

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.
A report has been circulated for these two days past, and has now obtained general belief, that General Clark had gone down the Mississippi with 200 men, on an expedition against New-Orleans. The general government have equivocally denied having given the least countenance direct or indirect to this attempt.

The following letter from Captain Williams, *Perry, Major of the ship President, belonging to Philadelphia, was yesterday received by his owner, by the way of Atlantic & Baltimore.*

ALGIERS, Nov. 4, 1793.

SIR,
I AM utterly at a loss how to proceed, or how to inform you of the distressed situation I am in.

On the 2d October, at nine o'clock A. M. a fall to the windward bore down upon us, which we thought was a Spanish privateer; when he came near, hoisted Spanish colours, fired a gun to leeward, and brought us too. As soon as he saw the American colours hoisted, he hoisted out the launch immediately. It being then nearly calm, it had been for eight days before, in an instant there were nearly 50 armed men on board, they had saluted me with a dreadful stroke with a cutlass, made me jump over the rail into the boat, and all hands after me without ever suffering any one to go below, and carried us on board the cruise, etc; where they stripped us to our skin, and gave us a few old rags, that would scarcely cover our nakedness, those alone to keep us from the cold. In this situation we were obliged to lay on decks; the people they left below, and Mr. Berry by some means or other, got below for two nights—I was forced to lay on the poop, and the wind being at E. N. E. it almost perished me: but at length an old man more humane than the rest, sent me a blanket, which they had taken out of the ship. The provisions they gave us was black bread and water, sometimes a few rotten olives, and that we thought was a treat. In this situation we continued eight days.

On the 3d we arrived at Algiers: we thought ourselves hardly treated on board the Cruiser, but alas, our sorrows were but coming on, for we were not on shore scarcely, when they loaded us with Iron, and the second day made us go to work like criminals and murderers, that we are in the most abject slavery ever people were, in the world. The same day arrived a frigate and a brig, who had taken 9 more American vessels; so that our number now is above one hundred, and are expecting more daily. They have several Cruisers enroute, and there are several in the harbour equipping with the utmost speed.

When I was taken, Capt. St. Mary's, a bore N. N. W. for 6 miles distance; made Cape St. Vincent on the 13d, on the 17th spoke an English brig, but I suppose he had not heard of the Algerines being out of the port, for he said nothing about them; but we have every reason to suspect them to be our worst enemies.

There is a pair of two ships companies here, that was taken eight year ago, but the plague and hard usage had carried them all off but ten. The small pittance they had from the United States has been taken off near three months, to that we have nothing to subsist on but black bread & water, and sometimes nothing, for it is against their religion to give Christians, as they call us, any flesh meat; and if you will be so kind as to supply me with a few dollars for the present, I shall take it as the greatest favour any person can confer on me, for it is impossible to subsist long in this miserable situation.

THIRD CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, March 6.

SEVERAL petitions were read and referred.

Mr. Trumbull reported a bill making appropriations for the support of the military establishment of the United States, for the year 1794. Which was twice read, and committed for tomorrow.

Mr. W. Smith reported a bill making provisions in case of difficulty of a district judge. This was read twice and committed for tomorrow.

In committee of the whole on the bill to prohibit the carrying on the slave trade from the ports of the United States, Mr. Bowdoin is in the chair. The two first sections of the bill were agreed to with one alteration moved by Mr. Trumbull, which was to give the District Courts as well as the Circuit Courts, cognizance of the offence.

The committee proceeded through the bill, which was reported to the House with sundry amendments. These were agreed to by the House, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

In committee of the whole, on the bill to provide for delayed certificates of a certain description, Mr. Bowdoin is in the chair. The bill being read, a motion was made

that the committee should rise and report the same; this was done; it was then voted that it be read the third time.

A bill to provide for the expense attending the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Bowdoin in the chair; this bill being read, Mr. W. Smith moved to add a section to continue in force for an act already extant in force. The resolutions are now opposed as too weak for our present exigencies. A motion was early made to amend the resolutions, by specifying Great Britain as the object of them, and was carried by a considerable majority. No other question was taken, except on postponing the resolutions generally, which was lost.

In committee of the whole on the standing rules and orders, Mr. Bowdoin is in the chair: The committee, after some discussion, rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 7.

The bill to prevent the carrying on the slave trade from the ports of the United States to any foreign place or country, was read the third time and passed.

The bill limiting the time for presenting claims for delayed certificates, was read the third time and passed. The blank for the time to be allowed for presenting the claims, was filled with "the fifth day of April 1795."

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Ord, their Secretary, informed the House that they have passed the appropriation bill with amendments.

