per cent. and our manufactures of every sort would not be admitted if we were ever so able to fend them. On the other hand, her superfluities were received under duties, which in general did not exceed from seven and an half to fifteen per cent.

In the West India trade, besides the exclusion of our vessels, whilst her own were left free, there were a number of our productions which were not admitted into the market there, whilst our laws refused nothing that was brought to the market here.

He next turned his attention to the injuries and losses we suffered in other respects.

As he had not possessed himself of the evidence, he should, he said, leave it to those who had, to shew how far the Indians were or were not spurred on to war against us, by the agents or partisans of Great Britain. It was a sufficient ground of complaint, that the posts were wrongfully detained; that the detention had a baneful influence on the sentiments and conduct of the Indians; and that the supplies for their warfare, were derived from a trade, authorized by the British government, and protected by the posts which of right were ours, and ought to be used for our defence.

He combined this proceeding of Great Britain, with the lawless seizure of our vessels under her instructions of the 8th of June last, observing, that whilst on one side she violated the laws of nations,

by carrying on a trade in contraband articles with those at war with us; she was on another side, violating the laws of nations, by intercepting our trade with those at war with her, in articles not contraband.

The Indian war he observed, cost us annually a sum, exceeding by one million, the sum that would probably be sufficient for the defence of our frontier, if the posts were in our hands. The fur trade depending on the posts might, he thought, be fairly valued at two hundred thousand dollars more.

The Algerine depredations appeared to have proceeded from the steps taken in pursuance of the views of the British government. If they were not immediately pointed against us, it must have been known that our trade would be the victim. The evil therefore may at least be charged to an unfriendly disregard of our interests, if not a positive hostility to them. The pecuniary amount of this evil, cannot be rated at less than the expence of the armament proposed as a remedy. This is stated at 600,000 dollars for the outfit; and he did not expect that the annual expence would average much less; to which may be added, at a very low computation, for insurance remaining after the armament, 200,000 dollars.

The spoliations committed on our neutral commerce by Great Britain, must be of considerable, though very uncertain amount; and the consequential detriment to our trade in general from these interruptions and dangers, of a very great, though equally uncertain amount.

In order to bring both within a safe estimate, he said he would state the former at the limited sum of 150,000 dollars, and the latter at no more than 400,000 dollars.

In addition to the foregoing estimates, he said there was another item, which, though of a different character, fell under a comprehensive view of our situation; and being reducible to an amount tolerably definite, ought to find a place here. He referred to the statement before quoted from a report of the Secretary of state which shewed that the loss to the United States from a dependence on British bottoms for the carriage of their produce was no less annually, in time of war than 3,250,000 dollars, and in war and peace averaged, no less than 1,392,857 dollars. Allowing about one third of this carriage for the reasonable share of Great Britain (and for reasons formerly derived from the character of our exports this was a full share) the annual loss from the dependence might be called about one million of dollars.

These calculations he recapitulated thus:

	Dollars.
Indian war	1,000,000
Furr trade	200,000
Algerine depredations	600,000
Insurance not reduced by the naval armament	200,000
British spoliations	150,000
Consequential detriment to our trade	400,000
Dependence on British bottoms	1,000,000
Total	3,550,000

From this view of things, it was impossible to deny, that however prosperous the United States might be in some respects, they were in others laboring under violations of their rights and interests, which demanded the serious attention of the Legislature. Besides the unreciprocal footing of their commerce, and the indignities offered them, it was seen that they were burdened with an enormous extra expence, and involved in unjust losses, amounting to more than three and a half millions of dollars in a year; a tax nearly equal to the heavy one they had been obliged to impose on themselves.

Having taken this view of our situation, he proceeded to consider how far a remedy was comprised in the resolutions before the committee, by tracing the probable operation of them, if passed into a law. [In this stage of his observations, the hour of adjournment being nearly arrived, he sat down, with an intimation that the subject would be renewed.]

(Speech to be continued.)

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per cents,	17	
3 ditto,	9	
Deferred,	9	
U. S. Bank,	7	per cent. adv.
Pennsylvania do.	6	ditto ditto.

LAW OF THE UNION.

THIRD CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday the second of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

An ACT in alteration of the Act establishing a Mint and regulating the Coins of the United States.

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing this act, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the Mint, to receive and give receipts for all metals which may lawfully be brought to the mint to be coined; and for the purpose of ascertaining their respective qualities, shall deliver from every parcel so received, a sufficient number of grains to the Assayer, who shall assay all such of them as may require it. And the said Treasurer shall from time to time deliver the said metals to the Chief Coiner to be coined in such quantities as the Director of the Mint may prescribe.

Sec. 2. **A**ND be it further enacted, That the Assayer and Chief Coiner of the Mint, previous to entering upon the execution of their respective offices, shall each become bound to the United States of America, with one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the said Assayer in the sum of one thousand dollars, and the said Chief Coiner in the sum of five thousand dollars, with condition for the faithful and diligent performance of the duties of his office.

