

States, by Mr. Dandridge, his Secretary :  
United States, 18th March 1794.  
Gentlemen of the Senate, and of  
House of Representatives,  
THE Minister Plenipotentiary of the  
French Republic having requested an ad-  
vance of money; I transmit to Congress  
certain documents relative to that subject.  
G. WASHINGTON.

The message and papers were read.  
Ordered, That that they lie for con-  
sideration.

"The resolution sent from the House  
of Representatives for concurrence, au-  
thorizing the President of the United  
States, to employ, as dispatch boats, such  
of the revenue cutters as the public ex-  
igencies may require," was read.

Resolved, That the Senate concur  
therein.

Ordered, That the Secretary acquaint  
the House of Representatives with the  
concurrence.

The bill, sent from the House of Re-  
presentatives for concurrence, entitled "an  
act to provide for the erecting and re-  
pairing of arsenals and magazines, and  
for other purposes," was read the first  
time.

Ordered, That this bill pass to the se-  
cond reading.

Mr. Vining reported from the commit-  
tee on enrolled bills, that they had this  
day laid the following enrolled bills be-  
fore the President of the United States;  
The bill, entitled "An act authorizing a  
loan of one million of dollars;" The bill,  
entitled "An act making further provi-  
sion for the expenses attending the inter-  
course of the United States with foreign  
nations; and further to continue in force  
the act, entitled "An act providing the  
means of intercourse between the United  
States and foreign nations," and the bill,  
entitled "An act to provide for the de-  
fence of certain ports and harbours in the  
United States."

The Senate resumed the second reading  
of the bill, sent from the House of Re-  
presentatives for concurrence, entitled "an  
act to prohibit the carrying on the slave  
trade from the United States to any for-  
eign place or country."

Ordered, That this bill pass to the  
third reading.

On motion,  
Ordered, That the Secretary of the  
Senate pay out of the contingent money,  
to John Dunlap, two hundred and thirty  
seven dollars, being the amount of his ac-  
count for Printing the Journals of the Se-  
nate, during the two last sessions of Con-  
gress.

The Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock  
to-morrow morning.

## CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.  
Wednesday, January 29.

The SPEECH of Mr. SMITH, of South-  
Carolina, in reply to Mr. MADISON, on  
the subject of the Commercial Regulations.

[CONTINUED]

We receive from Britain; said the gen-  
tleman, whatever she pleased to send us,  
while she refused our principal staple.

Mr. Smith denied both these positions;  
they were not founded in any sense.

1. The staple alluded to was flour and  
grain. This the regulations of Britain  
excluded from her home markets, except  
in cases of extraordinary demand, but in  
her West-India markets the staple was free,  
so that the assertion was much too gen-  
eral. Our flour and grain were admitted  
in those of her markets where perhaps it  
most interested us that they should be,  
where the demand was constant; they  
were subject to impediments in those of  
her markets, where the demand would,  
from the nature of things, be only occa-  
sional; while France, on the contrary, by  
her permanent system, received this arti-  
cle only in her home markets, where there  
could be no demand for it in ordinary  
times, and excluded it from her West-India  
markets, where there would be a con-  
stant demand.

2. It was not true that we received in-  
discriminately the manufactures of Bri-  
tain. We endeavor to exclude in the  
same sense, that she excludes our flour &  
grain (viz by prohibitory duties) all such  
of them as we think ourselves able to sup-  
ply ourselves with, for instance, candles,  
cheese, soaps, nails and spikes, steel, ca-  
bles and cordage, boots and shoes, and  
indeed the manufactures of leather gene-

rally, beer and porter, and many other  
articles.

The gentleman was astonished at the  
vast prevalence of British manufactures in  
the United States. But there was no  
ground for astonishment to those who at-  
tended to facts. The true and natural  
reason was, because Britain furnished bet-  
ter as to quality and price than any other  
country, most of the more solid and use-  
ful kinds of manufacture and those of the  
most extensive consumption; generally  
speaking, she was rivalled elsewhere only  
in luxuries and fripperies. Mr. Smith  
said, if the gentleman had been astonished,  
he had been no less so, at the idea of ex-  
cluding British luxuries for French manu-  
factures; from the best information he  
had obtained, the most solid and useful  
articles came from Britain, the frivolous,  
luxurious and unnecessary ones from  
France: He had procured from a mer-  
chant trading with France, a copy of an  
order for a French cargo, such as is usual-  
ly sent, and it supported him in his asser-  
tion. Mr. Smith read the order, which  
consisted of, fans, cambrics, lawns, lute-  
strings, modes and fattins, silk stockings,  
shoes, shoe-patterns and slippers, walking-  
cane, watches, feathers and flowers,  
gloves, laces and edgings, ribbons, tiffa-  
ny, crape, hair powder, human hair for  
braids, combs, essences, perfumery, sweet-  
meats, mirrors, made up millenary, gold  
and silver thread and spangles, gold and  
silver cord, ornamented fancy time pieces,  
silk velvets, umbrellas, &c. These were  
the substitutes for the manufactures of iron,  
wool, cotton and leather, which the gen-  
tleman wished to exclude, by the duties  
contemplated in his propositions.

