criminal in refusing to support the administration in 1798. Yes, you were then compelled to drain the cup of humiliation to its very dregs. Did he put that cup by? Did he vote for fleets and armies, or a suspension of commercial intercourse with France?—What was the French edition of the law of nations then? That a bale of British manufacture (without any question of enemy's property) should be subject to seizure and condemnation. And what was the British doctrine in 1793? That France was (with one sweep of the pen) in a state of siege and blockade, and that American flour, &c. should not be carried there at all. And yet against these principles and practices, preposterous and injurious as they were, we did not go to war; at least that gentleman was opposed to such war (if war it may be called) as was waged.

But whilst I acknowledge the carrying trade to be valuable to a certain extent, I must, unless I abandon every pretension to the character of a politician, act on existing circumstances, on things as they are, not as I believe they ought to be. In casting about, the first thing, (or one of the first) to be considered, is revenue. Almost our whole revenue is derived from commerce; that is from the domestic consumption of imports from abroad. How much comes from the carrying trade? Your statements I am told, say 800,000 dollars. But, if our whole consumption were imported in foreign bottoms the impost would exceed its present amount by 11 or 1200 000 dollars. I warn gentlemen against a misrepresentation of this fact. Am I therefore desirous to gain this increase at the expence of our navigation? Far from it. It would be to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. But what is this branch of the carrying trade, for which gentlemen would sacrifice not only our whole navigation and commerce, but the agriculture and constitution of the country? Look at this trade which is to be guarded at every risk, and the men who follow it. Do they carry your products abroad and bring back goods for home consumption? No, they plunge their hands into your pockets for drawback—during this very session they threatened to plunder the treasury of millions, by a bill happily arrested on its passage. If our fair trade is not protected, how comes it, that it has grown with a rapidity before unheard of in any age, unknown in any nation? That growth has been nourished by protecting duties, fostered by our neutral position. We are the real friends of your navigation. It has grown beneath the shade of discriminating duties—flourished in the sunshine of the neutral character, with the first blight of maritime war it dies.

I am accused too, with stigmatising the merchants of the U. S. I deny the charge. Every profession and calling of human life is disgraced by unworthy members. The law has its pettifoggers, the church its hypocrites, medicine, and politics too, sir, have their empirics—and if there be two professions in the world, which can be selected for a tendency to develope the pre-existing germ of imperfection planted in our nature, they are the profession of the lawyer and the occupation of the trader. And wherefore? Because they open the widest field of temptation. The wisest prayer that ever was or can be devised for human infirmity, is that which teaches us to deprecate such trials; "We beseech thee, lead us not into temptation!" What is the fact? Whilst we boast of our honor on this floor, our name has become a bye-word among the nations. Europe, and Paris especially, swarms with pseudo-Americans, with Anglo and Gallo Americans, and American French and English, who have amassed immense fortunes by trading in the neutral character, by setting it up to auction and selling it to the best bidder. Men of this description, striplings, without connexion or character, have been known to buy rich vessels and their cargoes in Amsterdam and Antwerp, and trade with them, under the American name to the Indies. Neutral character has constituted one of the best remittances for colonial produce, or the goods which purchase it; and the trade in this commodity of neutrality has proved a most lucrative branch of traffick. This it is, that has sunk and degraded the American name abroad, and subjected the fair trader to vexatious seizure and detention. But I am asked, if we shall submit to a tame and dastardly abandonment of our rights? And by those too, who have made a cowardly surrender of our best interests & our honor when we were well able to have maintained them. I beg leave to reply to this question by asking another. Are you prepared to assert them? To go all lengths to enforce them? In what consists true dignity? In vaporing in the newspapers? In printed handbills and resolutions? Or in taking ground which you can and will maintain, which no change of fortune shall compel you to desert? *Aut nunquam tentes, aut perfice.* Does the gentleman want a translation? Here is one truly American—"*Stick or go through.*" This is true dignity; can he give a better definition? And what constitutes false dignity? Playing the part of a Bobadil—bullying England and truckling to Spain—I beg pardon, there is *no* Spain: bullying England and truckling to France. This you have done—you know it. When gentlemen tell us of their willingness to publish our proceedings, why do they not clear the galleries and take off the injunction of secrecy? Let their private vote correspond with their public profession. And let me tell the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Smilie) that I would rather have his vote than his speech at any time. Who would suppose, if he had not averred it, that he held silence and good sense in such high respect, that he preferred the calm decisions of quiet wisdom, to the effusions of empty garrulity.

