

universal venality, and an incorrigible corruption in elections, would not be the necessary consequence. [Even the election of the two thirds has not been deemed venal.] It may be relied on, however, says our author, "that the intentions of that august and magnanimous assembly, are misfunderstood and misrepresented. Time will develop their designs, will show them to be more judicious than to attempt impossibilities so obvious, as that of the abolition of all distinctions." Yet our own nation and government acknowledge none. GEORGE WASHINGTON has not made a worse President, because he was plainly called so by our first legislature.

We shall give one more assertion of the author of the discourses, which is round indeed, and fully explains the writer's meaning. He observes, "That there is already a scission, in the national assembly, like all others, past, present, and to come, is most certain. There is an aristocratical party, a democratical party, an armed neutrality, and, most probably, a monarchical party; besides another division, who must finally prevail, or liberty will be lost—I mean, a set of members, who are equal friends to monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy, and wish for an equal independent mixture of all three in their constitution."

We shall not trouble the electors with any observations on this explicit passage, nor with further quotations or remarks upon "the Discourses upon Davila." It is generally believed that Mr. Adams was the writer. We fully credit the assertion, because we never heard of the slightest denial or counter suggestion, and because of the perfect coincidence between those discourses, and his books concerning the American constitutions.

A FEDERALIST.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO, A PUBLICATION in your gazette signed A Federalist has entertained some of your readers with an explanation of Mr. Jefferson's negro transportation scheme; there is a curious story told in this town about another transportation scheme, which was somewhat different from Mr. Jefferson's; for instead of a return cargo of white emigrants, it was to have produced a return cargo of dollars and sugar from the West Indies—perhaps your correspondent the Federalist may give us the history of that business, having been it is said secretary to a society, well acquainted with the scheme.

CURIOSITY.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

A disguised Anti, muffled in a Federal cloak, who is publishing long-winded essays against Mr. Adams and panegyrics on Mr. Jefferson, is supposed to be a certain officer of the federal government, known to be disaffected with the present administration because some ridiculous pretensions have been overlooked. He expects under a new one, to rise more rapidly. There have been heretofore complaints against the tardiness and neglect of this officer, occasioned by an employment of that time, in writing essays against the treaty and the government, which his duty should have applied to the public service. A mispende of his time, in flandering Mr. Adams, will probably produce similar complaints hereafter. If a public officer is disgraced with the administration, he ought to resign, and not pocket the public money while he is injuring the public service by a neglect of duty.

A man of pride and spirit would scorn to act with an administration which he is working to undermine, or to be the servant of a government he wishes to overturn. None but a mean and sordid tool would act the part of a concealed enemy, grinning smiles in the face of those whose reputation he is stabbing behind their backs.—As to his pretended aversion to the British constitution, it is more preposterous than all the rest of his conduct.—Does he think the stroy of a certain laurelled and triumphal entry into this city is forgotten? Will the public believe that this canting zeal for republicanism is sincere? A HINT.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO, THE history of Poland is referred to by a writer in your paper, to warn us against the influence of foreign powers at our elections. The caution is a wise one, and I hope our citizens will profit by it. But your correspondent is mistaken in saying that the empress of Russia always marched an army to the place of election; she had sometimes a much cheaper and easier mode of settling the business. When she found that the object could be accomplished in that way, she would sometimes instruct her ambassador to pick a quarrel with the poor Poles, a few weeks before the election, and to suspend his functions, until the nation elected a king, who by being a partizan of Russia would set every thing right. In the mean time the mercenaries of the empress would make a great stir and cry and frighten the poor Poles with a dread of the empress's wrath, unless they elected a favorite of her's.—It was only when the Poles had spirit enough to talk of choosing a king to please themselves that Catharine sent her Cossacks and her Pandours to bully them into submission. P.

For the Gazette of the United States.

By uniting we STAND, by dividing we FALL.

1775.

Liberty and independence or SELF GOVERNMENT are the choicest gifts of heaven to the citizens of the United States: For these we fought eight years—and eight years we have enjoyed them, under a government of our own choice, administered by men of our own choice; the men, whose wisdom, fortitude and bravery achieved what we now enjoy. These men are our choice, have repeatedly been our choice—we have tried them "in the times that tried men's souls"—they never have deceived us, they never will deceive us, and while

heaven continues their lives we will trust in them, confide in their patriotism, and support with all our UNITED ENERGY, their counsels.

If the administrators of any foreign government, are pleased to entertain an unfavorable opinion of us, heaven can bear us witness, it is not our fault.—Internal traitors whom the genius of our free government did not permit us to crush, have, for seven years past, been incessantly reviling our government, and through that, the people of the United States: for it ought never to be forgotten that the government emanates from the people, and the objects of abuse have been not only the government, but the men who have repeatedly united the greatest portion of the suffrages of the people.—This is the principal source of the alarm that has been excited—AMERICANS, UNION IS ALL. United to your government you are safe—Divided you are lost. You will hold your lives, liberty, property and independence at the will of foreigners.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 18, 1796.

On Sunday the 20th inst. will be kept the anniversary of the first opening of the German, Roman, Catholic church, called the Holy Trinity, situated at the corner of Sixth and Spruce streets.

The Divine Service will be with vocal and instrumental music, and begin at half past 10 o'clock in the morning, and at 3 in the afternoon.

A Sermon will be delivered on the occasion by the pastor and professor J. N. Goetz, and the divine service will be held by the revd. the professor, William Elling.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Paris, dated September 24, 1796, to his friend in Philadelphia.

