

In order that nothing may delay the conclusion of the negotiations of citizen Genet with the Americans, and that he may have in his own power all the means which can assist the pains he will take in the cause of liberty, the Executive Council has given him the full powers annexed. The minister of the marine department will transmit to him a certain number of blank letters of marque, which he will deliver to such French or American owners as shall apply for the same.

The minister at war shall likewise deliver to citizen Genet officers' commissions in blank for several grades in the army.

Done and agreed upon in Executive Council the seventeenth day of January, of the year 1793, and of the French Republic the second.

(Signed)
MONGE, President,
LE BRUN, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Copy of a letter from the minister of the marine to citizen Genet, minister of the French republic to the United States.

February 8th, 1793
You will find enclosed, citizen, 300 letters of marque, which you will distribute to the Americans who may fit out and try their chance against the English, Dutch, Russians, Prussians, and Austrians.

The means taken in France to register them in the office of classes, will be supplied by that of registering them in the chancery office of the consulates of France, situate in the ports where the armed vessels may be fitted out, or in the nearest ports to them. You will take care to number and sign these, to keep an exact register, and to give me an account of the disposal of them by every vessel bound from the ports of the United States to those of the republic.

I add to this enclosure twenty copies of each of the laws of the 31st January and 2d of February last.

The laws relative to the encouragements granted to prizes and to their distribution will be soon passed for France, I shall transmit them to you as soon as I receive them.

Foreign built vessels, the entry of which had been prohibited in 1791, may for the present be armed in France and partake of all the advantages granted to those built in the docks of the republic.

This regulation is of too much moment not to hasten you in communicating it to all those, who knowing the law of 13th May 1791, may think themselves deprived of the power of introducing their vessels into France.

You will doubtless think it right to regulate your measures and your conduct by the prudence and discretion which your character requires in the existing circumstances, to contribute as much as in your power to the good of the republic, the success of its armaments, and the destruction of its enemies' commerce.

Signed, MONGE.

Copy of a second letter from the Minister of the Navy to Citizen Genet, Ambassador of the French Republic to the United States of America.

Paris, May 28, 1793;
2d Year of the French Republic.

You will find hereunto annexed, Citizen, commissions for the conductors of prizes, which you will continue to distribute to the captains, with the letters of marque according to the numbers of captures they shall think they may be able to make at sea; you will inscribe them under the same number as the letters of marque, and mark the same number on each of the commissions delivered to each captain; it has been thought necessary to adopt this uniform method in all the maritime districts, and give notice of it to the different ordonnateurs.

(Signed) DALBARADE.

Copy of the Credentials given to Citizen Genet.

In the name of the French Republic, by virtue of the law of the 19th August last, which confers on the Executive Council provisionally, all the functions of the Executive power, and of the decree of the National Convention of the 21st September following, which continues the public authorities in force at the last period:

We the citizens forming the provisional Executive Council, to the republic of the United States of North America.

Very dear, great friends and allies,
Having resolved to appoint a success-

ful to citizen Ternant, minister plenipotentiary of the French republic, residing with you, we have chosen citizen Genet, adjutant-general and colonel in the service of the republic, to replace him in the same character. The proofs of zeal and patriotism which he has hitherto given, persuade us, that he will conduct himself in a manner to render his person agreeable.

We pray you very dear, great friends and allies to give full credit to all he shall be charged to say to you on the part of the republic, especially when he assures you of our disposition to promote the interests and prosperity of the United States. We do not doubt he will give all his attention to convince you of the desire of the French nation to bind more and more the ties of friendship and fraternity which ought to unite two free people formed mutually to esteem each other, and to establish between them the most perfect harmony.

Written at Paris the 30th December, 1792; the first year of the Republic.

The citizens forming the provisional Executive Council of the French republic.

LE BRUN, ROLAND,
CLAVIERE, PACHE,
GARAT, MONGE.

By the provisional Executive Council,
GROUVELLE, Secretary of the Council.

MR. FENNO,
As the following extract from a Connecticut paper contains the essence of the arguments which have been advanced in support of the opinion, that the liberties of the United States, will stand or fall with the success or failure of the present Revolution of France, you are requested to republish it.

ARE NOT OUR LIBERTIES AT STAKE? Did not the British Minister publicly declare, that it was not the French nation, but the REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES which they had adopted that he wished to exterminate, and to effect this he waged war? Has he then waged war against the French nation only? Is it not likewise against us? Are not their principles our principles, consequently their cause is our cause, which we trust is the cause of right reason; which ought to be the cause of all men; and which is the cause of God, against which the kings and princes of Europe Gog and Magog are gathered together. Is it not then our immediate interest that this cause should be supported? And if so, is it not our immediate and indispensable duty to make use of the means that God has put in our hands to effect it. Although America is yet in a state of infancy, and her resources small when compared to those of the nations at war, yet in a good cause she can do much, and even without entering into a war, she can withhold her commerce, which enables Britain to carry on the war against us. For I take it for granted that the war is directly against us; and that in a most pointed and dangerous manner, although we seem not to be sensible of it. For it is against those PRINCIPLES without which we cease to be a nation. And if France should be conquered, we have no reason to believe we should not be attacked. For the present war is a war of despotism against freedom, and as these two principles are diametrically opposite to each other, no peace can be expected, until one or the other is exterminated. But perhaps you say, we fear that withholding our commerce will be the means of a war; and you dread the consequences of it. So do I, but I dread what may likely be the consequence of remaining neuter worse, for I dread slavery; but I cannot believe that withholding our commerce will be the means of plunging us in a war. If it should, JUSTICE will be on our side, for we should be doing as we ought to do in a national way, and to do otherwise, would be a national evil; and is it not common for national sins to be punished with national calamities? And is war, think you, the only calamity a nation has to fear? It may be that the devoted inhabitants of Philadelphia thought the same; but how were they deceived?—There was a time when the Israelites were oppressed by their enemies; it was GOD'S will that they should be relieved by means of war; and the people were called upon to go against their enemies, and as it was a common cause, they ought all to have been willing to go. But the inhabitants of Meroz, probably fearing the calamities of a war, went not; and although those that went obtained a victory, and delivered Israel, yet the inhabitants of Meroz,

for their sluggish neutrality, were cursed with a bitter curse.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