The balance of trade was said to be a-  
gainst us in our trade with Britain, and  
in our favor with other nations. Mr.  
Smith said, the ideas advanced as to this  
point were of the last century, and were  
now exploded by all enlightened politici-  
ans. The only sense in which the questi-  
on could be interesting to us, respected  
the balance of our whole trade with all  
the world, not with a particular country.  
It was immaterial whether it was against  
us in this country or in our favor with  
that, the enquiry should be, how it stood  
upon the whole; and for it to stand well  
upon the whole, the best expedient, as it  
regarded our internal commerce was, to  
get what we want, where it could be ob-  
tained cheapest and best, and to have as  
great a choice of markets as possible for  
what we have to sell, by which means we  
secure the best price.—Measures tending  
to change this course of things were the  
best that could be devised to render the ag-  
gregate balance disadvantageous to this coun-  
try.

Mr. Smith illustrated his positions by  
the following statement: Suppose the  
whole amount of our imports to be as 200,  
Britain furnishing 150, France, 50;  
Suppose our exports also equal to 200,  
Britain taking 150, France, 50; here  
the balance of our whole trade, according  
to the rule adopted, would be equal.  
Suppose Britain furnished her manufac-  
tures 10 per cent cheaper than France, &  
that regulations were adopted, which  
should have the effect of equalizing our  
exports and imports to and from both  
countries; Britain in this case would fur-  
nish only one half of our imports, which  
would cost us the same as before, but  
France would have to furnish us with an  
additional quantity equal to what cost in  
Britain formerly 50, but as commodities  
with her by the supposition, are 10 per  
cent. dearer, the same supply would now  
cost 55; our account of imports and ex-  
ports would then stand thus:

IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
From Britain	100
From France former supply	50
Additional supply of 50 trans- ported from Britain, cost- ing 10 per cent. more.	To Britain 100 To France 100
	205
	200

Here it is evident the excess of imports  
to exports on the same scale of supply  
would be as five, so that what is called  
the balance of trade, before equal, would  
now be turned against us in the proporti-  
on of five.

Thus the notable plan for giving us a  
more favorable balance of trade, would  
end in rendering it less favorable, by di-  
verting us from those sources where we  
can get supplied on the best terms, to  
others where we should be supplied on  
worse terms.

(Speech to be continued.)

## 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 authorizing a loan of one million  
of Dollars.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of  
Representatives of the United States of  
America, in Congress assembled, That the  
President of the United States be, and he  
hereby is authorized and empowered to bor-  
row, on the credit of the United States, if  
in his opinion, the public service shall require  
it, a sum not exceeding one million of dol-  
lars, at an interest not exceeding five per  
centum per annum, reimbursable at the plea-  
sure of the United States, to be applied to  
such public purposes, as are authorized by  
law, and to be repaid out of the duties on  
imports and tonnage to the end of the pre-  
sent year: AND that it shall be lawful for  
the bank of the United States, and the said  
bank hereby is authorized and empowered to  
make the loan aforesaid.

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  
twentieth, 1794.

G. WASHINGTON, President of the  
United States.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of  
Representatives of the United States of  
America, in Congress assembled, That an  
Embargo be laid on all ships and vessels  
in the ports of the United States, whether al-  
ready cleared out or not, bound to any for-  
eign port or place, for the term of thirty  
days; and that no clearances be furnished,  
during that time, to any ship or vessel bound  
to such foreign port or place, except ships or  
vessels, under the immediate directions of  
the President of the United States; And  
that the President of the United States be  
authorized to give such instructions to the  
revenue officers of the United States, as shall  
appear best adapted for carrying the said re-  
solution into full effect.

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 twenty-sixth, 1794.  
Go: WASHINGTON,  
President of the United States.

