

men, taken by his Majesty's ship Alligator, off the Ile-au-Vache.

The above brig had captured and sent into Aux Cayes, the letter of marque Polly and Jane, belonging to this port.

The American Schooner Sally, from Gloucester, was sent in on Thursday evening, by his Majesty's ship Alligator. She was in company with the brig La Liberte, when taken.

Wednesday evening the sloop Mercury, Babb, returned from the Grand Caymanas which he left at noon the 21st instant. Capt. Babb informs, that the vessels unfortunately lost at that island are almost all beat to pieces; the produce saved amount to only about 50 hogheads of sugar, 150 puncheons of rum, 600 bags of pimento, 100 bags of cotton, much damaged; and some tons of wood.

NASSAU, (N. P.) April 11.

In consequence of the French privateers being permitted to carry their prizes into the Swedish Island of St. Bartholomew, we are informed, Sir John Jarvis hinted to the Governor, that he had heard of such things; and that when his business at Martinique, St. Lucia and Guadaloupe was accomplished, which promised to be soon, he would pay him a visit, and make inquiry into the reasons his excellency had for a conduct so hostile to the allied powers. Our intelligence adds, the hint was instantly taken; and, as atonement for past error, all French privateers in port were ordered to depart immediately, and entrance to them or their prizes in future forbid.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

In committee of the whole House when Mr. Clark's proposition for suspending the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain was under consideration, the following observations were made by Mr. J. Wadsworth:

The path to be pursued by this country Mr. Chairman, is, in my opinion, a plain one, if reason, and not passion be our guide. We have suffered injuries—our rights have been violated: It is our duty to seek reparation for the former, and to vindicate the latter. But war is a calamity of the extremest kind; it ought then only to be encountered in the last extremity; every thing possible should be attempted to avoid it—every thing should be avoided that will tend to encrease the chance of its existence.

The plainest facts demonstrate that our case is not out of the reach of a remedy, by negotiation. A revocation of the instructions of the 6th of November, and the explanations which have been given concerning them, afford an assurance that whatever may have been the disposition of the British government at one time, war with this country did not continue to be its purpose.

What is the inference from such a state of things—why plainly this—that we ought to make effectual preparations for the worst that may happen; that we ought to go to work in earnest, and with vigor, to put the country in a state of defence—in a posture for serious War; and in this position, we ought to make one more appeal to the justice, the good sense of Great Britain; but if the gentlemen will not allow me these expressions as applied to Great Britain, I will withdraw them, and say their interest. And if that fails, then, and not before, we ought to meet with decision and firmness, the only alternative—War.

In the mean time fir, we ought to do nothing that can prove an obstacle to the success of negotiation; we should not by any rash or intemperate measure make accommodation on the part of Great Britain impossible, without dishonor; we should not so act as to force her pride, to take side against her reason and her interest. If a war is to happen, unanimity among ourselves will be of infinite importance; if our course be such, as to render it manifest to all our citizens that we have done every thing in our power to avoid the evil; that we have availed ourselves of all the chances of preserving peace, that we have done nothing that could destroy a single one of them, then we shall secure unanimity; then may we rely, that every nerve of the country will be strained, every resource called forth to defend ourselves, and annoy the enemy; and here I trust I shall not be behind any man in exertion and perseverance: But if our course be such as to

leave a doubt, whether the war might not have been with greater prudence avoided; a suspicion that it may have been precipitated by violent and premature measures, adieu to unanimity.

The arrival of the calamity awakening men's minds to its magnitude, and substituting the operations of reason for those of passion, will substitute censure for applause; condemnation for approbation; the government will lose the confidence of the people as having been rash and inconsiderate.

Our efforts will be languid and feeble, our councils distracted and disjointed, and the least evil that can happen, will be an inglorious, and disadvantageous peace; what worse may be in the womb of time, God only knows.

I call on those who hear me to shun this course. I know the temper of the people I represent. I have every day communications that shew me their extreme disapprobation of any measure that can lessen the chance for peace. I therefore with the greatest confidence predict what will be their conduct on one, or on the other plan of procedure. I believe the temper of the citizens of the neighboring states is not materially different from that of the citizens of the state to which I belong. I presume it will not be understood that the citizens of the state I came from, are willing tamely to submit to be ruined by the ravages of Great Britain. No fir, they love peace, and will court it with warmth; but if war be unavoidable, they will not be behind their neighbors, they feel, and feel keenly the wrongs and injuries, and their resentments are strong.