Another message from the Senate, informed the House, that they have appointed a committee to join a committee of the House, for the purpose of determining what business is necessary to be done the present session; what may without injury to the publick service, be referred over to the next session, and to report whether the present may not be closed on the fifth Monday of April next.

The enrolled bill providing for the remission of the foreign tonnage duty on foreign French vessels was brought in and signed by the Speaker.

In committee of the whole on the bill to provide a naval armament, Mr. Bowdoin is in the chair.

In the first section Mr. S. Smith moved to strike out 10 guns, and to insert 56; which makes the force proposed, four ships of 44 guns, and two of 36 each.

The committee then rose and reported the bill with amendments. The amendments were taken into consideration by the House, and all of them agreed to.

Several other amendments were proposed, some of which were agreed to; and then the bill passed to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday. Adjourned until Monday.

MONDAY, March 10.

Mr. Sedgwick this day gave notice, that on Wednesday next he should submit to the consideration of the Legislature, certain resolutions, the object of which would be the means of defense required by our present situation, and the funds which might be required to defray the expense.

Mr. Parker presented the resolutions of several towns and counties in the state of Virginia, relative to the measures now pending before Congress respecting Commerce, the general import of which were in favour of the principles contained in Mr. Madison's Resolutions—these were read and laid on the table.

The bill providing for fortifying the ports and harbours of the United States was reported, read twice, and committed.

TUESDAY, March 11.

The House went into committee of the whole on the bill to provide for the defence of the ports of the United States, and, after some time spent in the Committee, the bill was reported with amendments, and passed by a third reading.

The amendments of the committee of the whole to the bill providing means for foreign intercourse were agreed to and the bill passed to a third reading. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 12.

The bill providing for the defence of certain ports and harbours was read the third reading and passed.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the military establishment of the United States for the year 1794, was brought in. In filling up the blanks, the estimate of expenses which will attend the fortifying certain ports and harbours was incorporated. The bill was then passed.

The foreign intercourse bill was also passed this day.

A message was received from the President of the United States, communicating sundry representations from the officers of the Spanish Legation. These were read with closed galleries.

TUESDAY, March 13.

A bill for the building of magazines, arsenals, and for other purposes, was reported and twice read.

A bill came down from the Senate, supplementary to a bill providing for the pur-

ishment of certain crimes against the United States.

The House went into a committee on Mr. Madison's resolutions. The late deprivations of the British on our commerce has changed, in a degree, the nature of the question and complexion of the debates. The resolutions are now opposed as too weak for our present exigencies. A motion was early made to amend the resolutions, by specifying Great Britain as the object of them, and was carried by a considerable majority. No other question was taken, except on postponing the resolutions generally, which was lost.

Afa White,

HAS just received a beautiful gift of English, India and Hard-Ware Goods, which will be sold on much lower terms than usual. Wanted, a quantity of yard wide Tow-Cloth, for which a general price will be given in any of the stores Goods. Also for sale, West India and New-England Rum, French Brandy, Madeira Wine, Bohemian Tea, Sugar and Raisins. Williamsburgh March 10, 1794.

Silas Brown, Jun.

HAS just received a new supply of Goods, at his Store opposite his Dining-House; among which are the following articles, viz. Scarfs, London Shawls, London Snock, Broad Cloths, Foulard, Elastics, Coatings, Lambkins, Red White & Yellow Flannel, Green & Red Baizes, Blankets, Velvets, of all Kinds, Various Cotton, Denim, Shaloon, Tammies, Jests, Fustians, Cotton & Woolen Holes, Linen by the piece, or less—Mercrene, an assortment of Calicos, Chintzes, Nankeens, Bandano, Flags and Rocke Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Men's and Ladies' Gloves, Mitts, Satins, Modes, Muslin and Lawn Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Sheilds, Quality Writing Paper, Red Seal-Ladies Fans, Dutch Lace, Tape and Taffeta, Sewing Silk, Twine, Ostrich Feathers, Sciflars, Shoe and Knee Buckles, Gimblets, Snuff Boxes, Pins, Combs, H and H Hinges, Thumb Latches, Imperial and other Coat and Vest Buttons, Intaglios, Cafe Knives and Forks, Castors, Peacock Razors, Hair Pins, Needles, Shaving Soap, Wafers, Snuff, Rum, Sugar, Salt, Tea, Pepper, Allspice, Soleather, Clovers, Gentlemen and Ladies' Shoes, &c.

SECOND DIVISION—emphatic.

3. Alexander Hamilton—May his enemies for a livelihood, buy six per cent stock at twenty five shillings the pound; and sell at fifteen.

4. Citizen Faucher—May his wife and prudent conduct, counteract the pernicious effects of his predecessor's folly, and safe-judges.

SECOND DIVISION—emphatic.

5. The Senate of the U. S.—May the hearts of four or five of the members, be as wide open, as the doors of their chamber.