The gentleman from New-York has told us, that after the call of the executive to firm measures, he did not expect this opposition. And does he call this a firm measure? What would have been a firm measure? An embargo. That would have gone to the root of the evil. But that, sir, would not have suited your proteus politicians. There would have been no evasion of that. But your slippery mercantile eels can slide over or under this provision, and leave the whole burthen of suffering to fall on the planter, the farmer and the real American. The whole revenue (we are told) is derived from commerce. Who pays it ultimately but the consumer, and with as large a profit on the merchants' advance of the duties (often a mere advance of credit) as he receives from any other part of his capital. These new ideas of firmness are either above or below my comprehension. And because we are anxious to see the public debt paid off and the true interests of the nation maintained—because we will not abandon the plough, and struggle to restrain executive influence, we are charged with hostility to all commerce, with insensibility to the honor of our country. When our doors were shut—this is no breach of confidence—one of my colleagues called for the reading of a message from the president, soon after he came into office. It was the most severe and cutting satire that ever man listened to. I say it was a bitter satire on your proceedings, then and now. It recommended the application of our resources to a speedy discharge of the public debt, a rigid adherence to specific appropriations—tying down executive officers to the letter of the law, restricting them to the literal objects and amount of our appropriations. What is the commentary? In time of peace (for I trust no one will call this wind-mill attack on Tripoli *war*) the expenditures of the navy department (so far from each item of expence being limited by the specific appropriation for that object) have exceeded the gross sum appropriated for that branch of the public service *sixty per cent!* And if this is a specimen of the yearly cost of the hulks rotting in the mud, what estimate can you make of the disbursements in time of war against a powerful maritime state—when your 74's are ready for sea? This is naked truth. It rests on figures—if it be not true, how comes it that we have passed two appropriation laws, to the amount of 600,000 dollars, during the present session, to cover the navy deficiencies of the last year—almost the only bills that we have passed? Yes, sir, I am for paying one debt off (the cost of a former war) before I enter into another and score up a second. I confess myself to be among the number of those politicians (gentlemen may stile them visionary if they please) who hailed the president of the U. States as the political Messiah, sent to convince an unbelieving world that a debt once founded, might be paid off, without the intervention of a spunge. If in this I was visionary, at least I was not alone. The promise has been large, the nation calls for its performance. Look at the measures of the government, and when you reckon the Louisiana debt, that created under the British treaty and some others, it will appear that you have nearly scored up as much new debt as you have paid off of the old. I speak of principal; paying the interest of a debt is not diminishing it—and my friend from Pennsylvania (Mr. J. Clay) must have taken the interest into his large account of yesterday. The amount of principal redeemed it less than 18,000.000. If gentlemen deny this, let them refer to the treasury statements laid before us at the opening of the session, or call upon the head of that department to state the amount of debt paid and created, within the last five years. But you will be told, for your money you have value received, at least. This I freely acknowledge. I would have given the sum for the Delta of the Missisippi, if it could not have been honorably acquired for less. Of whom did we purchase—from Spain, who had wrongfully withheld our right of deposit? So far from it, that we tell her she has yet to make satisfaction for that injury and insult; we bring it into account against her. No, sir, we purchased from France, the rightful proprietor, against whom we then had no subject of complaint.