I ask the warmest advocates for the proposed measure to form in their own minds a just estimate of the substantial value of unanimity, of the comparative faculties of the different parts of our country, for military exertions, they will not do ill to review the example of the last war.

For my part I am resolved whatever may be the current of the moment, to bear my testimony against all measures of a tendency to destroy the prospect of peace. I consider the one under consideration as such a measure, and mean to make my opposition to it.

Let those who are bold enough to court danger to the country, stand distinguished to their fellow citizens—from those who, tho' resolved to be prepared for war, and to meet it with fortitude when it is inevitable, at the same time are resolved not to precipitate so great an evil. I cheerfully concede to the former all the glory, they will have, all the responsibility of their enterprise.

I have thus expressed my real sentiments not attempting to torture any man's arguments, or wound their feelings; and were I to indulge myself in railing at the British for their unjustifiable depredations on our trade, I think fir, I could be as eloquent as other gentlemen who have gone before me—I believe it would be useless, and I forbear.

The TIMES, No. XIII.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

IN ancient Greece and Rome, labor was the business of slaves exclusively.—Mechanics, laborers on land, and even clerks and physicians were slaves. Freemen were all soldiers, and the produce of the soil, subsistence, and of course population depended on the number of slaves. This induced these nations to save all prisoners of war. The Greeks and Romans with all their boasted virtue, and elegancies, were the Algerines and the slave traders of antiquity.

In the former times, as now in some parts of the world, men labored because they were slaves to others; in modern free countries, men labor because they are slaves to their own wants.

Wants promote industry—industry gives food—and food increases population. One Irish peasant will maintain a family of 6 or 8 persons on potatoes and milk—but it requires the labor of a hundred hands to procure the furniture, the gardens and the delicacies of one nobleman.

It is a maxim, that the strength of a country is in proportion to its number of inhabitants—true, if the people are all employed. But if they are not employed, they are excrescences that load and enfeeble the body politics. Do the beggars of a country add to its strength? Is Naples a more powerful state for its 30,000 Lazarones? The business of a state is to find employment for its people—procreation will need no public encouragement.

It is a maxim, that a man who marries and brings up a family of children, does a service to the state—true, if he educates the children to business. But if he trains them up in idleness, he does hurt instead of good—he brings into the state an additional number of hungry mouths and unproductive hands. The bachelor who spends £1000 in employing the poor of his neighbourhood, does more

good than a father who spends £1000 on half a dozen idlers in his own family.

P. S. If a Virginia democrat lives by the labor of slaves, and a northern aristocrat by the labor of his own hands, which is the most useful member of society?

NEW-YORK, May 12.

The following list of American vessels, was handed us by captain Todd, from fort Dauphin, which had been sent in there by the Spanish men of war and privateers.

Ship—, Young, of	Newbury-port
Brigs Betly, Curwin,	Newport
Dauphin, Morris,	New-York
Aurora, Sage,	Middletown
Nymph, Webb,	Philadelphia
Rofanna, Baxter,	Boston
Sch'r. Dove, Gawen,	Portsmouth
Lively, Sloenm,	Patuxent
Port-au-Prince, Jones,	Baltimore
Sloops Jacob, Phillips,	Hartford
Polly, Hodge,	Philadelphia
Diamond, Buck,	Newbury-port
Eliza, Moffat,	Baltimore
—, Bill,	Norwich

March 19th, ship Phoebe, of Philadelphia, Andrew Burk, master, on shore on the east reef of Fort-Dauphin.