GRATITUDE to FRANCE. This has been the text for the Boston Chronicle writers and other incendiaries to preach against the proclamation of neutrality and the writers who appeared to vindicate it. Our Legislative and corporate bodies have truly expressed the sense of the people on this subject, by approving the conduct of the President. The war party, however, would not allow the merit of the noble firmness of the chief magistrate in keeping our country clear from the war. Citizen Genet has published his instructions to clear himself, and thereby leaves his tools in the lurch. Those instructions, page 2d, tell us that the conduct of the old government of France towards America, was the proper subject of indignation not gratitude.

The same instructions inform us of the proper measure of thanks due to the new government for the very kind intentions they entertain towards the United States.

Citizen Genet, rejecting the mysterious secrecy of courts, and full of candor and frankness (see his letter to Mr. Jefferson of 20th December 1793) on his first arrival at Philadelphia, gave public assurances of his being a minister of peace: he did not expect the United States would take part in the war—it was not desired by France, that they should behold citizen candor and frankness, with peace in his mouth, and the war instructions in his pocket.

He had in his pocket, three hundred commissions to distribute to the Americans, to try their chance against (that is to rob) the English, Dutch, Russians, Prussians and Austrians—See page 7th—We were to make common cause with the French—to punish the invading powers, and to be protected by a sufficient force, to put our ports beyond insult.

Benefits in trade were also to be held out as a lure to join France—A share of the West India trade, which at present is not worth a pin to herself, was to be on the condition *sine qua non* that the United States would now assure and guarantee the Islands to France, (see page 6) Regulations of trade are also recommended—It is plain to the most careless observer, why they are timed as they are—and what is their tendency? It is a truck trade that is proposed: a bubble in their West India commerce at a future day, to engage us in war and ruin now. When they had any thing to give us, they denied it, now they have it not, they would barter it for war.

As long as it was possible, and longer than it was decent, our faction justified Genet—At last they gave him up, when they found he hung heavy on their cause, but could not help it. Then their cant was—the man is rash and imprudent: those who sent him are wise, just and friendly. We renounce the minister—we cling with ten fold fondness to his masters—Behold his instructions—They tell us, and so does the proverb, like man—like master.

C. D.

Congress of the United States.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 30, 1793.

The bill making an alteration in the flag of the United States was read the third time.

Resolved, That this bill pass, that the title thereof be, "An act making an alteration in the flag of the United States," that it be engrossed, and that the secretary desire the concurrence of the house of representatives therein.

The petition of James and William Smith of the state of Georgia, for themselves, and in behalf of the heirs of James Smith, was presented and read, praying for remedy and assistance in respect to certain losses sustained by the Creek Indians.

On motion,
Ordered, That this petition together with the communications from the Secretary for the department of War, respecting Indian affairs, be referred to Mr. Jackson, Mr. Strong, Mr. Burr, Mr. Butler and Mr. Langdon, to consider and report thereon.

After the consideration of the executive business.
Adjourned.

Tuesday, December 31.

The following written messages were received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Dandridge his secretary.

United States, Dec. 30, 1793.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.

I lay before you for your consideration a letter from the Secretary of State, informing me of certain impediments, which have arisen to the coinage of the precious metals at the mint.

As also a letter from the same officer relative to certain advances of money, which have been made on public account. Should you think proper to sanction what has been done, or be of opinion that any thing more shall be done in the same way, you will judge whether there are not circumstances which would render secrecy expedient.

G. WASHINGTON.

United States, 30th Dec. 1793.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

I communicate to you the translation of a letter received from the Representatives of Spain here, in reply to that of the Secretary of State to them, of the 21st instant, which had before been communicated to you.

G. WASHINGTON.

The messages & papers therein referred to were severally read.

Ordered, That they lie for consideration.

Mr. Rutherford reported from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Conrad Laub and others, stating that the Honorable Albert Gallatin, at the time he was elected a Senator of the United States, had not been nine years a citizen of the said United States, as is required by the constitution; which report was read.

Ordered, That it lie for consideration.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the executive business before them—after which, Adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 1st. 1794.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee to whom was referred the petition of Conrad Laub and others.

On motion,
To postpone the consideration of the report until to-morrow.

It was agreed to amend this motion by striking out the words *to-morrow*, and to insert in lieu thereof, *Thursday the 9th instant*.

The following written message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Dandridge his secretary.

United States, Dec. 31st. 1793.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

I now lay before you a letter from the Secretary of State, with his account of the expenditure of the monies appropriated for our intercourse with foreign nations from the 1st of July 1792 to the 1st of July 1793, and other papers relating thereto.

G. WASHINGTON.

The message and papers therein referred to were severally read.

Ordered, That they lie for consideration.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the executive business before them, after which—Adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 2.

The petition of James Mathers, door-keeper to the Senate was presented and read, stating the enhanced price of the necessities of life, and praying further compensation for his services.

Ordered, That this petition lie on the table.

The following motion was made and seconded.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; which when ratified by three fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of the said Constitution. viz.

"The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State," on which

A motion was made as follows,
Resolved, That the consideration of this motion be postponed, and that the Senate will on the 10th instant, take into consideration the subject of amendments to the constitution."