I am accused by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Smilie) this I suppose is a specimen of his candor---(I am reluctant to say any thing whilst he is absent——I am sorry he has fled his seat)---of designedly passing over one of the most important considerations presented by the present subject---*the impressment of our seamen.* And yet what did that gentleman tell you? That he himself (long as he had trespassed on your time) had been compelled to omit many important things, that he intended to say. This realises the proverb. "One man may steal a shore, whilst another must not look over the hedge." I will tell the gentleman, if I did omit this topic, I had scarcely thrown myself into the carriage that conveyed me home, before I recollected and regretted it. The gentleman may say what he pleases, but he never had, no man ever shall have cause to upbraid me with flinching from any question that may be brought on this floor. Now, sir, let gentlemen lay their hands upon their hearts and answer sincerely if they do believe this resolution has the power to take one American seamen out of a British ship of war? Are gentlemen hostile to impressment, and yet friendly to a naval war, to systems which must eventuate in the introduction of this system at home, in the subversion of our liberties? Let them examine the profound argument of judge Foster on this subject. They will find that Great-Britain is compelled to resort to it, to maintain her naval power and her existence. And it is because I am opposed to resorting to the same expedient (for will any man pretend that a great navy can be manned without recurring to it?) because I think it abhorrent to the genius of a free people, that I am against rushing into that naval war, into which gentlemen wish to precipitate us. No, sir, you cannot command seamen for your navy, in time of war, without impressment. The wealth Croesus could not sustain the expence, and even if that objection could be removed, the operation by enlistment is too tardy to meet a sudden emergency. If you have difficulty in procuring seamen to serve in the Mediterranean, what will be the case in a war against England. With all their bravery many a man who would willingly meet the corsairs, or even the Dons and Monsieurs, would feel reluctant to be led to battle against a British fleet--and why, sir? Because, waving other considerations, a great proportion of our seamen are foreigners--natives of Great-Britain, who still feel prejudices for their parent country. Yes, sir, the character of the American seaman, like that of the neutral trader, too often eludes our grasp. The moment you make war, much more if you resort to impress men, the American sailor vanishes, he becomes a subject of Denmark: with the firist frost, he disappears in a night. [*To be continued.*]

Dividend.

The President and Directors of the Union Insurance Company of Maryland have this day declared a Dividend of Fifty Dollars per share on each share of stock in said Company, two-thirds of which will be paid the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the twenty-first of April next; the remaining one-third will be carried to the credit of stock, agreeably to charter,

By order of the Board,

HENRY COURTENAY, Sec'y.

March 29. d1M

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, *MARCH* 29.

It appears from the drift of the following article which we copy from the Organ of the Public Will—the *Aurora*, of the 27th instant—that Mr. Duane does not think even the present ministry of the English nation sufficiently under the controul of Bonaparte:

"Those who look with confidence to the new English administration, had better not confide too much—the system—the master fraud must be carried on—and every man who shrinks from the support of the juggle, goes out---and none can stay in without carrying it on---and *measures*, therefore, and not *men*, can be the only criterion."

Mr. Pitt, his political friends and adherents, are, to a man, out of place, and without influence; and yet the parliament have voted 40,000l. sterling to pay his debts, and requested the king to honor his memory by a monument to be erected at public expence. Can any stronger proof be given of the sense the nation entertain of his talents and his virtue? These honorable & commemorative measures are thus spoken of by the editor of the Aurora.

"The conduct of the English *parliament*, in the case of the late execrable minister of England, [Mr. Pitt,] reminds one of the profligate meanness of the Roman senate, under the four first Cæsars."-----[Aurora of the 27th instant.]

Tonnage. The towns of Boston, Salem and Portland, own more tons of shipping than are owned in all the states south of the Potomac. The towns above mentioned own 176,572 tons---the states alluded to, about 200 tons less.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in London, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated January 31.

"I have the satisfaction to advise you of the restitution of the Perseverance and cargo, on the 24th instant.

"The ultimate destination of the cargo for the Amsterdam market was admitted, and the legality of the voyage acknowledged by the court—it was therefore, a mere question of property, in which the opposite counsel, by ingeniously distorting sentences from my letters, and those of H. and Co. endeavored to prove a foreign interest. After a hearing of two days, Sir W. Scott said, he was astonished that so plain a case should have taken up the time of the court—that the property should have been restored immediately, on an investigation of the papers, and admitted a plea for the damages arising from detention.

The conclusion of the following extract of Mr. Fox's address to the electors of the city of Westminster seems to indicate something like a spirited policy, and savors little of those pacifick wishes attributed to him, out of office.

LONDON, February 13

"This morning Mr Fox, was unanimously elected for the city of Westminster.