6. A live lobster the flask, a red hot beater in the flambay, and a bum-bum at the heels, of citizen G-t.

7. Citizen Genet's end to all the fons of faction.

8. Expatiation to every child of sedition.

9. Federalism in high spirits, booted and spurred, a horse whip in his hand, and money enough in his pocket, aside anti-federalism, riding like the devil.

THIRD DIVISION—figurative.

10. The triumph of government—When the Philistines of America, shall force him to pull down the mighty edifice of federalism, may they all be buried in promiscuous ruin.

11. May the pinstripe of Virginia, look with awe at the mountain of union and peace, and creep silently into the ant-heap of despair.

NOTICE is hereby given to the adjacent proprietors of Land in the town of Hawley, that their Lands are to be sold for the year 1793. Unless their are paid before the tenth day of May next, their Lands will be sold as the Law directs.

DAVID PARKER, Collector.

Hawley, March 17, 1794.

C A S H,

And the highest price given for PORK, HOG'S LARD, BUTTER and BEES-WAX—at the store of Robert Beck and Son.—Who have for sale a quantity of RED CLOVER-SEED, and other seeds.

Northampton, March 1, 1794.

For sale, by

SIMEON BUTLER,

Opposite the Court-House,

THE LITTLE READER'S ASSISTANT

Northampton, March 5, 1794.

TO be sold, [a bargain], by JOHN HALL, of Hartford, 6 tons of Iron, consisting of 2 tons of Hooked Hinges, Sledges, Stone Pecks, Short Spades, Anglers, Chisels, Gouges, Head and Narrow Axes, Adze, &c.

March 11, 1794.

STRAYED away from the subject about the 2d inst, a small red cat, two years old the last spring. Who will take up said cat, and deliver her to the subscriber, or give information where she may be found, shall receive a handsome reward.

WILLIAM BATES.

Cheltenham, Jan. 29, 1794.

WANTED one or two good journeymen JOINERS, for six or twelve months, for which good pay will be made in the course of the season, by the subscriber.

ELEISHA SEARLE.

Easthampton, March 11, 1794.

ALL Persons indebted to the Hon. ALEXANDER M' MURPHY, late Conway Deceased, are requested to call and settle their accounts, and all Persons who have demands on said Estate, are directed to make immediate payment to OLIVER ROOT, Attorney.

Conway, March 11, 1794.

THE subscriber is in immediate want of a BOY about fifteen or sixteen years of age, as an apprentice to the subscriber, provided of the following qualifications: Truth, Honesty, Integrity and Activity.

COTTON PARTRIDGE.

Hartford, March 18, 1794.

WANTED to purchase two good Feather-Beds; or good feather-mats—Inquire of the Painter.

Northampton, March 19, 1794.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

Stampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, Massauchusets, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VIII.]

WEDNESDAY, April 9, 1794.

[NUMB. 307.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES—Jan. 29, 1794.

Is Committee of the whole, or the Resolution moved by Mr. MADISON.

Mr. FOX: A SPEECH.

[Following speech of Mr. Fox, on a general view of the subject, in a just & forcible argument in favor of the proposed policy; and perhaps to be more agreeable, as it is to be delivered to many of our constituents.

Following speech of Mr. Fox, on a general view of the subject, in a just & forcible argument in favor of the proposed policy; and perhaps to be more agreeable, as it is to be delivered to many of our constituents.

UPON the first statement of the proposed system which have been so long under the consideration of the committee, I wish to call your attention to the subject of the individuals who had to sacrifice the subject in the various lights under which it ought to be viewed, in order to get an opinion upon the necessity, the expediency, and the probable consequences of the adoption of the system which the resolutions contemplate. I have listened with interest to the debate, and have endeavored to get a single observation of importance which did not escape unnoticed. The resolutions, at first sight, appear important—on a critical and abstract examination they do not appear to be; they generally involve a great variety of interests—interests of the highest magnitude, and, if adopted, will essentially affect the welfare of the nation.

THE expediency of forming any commercial system must be first considered.

That the balance of our trade with Great Britain is now much against us—this has produced an effect on the part of the British Government, which has never been equal to our revenues—a temporary stagnation of our commercial system, which, however, will permit us to become partners.

That we have all the necessities of life produced in our own country, and consequently have greater advantages in establishing such regulations, beyond what are enjoyed by a populous and manufacturing nation.

That the expediency of forming any commercial system must be first considered.

That the proposed system has been adopted, and carried into effect, there is no probability of realising on the part of Great Britain; should they be disposed to do so, it will prove detrimental to each of them, by producing a temporary stagnation at least, of the one, and unavoidable embarrassment upon the other.

That the resolution before us contains an effectual provision for aiding our navigation.

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