BY THE  
PRESIDENT

OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

### A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have received infor-  
mation that certain persons in vio-  
lation of the laws, presumed under colour  
of a foreign authority to enlist citizens of  
the United States and others within the  
state of Kentucky, and have there assembled  
an armed force for the purpose of invading  
and plundering the territories of a nation  
at peace with the said United States:  
And whereas such unwarrantable mea-  
sures, being contrary to the laws of nations  
and to the duties incumbent on every ci-  
tizen of the United States, tend to disturb  
the tranquility of the same, and to involve  
them in the calamities of war: And where-  
as it is the duty of the Executive to take  
care that such criminal proceedings should  
be suppressed, the offenders brought to ju-  
stice, and all good citizens cautioned against  
measures likely to prove so pernicious to  
their country and themselves, should they  
be seduced into similar infractions of the  
laws;

I have therefore thought proper to issue  
this proclamation hereby solemnly warning  
every person not authorized by the laws, a-  
gainst enlisting any citizen or citizens of  
the United States, or levying troops, or  
assembling any persons within the United  
States for the purposes aforesaid, or pro-  
ceeding in any manner to the execution  
thereof, as they will answer the same at  
their peril: And I do also admonish and  
require all citizens to refrain from enlist-  
ing, enrolling or assembling themselves for  
such unlawful purposes and from being in  
any wise concerned, aiding or abetting  
therein, as they tender their own welfare,  
in as much as lawful means will be strik-  
ily put in execution for securing obedience

to the laws, and for punishing such dan-  
gerous and daring violations thereof.

I do moreover charge and require all  
courts magistrates and other officers, whom  
it may concern, according to their respec-  
tive duties, to exert the powers in them  
severally vested to prevent and suppress all  
such unlawful assemblies and proceedings  
and to bring to condign punishment those  
who may have been guilty thereof, as they  
regard the due authority of Government,  
and the peace and welfare of the United  
States.

In testimony whereof, I have  
caused the seal of the United  
States of America to be affixed  
to these presents, and signed the  
same with my hand. Done at  
the City of Philadelphia, the  
twenty fourth day of March,  
one thousand seven hundred  
and ninety four, and of the  
Independence of the United  
States of America, the eight-  
teenth.

Go: WASHINGTON,  
By the President.  
EDM: RANDOLPH,

## PHILADELPHIA,

MARCH 27.

The receipt at the New Theatre on Mon-  
day evening, for the benefit of the captives  
at Algiers from this port, was 1230 dollars;  
the clear profit probably about 900. The  
house was not as full as it might have been,  
many being kept away by the fear of too  
great a crowd. A very handsome occasional  
address was delivered by Mr. Wignell.—We  
shall endeavour to obtain a copy of it.

GEN. ADVERTISER.

AT a general meeting of the Citizens of  
the City of Philadelphia, the district of  
Southwark, and the Township of the  
Northern Liberties, held by adjournment  
at the City Hall on Saturday the 22d  
day of March, 1794.—The following  
Report of the form of a proper instru-  
ment to express the Public Thanks, for  
the services of the Committee of Health,  
and of the steps which it will be expedi-  
ent to pursue, in order to attain the  
objects recommended to the public at-  
tention, by that Benevolent Commit-  
tee, was taken into consideration, and  
the question being put on each proposi-  
tion the whole was unanimously adop-  
ted:—

At a meeting of the citizens of Phila-  
delphia, the Northern Liberties and dis-  
trict of Southwark, assembled on Satur-  
day the 15th March 1794, at the City  
Hall, for the purpose of taking into con-  
sideration the report of their committee,  
appointed to prepare an instrument expre-  
ssive of the most cordial grateful, and fra-  
ternal thanks of the citizens of Philadel-  
phia to their committee of health, for  
the important, hazardous, and successful  
services by them rendered, during the ca-  
lamity that lately afflicted the city and li-  
berties, the following form was unani-  
mously adopted and agreed to on this oc-  
casion.

WHEREAS it hath pleased the Su-  
PREME RULER AND GOVERNOR OF THE  
UNIVERSE, to permit, during the months  
of August, September and October last,  
a most dreadful visitation or epidemic ma-  
lady to afflict the city and liberties of Phi-  
ladelphia, in such manner that it is suppo-  
sed not less than 5000 of the inhabitants  
thereof have fallen victims to the same.

And whereas the following citizens of  
Philadelphia, as guardians of the poor—  
to wit:

James Wilson, and  
Jacob Jenkins, William Sanson.  
And the following persons as a com-  
mittee of health—to wit:  
Matthew Clarkson, James Witman,  
Stephen Girard, John Connelly,  
John Letchworth, Daniel Osley,  
John Haworth, Thomas Wistar,  
Thomas Deavery, Israel Israel,  
Henry Deforrest, James Sharfwood,  
J. D. Sergeant, Mathew Carey,  
Caleb Lowne, Samuel Bengel,  
Peter Helm, Andrew Adgate,  
James Kerr, and  
James Swain, Joseph Inskip.

And the following persons, members of  
the assistant committee of health, in the  
Northern Liberties and the district of  
Southwark—to wit:  
Wm. P. Spragues, Jacob Winemore,  
William Gregory, and  
Joseph Burns, Shubart Armitage.  
totally disregarded their own personal pre-