"Mr. Fox declared, that if the electors thought he had, in changing his situation changed his principles, his attachment to the cause of liberty and those constitutional views which he had uniformly cultivated and promoted, they had then the power of rejecting his claims to be their representative; but if, on the contrary, they continued to have the same opinion of him which they had evinced for the last 25 years, he trusted he should be favored with their support. In acceping the situation which he had at that moment filled, his only object was to co-operate, for the public good, with men of enlightened minds and acknowledged talents. They had undertaken the administration of public affairs in a crisis highly perilous, and if they succeed in saving the country from the dangers which threatened it from without, they should consider that they had done their duty. For his own part, he had entered into office free from all selfish and partial views, and he should not be guilty in a single instance of giving up those grand political principles which had been the pride and glory of his life. With the exception of our naval pre-eminence, that had derived such real lustre from the victory off Trafalgar, the prospect of affairs abroad, a department particularly consigned to his care, was indeed melancholy; but he was gratified and cheered by the reflection, that the spirit, patriotism, resources, and unanimity of the country, were far auperior to the utmost perils of the present crisis, and that when properly estimated, they could not fail in banishing despondence and inspiring vigor and confidence."

SECOND MEETING

OF THE OPPOSITION CABINET.

We announced in one of our papers of the present week, that in consideration of the circumstances of the times, and what was expected of them in the ensuing parliament, the leaders of what is called the opposition, and some of the most distinguished men in the country, had formed themselves into a regular sitting, and had already met once upon the present situation of public affairs.

They have since had a second meeting, at the house of the earle of Albemarle, when a question of the first public interest, and involving in it the very union of the party, to the separation of which the country must look with alarm, was fully discussed and finally arranged.

This question was no less than the line of policy to be observed by the party in the ensuing parliament, being the great question of peace or war.

We have obtained permission, and we are confident, exclusively, to state as follows:

Mr Fox gave it as his opinion, that in the present solitary state of this country, severed by the late events from her actual allies, and by the same events rendered desperate in her hopes of supplying their place by others, with Russia, retreating in a manner that a whole year would be lost before she could again come into the field, and with Austria so reduced that she could never again come into the field---that in this political solitude, this absence of all hope of alliance, nothing remained for this country, but to conclude a peace. That the confederacy and former alliance, must now be considered as fully dissolved—that another must be formed by other negociations, and that to bring those negociations to any conclusion must be a work of much time, and great uncertainty—that in the mean time the war, if it were on war we were resolved, must either be suspended or continued---if suspended, what was a suspended war, but another name for a peace---a peace of precaution, a peace of security? If the war were to be continued, it must be continued without allies. To this he could never consent, because in the present circumstances of Europe, and as to any useful purpose, he was fully persuaded we were unequal to it. That the spirit of the country indeed was equal to it; but the spirit was one thing, and the physical strength of the body another. That spirit was but another name for passion, generous indeed, but, like every other passion, not exactly under the controul of reason; but, if the passion of courage, the passion of glory led us to despise dangers, reason recalling us from the elevation, brought us lower towards the ground. That no one admired more than him the generous spirit of the country, but he had lived too long and loved safety too well, to sacrifice it to a name. That he loved heroes in the field, but not in the cabinet. He concluded by expressing as his opinion, that the situation of the country required peace.

Mr. Gray assented to all his arguments, if peace could do nothing, it had still that merit that it cost nothing. This he thought constituted the whole of the difference between peace and war, such a war at least as we could be expected to maintain. War could do nothing, but cost much—Peace could do nothing, but then it costs nothing.

Mr. Windham did not approve of this mercantile calculation of the value of peace and war. An article of some value was totally omitted---National honor, in his opinion at least, was no inconsiderable item. Was he called upon to make out a political bill, to balance creditor and debtor side of peace and war, he should charge it at its full value. That a fruitless peace was indeed better than a fruitless war; as a negative evil, and evil of privation, was better than a positive evil, an evil of actual suffering. That war was something, peace was nothing. That war was *prima facie* an evil, and an evil of great magnitude, and was only relatively a good. That he differed much as to the efficiency of the country to maintain a war without a continental ally. But that he would not rigidly adhere to this opinion, as there were many, very many, of his best friends, men by whose judgment he had been accustomed to frame his own, who now differed with him upon this point; but that there was one point in which all his friends agreed, the necessity of a perfect union which could only be preserved in its effective cohesion by a steady adherence to one main connecting principle, and mutual sacrifices in points indifferent. That all he wished was, that, whether peace or war, the honor of the country should be considered, as well as its safety; that the future should be taken into consideration as well as the present; that we should not sacrifice future safety to present ease; and that we should value our honor, as the most effectual means of our safety, above every petty apparent good. He did not indeed approve of such a war as the present. He preferred a vigorous peace to an inactive war. He concluded by giving as his opinion

BETTER A PEACE LIKE A WAR, THAN WAR LIKE A PEACE.