It is said by persons lately from Bourdeaux in France, that provisions are extremely scarce, and many parts of the country are in great distress—parties and factions rage with violence—and a new party has arisen, called the Rock, and which openly demands a dictator. Men of observation and reading have long foreseen this event—it is an expedient to which the Romans resorted in all cases of anarchy and faction—it is now probably the last and only expedient to save France from conquest, and more terrible scenes of blood. What misery and wretchedness must the Jacobins have introduced into France, to compel a brave people to call for shelter under the strong arm of despotic power! The address of Mr. Brissot, his constituents is now published, and we rely on its authenticity. This work discloses such series of crimes, such intrigues, murders, massacres, plunder of public and private property, as fill every reader with horror. The great source of the evils France now suffers, he ascribes very justly to the tyranny of the Paris mob, and hired assassins that surround and intimidate the Convention. This book is recommended to the perusal of Americans; for it cannot fail to warn our citizens of the danger of suffering legislative proceedings to be governed by sudden and illegal collections of the people.

PHILADELPHIA,

MAY 14.

A correspondent was much surprised to hear it admitted in the House of Representatives, that our vessels would be as much in danger of capture in the West-Indies as ever, if the embargo should be discontinued, and yet asserted at the same time that it ought to be discontinued, because it was inconvenient to France. This might be a good reason if we were colonies of France, or if we were under the government of commissioners from the National Convention; but it may be doubted whether such a preference to the interests of a foreign country over our own is either honorable to ourselves or reconciliable with the duty of those who are not representatives of the French but of the American nation.

Extract of a letter from Boston, may 5.

In this day of delirium in Europe, our nation should be more than commonly calm, sober and deliberate.

The freedom and religion of the world may (so far as men are instruments in providence) depend on the steady wisdom of America.—I therefore more than ever, regret the wretched inflammatory stuff, which is continually issuing from a number of News-Papers in our country, they are sources of vice and corruption—three or four scribblers furnish one of these vehicles in this Town, with stuff—miserable tools to serve each other in climbing. May the labors and designs of honest patriots prosper—and may the enemies of truth and virtue, be confounded.

It is so clearly evident from the history of nations and their present state, that public Credit, founded on unblemished public faith, is the great spring of industry, private credit, wealth and power—that men must be either extremely ignorant, or traitors to their country, who

do not labor to STRENGTHEN our public credit, and PERFECT the federal government.—In case of war, no nation can raise supplies to support it long, without loans, and as no nation can be assured of perpetual peace, this circumstance alone, is sufficient to shew the folly of the little politicians, who trifle in matters of public credit.

By every arrival, we hear of the triumphs of the French; and I have not lost the hope of peace in Europe this summer.

Notwithstanding what a few selfish scribblers write, I am assured from the best information, that the great body of the people, through the eastern and northern states, are ardent for peace, the preservation of the national government, and the public credit.

From the General Advertiser, of this Morning.

A letter dated New-York the 12th, mentions, that Mr. Jay embarked on the morning of that day, under a salute from the cannon of the place: but that the militia had refused parading to do honor to the departure of our extraordinary minister.

Statement, taken from Lloyd's lists, of the vessels captured from the 1st February, 1793, (the commencement of the war) to the 7th February, 1794.

By the English	Ships.
French of which 75 are privateers,	232
4 frigates, 3 sloops.	
Dutch,	4
Swedish,	7
Danish,	4
Hamburg,	8
American,	25
Spanish,	1
English, having French property } on board,	3
	284

By the Spanish	Ships.
French of which 3 are privateers,	21
English,	3
Swedish,	2
Danish,	3
American,	8
	30

By the Dutch	Ships.
French,	2
By the French	Ships.
English of which 10 are privateers,	322
and 4 frigates,	
Dutch,	48
Dantzic,	4
Danish,	5
Hamburg,	6
American,	8
Bremen,	1
Spanish,	4
Portuguese,	2
	410

The above does not include the captures at Toulon, which amount by our Gazette Account, to 43 ships of all sorts, burnt or carried off.

French,	410
English,	284
Spaniards,	80
Dutch,	2
	776

In favor of the French Republicans against all the combined powers.

Re-captures are allowed for in the above statement.

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 directing a Detachment from the Militia of the United States.

SEC. 1. 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 is hereby authorized to require of the executives of the several states, to take effectual measures, as soon as may be, to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, the following proportions, respectively, of eighty thousand effective militia, officers included, to wit:—From the state of Georgia, one thousand three hundred and thirty-three;—from the state of South-Carolina, three thousand five hundred and fifty;—from the state of North-Carolina, seven thousand three hundred and thirty-one;—from the state of Kentucky, one thousand five hundred and thirty-two;—from the state