Sec. 3. **A**ND be it further enacted, That so much of the act, entitled "An act establishing a Mint and regulating the Coins of the United States," as comes within the purview of this act, be and the same is hereby repealed.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Approved March the }
third, 1794.

G^o. WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State,
EDM. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of State.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

THE danger of our being drawn into the war, has not passed over. The cloud is still black, and agitated with the struggles of an imprisoned whirlwind. It may, in spite of all the efforts we can make to shun it, burst upon our unprotected heads. God forbid! War would set us afloat once more—it would sweep away, like a torrent, all that ten years of peace have gathered; yet, dreadful as it would be, perhaps we shall be compelled to face it. Appearances are to the last degree threatening. The sober citizens, the true patriots who love their country best when they tremble for its safety, should now take their post.

The extreme danger to our peace is obvious. What shall be done? Nothing rash—nothing that will bring us a step nearer to a war—nothing that will aggravate the danger without affording us any aid to resist it—no angry measures to indulge our own resentments, and to exasperate those of any foreign nation. Court peace—maintain it as long as it can be maintained. Even when it shall be seen that it must be finally lost, defer war to the last, because we may profit by such a delay to prepare for war—we may be gaining strength, while the nations of Europe are wasting their resources and their rage. The chance of events is thus also on our side. Time hurries on changes of the most unexpected kind, and some of them may favor our desire for peace, or our measures for a just defence. The combinations of nations may break to pieces, and we may be able then to take high ground for peace or war. Never was there more need of prudence. It is a crisis which rashness and intemperate passions may turn to our ruin.

SENEC.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

Mr. FENNO,
By publishing the following, you will oblige a constant reader.

A CAUTION.

THE gentleman (if I may be allowed to call him so) who urged a sailor that sat in the front of the gallery in the Play-house last evening, to insult a Lady who sat in one of the side-boxes, had better desist from such practices in future—otherwise his name shall appear in full length.

Also, some others, who gave snuff for the purpose of having it thrown down into the Pit. Such practices (if repeated) will meet with the resentment due to their merits, and the names of the party will be held up to public view.

A Friend to good Order.

March 6, 1794.

From the Poughkeepsie Journal.

To the Democratic Societies of Kentucky, Philadelphia and New-York.

I TOO belong to a Society, the history of which is this. In the year 1775, when real dangers were at our doors, the free people of North-America formed a society, the acting committee of which, was called the *Continental Congress*; it did its duty; it was patriotically supported, and finished its destination gloriously.

In the year 1788, it was deemed expedient to new model the society; and it now consists, of a general, or national committee, and fifteen subordinate ones. Neither the one or the other, have as yet betrayed their trusts; but vigilantly and and properly, pursue measures, which have secured to the people of this country, a degree of felicity beyond what often falls to the lot of humanity. The officers in the several departments are men, and as such, may sometimes be mistaken.—As yet, no alarming marks of corruption have been found: but should unwarrantable ambition, or speculation, be discovered, either in the primary committee, or in the smallest department in the remotest corner of the nation: there is a spirit in the four millions which would instantly detect and punish the transgressor. We want no clubs, or chimney corner combinations, to stand sentinels for us. Each American is in himself a fortress and watchman; and ill betides the foe that doubts it.

It is really amusing, to hear little obscure spots of people, utterly unknown by the law, talk of crimes and punishments; apeing the Jacobins of France, with whom, suspicion is proof; and trial, conviction and death. If your finances are not too puny, I would advise you to import a complete guillotine, with cords for pinioning, and a basket to receive the heads. But if this cannot be effected, apply to the mother Society of Paris, and they will undoubtedly with infinite satisfaction, furnish you with a model, and ample directions how to use that commodious state machine. They will tell you perhaps, that beheading Federalists is the present reigning fashion in France; and that it is too delightful a recreation, not to be universally enjoyed.

ORDER.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

Mr. FENNO,

The "OBSERVER" in your paper of last evening, gives a whimsical account of the remarks made by a gentleman to a lady on the performers in the *Jealous Wife*, in which the vanity and prejudice of some Europeans and travellers are well pictured. This person whose ignorant criticisms the Observer so justly exposes, is far from being the only one in this City who holds the same language.

There are many persons who have been in Europe or are natives of it, whose ridiculous desire to be thought to know and have seen more than others, induces them to depreciate every thing on this side of the Atlantic. They will tell you with a wonderful degree of discernment, that this country is incapable of producing a finished or even a tolerable good Actor; and that such as are brought here from London are the mere outcasts of the Companies there—nothing more than candle-snuffers and stage-sweepers—(this expression, I have very lately heard used more than once.) I pretend not to a critical discernment in these matters, nor by any means to be a perfect judge of Theatrical abilities—yet I will hazard an observa-