Lord Grenville was not present, but a gentleman, who was authorised to speak for him declared for

A safe and honorable peace, a peace rendered safe by Guarantees, and honorable by supporting an aspect, and reality, which should teach the enemy that we feared not war.

Mr. Fox—Then, thanks to the fortune of the country, thanks to patriotism which the common sense of our danger has kindled, there is a perfect unanimity, and this be our mutual pledge.

A safe and honorable Peace.

A peace rendered safe by Guarantees, and honorable, by presenting an aspect of strength.

A Peace like a War.—

—Instead of a War like a Peace.

Such was this celebrated meeting—We pledge ourselves fully to the substance, if not to the exact words—we say no more. In the course of the next week we shall enter more fully on this subject.

Departed this life on Wednesday morning Mrs. *Ann Atkinion*, consort of Mr. August Atkinson of this city.

Died yesterday, about two o'clock, P. M. Master *John O'Connor*, (only son of Mr. John O'Connor, tavern-keeper, Market-Space) aged 5 years 9 months and 18 days.

Sale by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 191, Market-street, two doors above the Indian Queen, will commence the sale of the entire STOCK IN TRADE, *of a person about to retire from the Book-selling business,*

CONSISTING OF

An extensive and valuable collection of BOOKS on

DIVINITY	LAW
HISTORY	SCIENCES
VOYAGES	ARTS
TRAVELS	ARCHITECTURE
PHILOSOPHY	MISCELLANIES, &c. &c.
GEOGRAPHY	

With a variety of the Classics, School and Blank Books, &c. &c. And a variety of Quills and other stationary.

The sale will be continued from day to day, until the whole is disposed of.

SOWER & S. COLE, Auct's.

The articles are now arranged, and ready for immediate inspection.

March 27. d5t

Notice.

THE subscribers have obtained from the orphan's court, letters testamentary on the estate of James Patterson, late of the city of Baltimore, deceased; all persons having claims against the said estate (on having the same legally authenticated) will receive immediate payment. All claims not made in six months, may be excluded by law, from any benefit of the estate; and those indebted are requested to make payment to

JOHN M'KIM, Jun. } *Ex's.*
THOMAS M'ELDERRY, }

March 29. d6t-eo18t

Caution.

WHEREAS some of the people of this city, have endeavored by their injurious practices, illiberal policy, and unfounded pretentions, to destroy the peace and good understanding, and sacred repose of my family, to which I am most solemnly attached; I hereby forewarn them to desist from such abominable practices and evil proceedings, or I shall persue such measures to bring them to a just punishment, as so base a crime deserves, to which I offer a reward of five dollars to any person that will give me information thereof.

WILLIAM BARTLESON.

March 29 d3t†

For Sale,

The Hull, Masts and Spars of an elegant new SCHOONER, Lying in Smith's dock; burthen 90 tons, built of the best materials, and will sail fast. For terms apply to

JAS. & CHAS. ALLSTAN.

March 14. d3teo6t

Sale by Auction.

On MONDAY,

The 31st instant, at 11 o'clock, at the auction room, at the head of Gay-street dock, will commence the sale of

A variety of Dry Goods,

Among which are,

1 case Muslin Shawls
1 do Brown Holland
1 bale Romalls &c &c.

After which at 12 o'clock,

28 hhds. Muscovado Sugar
278 bags green Coffee
40 boxes White Sugar
58 chests Hyson Skin Tea
4 bales Corks
4 pipes Bordeaux Brandy, &c.

LEMMON & CAMPBEL, Auct's.

March 29.

Sale by Auction.

Will be added to our sale on Monday, on account of the underwriters,

1 bale fine Swiss SHEETINGS, 2 3-4 yards wide, damaged on board the schooner Jefferson, captain Asa Hunt, from Amsterdam.

