

It appears that the object was essentially recognized by a law passed at the last session of Congress. In the course of discussing the subject, sundry amendments were proposed; among others it was moved to exonerate the Debtor States from any obligation to discharge the balances respectively reported by the Commissioners as due from them; this motion was, after some debate, negative—58 to 23—Another proposed amendment was, that the payment of the interest on said balances, out of the said funds, cease and determine after the year 1798, and that thereafter the balances due from certain states as reported by the Commissioners, be appropriated to the payment of the principal and interest of the balances due to said states; this amendment was lost—60 to 27—on the question for engrossing, yeas 52, nays 27—A motion that it be read the third time, on the 11th October, was negatived, 52 to 33. The bill provides that interest be allowed from the last day of December 1789, and to be computed to the last day of December 1794, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum; the amount of such interest to be placed to the credit of the state to which the same shall be found due upon the books of the Treasury of the United States, and shall bear an interest of 3 per cent. per annum from and after the said last day of December 1794—the said interest to be paid quarterly, at the respective loan offices; the first payment to be made on the last day of March 1795—To be paid out of the duties on imports and tonnage, not heretofore appropriated; and the said of the United States is pledged to provide for any deficiency that may happen; by such additional and permanent funds as may be necessary therefor.

*From the Augusta Chronicle.*

From the manoeuvre and heat which took place last Saturday, to pass the resolutions which appeared in the second page of the last Southern Centinel, and to suppress, even the reading of those, which are inserted immediately after, in the same paper, I conceived that the latter must have, at least, favoured of pusillanimity, or, that, at least, they must have been of a very milky texture;—but, on perusal, I was much surprised to find, that the style is the only material difference between the two, and, that to convey the sentiments of the neighborhood in the most violent and strained language, in preference to a firm and decent expression, was the great bone of contention. For although, at first sight, it may appear, that the feature of the one is WAR, and of the other, PEACE; yet, when we advert to the conditions in the latter, that peace was not hoped or wished for, but on honorable terms, and consider, that these terms, being undefined and left to the judgment of that body, who only of right, can judge of them; I say, they would have included the very object so zealously pressed by the majority, I mean, “the withdrawing of the British fleets and armies from molesting the Republic of France as the price of peace; if, such a measure should be contemplated by the Congress of the United States in the same point of view as by the sticklers for this implied umpirage, whether it is, or not, the duty of that body, so to consider it, we shall for the present, leave to the bold disquisitions of bold politicians; and only observe that it is a kind of language which no modern power is in the habit of using, except the Czars or Czarinas of all the Russias: As to the sequestration clause which blends the situation of those who have fled to this country as an asylum, and are not, nor cannot, until a certain finite probation, become citizens, with that of British citizens and residents having property or debts in this country;—for the honor of humanity, I will not conclude, that any opposition would have been made to that discriminatory provision in the resolves, (prevented from being brought into view on the day of discussion,) which draws a proper distinction between persons in these different predicaments.

In as much as the purpose of meeting was to express the general opinion on the present crisis of affairs, I cannot comprehend the applicability of resorting to the recapitulation of grievances which do not concern us, much less to give the first place in the list of political crimes to “the naval and military preparations” of the British nation. From the general maxim that the over-violent are always suspected, I am puzzled to find out the policy in this instance (where suspicion with respect to many of the characters concerned, cannot possibly obtain) of framing their opinions in such a manner as rather to resemble the shallow subterfuge of that vociferous declamation which is often adopted by du-

licity, than the manly and candid sentiments of sincere patriotism.

BENVOLIO.

FROM THE CENTINEL.

THE INS and OUTS.

MR. RUSSELL,

THE *outs* of England never were more industrious to effect changes in their government than the *outs* of the United States have been assiduous to get in—even at the expense of the Peace Happiness and Prosperity of the Union. Disciples of Machiavel, they deem any measure right, that effects their end. Hence the streams of abuse, which have for years flowed so copiously from certain sources to overwhelm the reputation of every administrator of the Federal Government, chosen by the people, from the *Vice-President* downwards.—Hence too the rapid circulation of cabal and false intelligence—declamation and bellowing—to warp the minds of the people from the pursuit of the things which lead to their felicity. But in almost every event, good rises out of evil: The party have of far removed the “*mantle*” which covered its deformity, that the “*clown foot*” has been discovered; and the people, convinced of the “*nature of the beast*,” have been on their guard against its machinations.—The party appeared envious of the growing prosperity of the country—and as a war they knew will prove its destruction—all their arts and intrigues have tended to that point. In this, under guise of high-minded patriotism, they have effectually copied the wiles of *Monarchs*—who when a nation grows so rich as “*woaxing fat to kick*,” they conjure up a war. What says that enemy to the arts of King craft, Dr. Walcott? In some late pathetic Odes, he touches, in his way, on the subject of this paragraph; and thus emphatically prays:

And now God bless once more good  
Mister PITT,  
Who for invention beats nineteen in  
twenty;  
And may this gentleman's most ready  
wit  
Supply the nation all with taxes plenty;  
And as the kingdom has unclench'd its  
fist,  
Pick out a few odd pence for Civil List.  
We are too rich—Dame FORTUNE  
grows too fauey;  
Wealth is inclin'd to be confounded  
brassy.  
War is a wholesome blister for the back;  
Drawing away the humours all for  
grofs;  
Else would the Empire be of guts a  
sack—  
A Falstaff—woolfsack—an unwieldly  
Joss.  
War yieldeth such rare spirits to a na-  
tion!  
Giving the blood so brisk a circulation!  
A kingdom, and a poet, and a cat,  
Should never, never, never be too fat.

Though there is much levity in the above extract, there is much truth and political morality in it.

FEDERAL.

By this Day's Mail.

BALTIMORE, May 15.

Yesterday morning arrived here, the ship Chesapeake, Captain William Wife in 52 days from Amsterdam. On the 22d of March, off the Goodwin Sands, Capt. W. was boarded by an English frigate, who previous to the boarding of him, fired several shot, and carried away part of his stern; the only reason given for firing so often was, that Capt. W. did not round too in an instant; the Chesapeake was going at that time at the rate of 12 knots.—The first Lieutenant came on board, and after examining Capt. Wife's papers, dismissed him, wishing him a safe passage.—The Lieutenant informed Capt. W. that war would shortly be declared against the Danes—and not any neutral vessel was permitted to pass the Downs, without undergoing an examination, and if any part is provisions, they are taken into England. On the 26th of March, Capt. W. was boarded by the Thames (French) frigate, who had been from Brest 20 days, and had with her at that time 10 prizes, chiefly laden with provisions, and were all standing in for Brest, and as they were favored with a fair breeze for three days after, Capt. Wife, makes no doubt of their safe arrival at Brest—the lieutenant of the Thames informed Capt. W. that

there were 4 French frigates cruising for a fleet of 60 sail of English merchantmen, that were coming round the Lands end, bound up the channel, which they expected to fall in with that night—he likewise informed Captain W. that the French were every where successful—and provisions were plenty—Capt. Wife further informs us that there was not an English cruiser to be seen in the channel below Dover—but that they were in a manner, surrounded by the French.

Yesterday arrived in 29 days from Montserrat, the brig Success, captain Beard. The Success in her passage from Guadeloupe to Baltimore, was captured by a British privateer and carried into Montserrat, but liberated after paying costs.—On the 12th and 14th of April about 11 sail of American vessels were liberated at Montserrat. Americans were liberating at St. Kitts, Dominica, and Antigua, under the order from the court of St. James's of the 8th of January; the judge of the admiralty paying no attention to admiral Jervis's declaration of the French islands being in a state of blockade, since his arrival in the West Indies.

By a letter, dated Montserrat, April 15, we learn, that Mr. Burke, solicitor-general of Antigua, wrote a very severe letter to the king's council on the subject of liberating American vessels, which had such a powerful effect on the judge, that he liberated every American vessel in the port which came under the order of the 8th of January.

Yesterday evening arrived, in 15 days from Havana, the ship Citizen, Captain Cunningham—By this vessel we learn, that a Spanish fleet of merchantmen, chiefly laden with sugar, was expected to sail from that port for old Spain in about six days after her departure, under a convoy of two letters of marque—and that an embargo took place on the 30th Ult.—Capt. Buck, who came passenger in the Citizen, was carried into the Havana, and his cargo condemned while in confinement. A Captain from Philadelphia and another from New-York met with similar treatment. Captain Cunningham spoke a vessel from Jamaica, the master of which informed him, that American beef sold at 30 dollars per barrel in that island.

NORFOLK, May 8.

ARRIVED.

|                            |              |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| Ship Martin, Watson,       | London       |
| Schooner Dolphin, Hammond, | Bermuda      |
| Johanna, Ballard,          | St. Eustatia |
| Porcupine, Barron,         | St. Eustatia |
| Brig Favorite, Hubert,     | Jersey       |

*We are but Strangers and Pilgrims.*

THE spring of life allures the traveller on  
With a gay landscape and a flow'ry  
scene;

The op'ning rose and the enamell'd lawn,  
And thorn and briar from his vision  
screen.

The summer comes and still all things are  
gay,  
Still undecieved—he gazes still around—  
Till he goes sloping down the wintry  
way,  
And hears the Curfew toll in solemn  
found.

Now in astonishment he stares—amaz'd  
To see how soon life's longest journey's  
past;  
How soon th' immeasurable field is graz'd,  
And that his next progression is his last.