LEMMON & CAMPBELL, Auct's.

March 29.

Sale by Auction.

On TUESDAY next,

The 1st of April, at 10 o'clock, at the auction room, at the head of Frederick-street dock, will commence the sale of

A variety of Dry Goods.

And at 12 o'clock, in addition to the brig Louisa, Whelen's cargo, already advertised,

57 hhds. Muscovado Sugar
43 boxes Havana Brown
43 do. do. White
24 do. St Jago Brown, fit for retailing
98 hhds. first quality Molasses
40 puncheons, 4th proof Jamaica Rum
168 bags and 20 bbls. Green Coffee,

And at private sale,

200,0000 lbs. prime Green Coffee
183 boxes Brown Havana Sugar
80,000 lbs Cocoa.

VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct's.

March 29.

Sales at Auction.

On WEDNESDAY,

The 2d of April by Hone, Livingston & Co.

NEW-YORK,

300 *BALES CALCUTTA MADRAS GOODS,*

CONSISTING OF

Gurrahs, Baftas, Emmerties, Sannas, Mamoodies, Cossaes, Calicoes, Long Cloths, Salempores, &c. &c. Terms of sale approved endorsed notes, at 3 & 4 months credit, with a liberal discount for cash

In order to prevent disappointment, the auctioneers are authorised to declare that the above will be a peremptory sale on the day abovementioned.

New-York, March 27 (29) d3t

Wanted for the Season,

A comfortable RETREAT, in a healthy situation, from three to five miles from the city. Enquire at 200 Market-street.

March 29. d3t-oe16t

For Sale.

52 qr casks Young Hyson } TEAS.
20 do. Imperial }
20 bbls. Sail Twine, of an excellent quality
30 hhds. prime James River Tobacco
6 bales Georgia Cotton
6 do. raw Ginger
2 bbls. hackled Flax

The whole or any part of the above goods will be sold for cash, or approved paper. Apply to

FOULKE & KARRICK,
67, Smith's wharf.

March 29. d10t

The Person

WHO took a large Purple Shawl from Bryden's, on the night of St. Patrick's Ball, (and as it is presumed in mistake, as the lady alluded to, in a late anonimous advertisement, could find no other than the one she took; which she thought was her own) may have the mistake rectified, by sending to No 33, Fell's-street.

March 29. eo3t||

Notice.

HAVING taken my Son JAMES into Partnership, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of RICHARD KEYS & SON.

RICHARD KEYS,

WHO HAVE FOR SALE AT 79, BOWLY'S WHARF,

10 puncheons 4th proof Jamaica Rum
20 hhds and 20 bbls. white clayed Sugars
5 ditto Muscovado ditto
3 ditto Molasses
5 pipes Country Gin
60 bbls Whiskey, and
50 bushels fresh Clover-Seed, of a superior quality.

March 29. d6t

John & James Roberts,

230, MARKET-STREET,

Have on hand and offer for sale on reasonable terms,

8 boxes 4-4 Irish Linens
6 do 7-8 do. do.
3 do. 3-4 Brown do.
2 do. 3-4 half bleached do.
1 do 5-4 Irish sheeting, very fine
1 do. 11-8 Linen Checks
1 bale 3-4 Diaper
1 do Dimity
2 do. Hempen Linens
1 trunk Book and Jaconet Muslins
3 bales India Muslins
4 casks Hardware
1 case Looking Glasses
2 do. Slates,

Also just received,

3 boxes 7-8 Colerain Irish Linens,

And a good assortment of American Prints and Shawls, &c. &c. &c.

To Let,

A convenient two-story BRICK WAREHOUSE, No. 3, north Liberty-street. For terms, apply as above.

March 29. d20t

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or LOST on Friday, the 28th instant, a red Morocco POCKET-BOOK, about half worn; containing about 360 dollars, and a smaller Pocket-Book, containing one eagle, American coin, and one round half dollar: the largest Pocket-Book also contained one Note of Hand for 38 dollars.--- Whoever will deliver the above Pocket-Book, with its contents, shall receive the above reward, or shall be paid in proportion to the Money returned. Any information upon the above subject may be left at the store of Mr. James Biscoe, No. 21, Calvert-street.

March 29. d4t||