Now contemplation in himself begins;  
Now he arranges matters all anew;  
Repents his former complicated sine—  
And ere he puts in practice—bids a-  
dieu.

A STRANGER.

Richsburch and Fal-  
mouth, Virginia,

The Schooner  
FRIENDSHIP,

Capt. McNAMARA.

Will sail on WEDNESDAY next. For freight or passage apply to the Master on board, at JOHN WALN'S Wharf, or

EMANUEL WALKER,  
WHO HAS FOR SALE

The Cargo of said Vessel—Consisting of  
VIRGINIA WHEAT,  
FLOUR,  
DEER SKINS, &c.  
GINSENG

May 17.

Extract from the Alexandria (Virg.)  
Gazette.

“When I recollect what immense portions of British capital, till the late interruption of our commerce, were daily sent to be vested in the vacant lands of this country, and other important and permanent improvements: when I recollect how many of the subjects of his Britannic majesty, were not only sending their money to add to the riches, but coming themselves to encrease the number and force of the United States. I recollect a commerce which was peaceably and patiently undermining the strength of the British empire, and raising our own on its ruins.

“The wealth accumulated by their amazing industry, and commerce seemed destined to improve and aggrandize the United States. Under such circumstances, if we consulted our revenge only, we ought to desire nothing but peace, and the commerce we lately enjoyed. The truth is, time fights for us. Time fights against them. If we will trust to time, we shall find him a powerful friend, who will render us conquerors—rich conquerors.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| Ship Dispatch, Newell, Bengal, 5 months.  |            |
| CLEARED.                                  |            |
| Schr. L'Amiable, Gentile Balinque, port a | Palix      |
| Sarah and Rebecca, Hill,                  | Virginia   |
| Sloop Diana, Quandrill,                   | Washington |
| Two Brothers, Bliss,                      | New-Port   |

Arrived at New York, May 16.

|                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| Brig Boon, Browa, | Havre de Grace |
| Nancy, Bernard,   | Faulkland Id.  |

Dr. Moore's Journal in France,

VOLUME 2d.

This Day is published,

price 6s. stitched, and 7/6 neatly bound, by  
H. & P. RICE,

Booksellers, No. 50, Market Street,

A Journal during a residence in France, from the beginning of August to the middle of December 1793; To which is added, an account of the most remarkable events that happened at Paris, from that time to the death of the late King of France.

By JOHN MOORE, D. D.

May 17

5s

NEW THEATRE.

Mr. FENNEL'S NIGHT.

On MONDAY EVENING,

May 19.

Will be performed,

For the first time here, an Historical Play,  
called the

Surrender of Calais,

O. R.

GALLIC PATRIOTISM.

Written by George Colman, jun. Esq.

|                          |                                     |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| King Edward,             | Mr. Moreton                         |
| Sir Walter Mauny,        | Mr. Warrell                         |
| Ribemont,                | Mr. Fennell                         |
| La Gloire,               | Mr. Bates                           |
| Eustace de Saint Pierre, | Mr. Whitlock                        |
| John De Vienne,          | Mr. Green                           |
| Citizens,                | Messrs. Finch, Francis, &<br>Morris |

|                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| Old Man,          | Mr. De Moulin   |
| Serjeant,         | Mr. Wignell     |
| O'Carrol,         | Mr. Marshall    |
| Crier,            | Mr. Bliffett    |
| John D'Aire,      | Mr. Cleveland   |
| 1st Gallow-maker, | Mr. Harwood     |
| 2d ditto,         | Mr. Darley jun. |
| Queen,            | Mrs. Shaw       |
| Madelon,          | Mrs. Marshall   |
| Julia,            | Mrs. Francis    |

In Act 2d, a Procession and Solemn Dirge.

The Vocal Parts by Messrs. Darley, Warrell, Darley, jun. Lee, Bafon, Rowton, Shaw, Mrs. Warrell, Miss Broadhurst, Mrs. Rowton, Mrs. Bate, Miss Willems, and Mrs. Oldmixon.

To which will be added,  
A FARCE, in two Acts, called

THE SULTAN;

Or, A Peep into the Seraglio.

|                        |                  |
|------------------------|------------------|
| Soliman,               | Mr. Moreton.     |
| Osmyn,                 | Mr. Harwood.     |
| Elmira,                | Mrs. Francis.    |
| Imene, (with Songs)    | Miss Broadhurst. |
| Roxalana, (with Songs) | Mrs. Oldmixon.   |

With a Characteristic Dance, composed by  
Mr. Francis.

Tickets to be had of Mr. FENNEL, the Corner of 4th and Mulberry streets, and at the Office of the Theatre.

On WEDNESDAY, a COMEDY Called NOTORIETY, with a PANTOMIME ENTERTAINMENT, for the Benefit of Mr. CHALMERS.

Mr. BATES'S night will be on FRIDAY.