"The French Government within these 8 days has recalled Mr. Adet—he will make some declaration of course of dissatisfaction with our measures in America, and say that the diplomatic functions of his country cease with him, till some future more favorable disposition shall call them into action again from France—that a certain number of consuls are left for the purposes of trade to whom they still look for former protection.

"I thought Spain has ceded to France part of Louisiana—that France intends there to form an army for the invasion of Canada—that our back settlers are necessary for the enterprise, and that they think their schemes will go better forward whilst they have no Minister in the country. Perhaps their policy goes to join our back settlements to Louisiana and Canada. I think, however, that the guarantee of the Spanish settlements in America is the equivalent for Louisiana. Therefore our people by this plan may lose the Atlantic states, and would be finally barred by their new friends from getting the southern outlet from their country."

Extract of a letter from Franklin county, dated November 14th, 1796.

"There is but little news here worth communicating. The anti-federalists were busily engaged for several weeks previous to the 4th of November in circulating hand-bills and falsehoods through this part of the country. In some of the neighboring counties there was scarce a rascal to be found that had rendered himself conspicuous by heading a mob or by his assisting in raising a whiskey pole, who had not been addressed upon the subject of the late election, thanked for his former patriotic services, and solicited again to exert himself in the cause of liberty and equality."

It has been whispered in private circles by some zealous partizans that we must expect a visit in some of our ports between this and the 5th Wednesday in December by the French Squadron which has been hovering about the coast for some weeks past.

Late letters from France inform us that the directory are weak and divided, sometimes favoring the moderates and sometimes the jacobins, according as one or other party predominates. This accounts for the escape of Drouet, Babouf and others, who, though convicted of treason, have suffered no punishment whatever. The assignats are out of circulation and the mandates nearly so. The public creditors are completely ruined, and all the specie that can be collected is sent to the armies and to foreign nations.

From the Aurora.

TO relieve in some degree the impatience of the public, as to Mr. ADET's last note to our executive, we promised an outline of its contents. We fulfil the task, with as much accuracy as is compatible with the brevity we are obliged to observe, and the intricacy of the subject.

The minister of the French republic, through the whole of his note, speaks as acting under the express orders from the executive directory.

After expressing the attachment of his government for the American people, he complains, in the name of the directory, of a violation, on the part of our executive, of the 17th article of the treaty of 1778.

The first part of that article stipulates, that the French shall be at liberty to bring their prizes into our ports, without its being lawful for any of our officers to take cognizance of their validity. In contempt of this stipulation, he states, that several French prizes, brought into our ports, have been seized, tried, and restored to their original owners, with various degrees of delay, vexation, injustice, and injury.

He complains, that the English were suffered to aim in our ports, in various instances, and that the complaints of the agents of the French republic ever proved ineffectual in stopping them. Persons, suspected of having assisted in arming French privateers, were immediately thrown into prison, while those concerned in arming British vessels, were never molested.—The executive, in these instances, exhibiting an evident partiality for the English, and no regard for the maintenance of their neutrality.

The second stipulation, in article 17th, prohibits all English ships, that shall have made French pri-

zes, from entering our ports. Our executive have, in their construction of this stipulation, confined its prohibitory effect to British vessels attempting to come in with their prizes. The minister protests, in the name of the directory, against the propriety of this construction. He considers it an attempt, to add to, not to explain the article. Even on the supposition, that the article is doubtful, he insists on the impropriety of an *ex parte* construction. He cites sundry examples of English ships of war having entered our ports, contrary to this stipulation, having made them convenient stations the better to annoy the French, and having, even contrary to the forced interpretation given to the 17th article by our executive, bro't their prizes into our ports, & there rest'ed them, to cruise against the French.

The minister next adverts to Jay's mission. He states, that France was deceived by the declarations of our executive, when that business was set on foot; and that the directory considers the British treaty as depriving France of all the advantageous stipulations intended to be secured to her by the treaty of 1778—as tending to render the neutrality of America advantageous to the English, to the detriment of France.

This treaty abandons the modern law of nations which even England had functioned in eleven treaties, and we in every prior commercial treaty with European nations. It gives the English the facility of obtaining the transportation of naval stores and warlike implements withersoever they please, under the shelter of the American flag, while this facility is denied to France; and thus it changes during the war, the respective footing of the belligerent powers with respect to us. The treaty, he further states, cuts off the supplies in provision which France looked for from this country, by stipulating, that the British may, in every situation, seize our provision-vessels bound to the ports of their enemies. In short, he considers it a breach of our neutrality, unless the French be allowed to partake in the advantages it holds out to Great Britain.—He also claims this participation in pursuance of the 2d article of the treaty of 1778, which grants the French all the advantages of commerce & navigation enjoyed by the most favoured nations: and in this point of view, the orders to the French vessels of war, to treat the American flag, in every respect, as we shall suffer it to be treated by the English, have been issued.

The minister proceeds to protest in the name and by the orders of the executive directory against the violation of the 17th article. He claims replevy of all seizures, and the annulling of all judicial acts with respect to French prizes, and protests against all opposition to the sale of prizes.

He protests against the violation of the same articles by our admitting into our ports British armed vessels, and against the interpretation put to it by our executive upon that article.

He declares that the directory considers our treaty with Britain as a violation of their treaty with us; and as equivalent to a treaty of alliance with that nation; and, in consequence, orders him to suspend his ministerial functions here.

The directory declares, that they do not wish this measure to be considered in the light of a rupture, but as a mark of their sense of injury, which is to last until they can obtain satisfaction. They reiterate their expressions of friendship for the People notwithstanding the wrongs of the executive.

The minister concludes by stating, that the French Republic always had it at heart to cultivate harmony by a mutual interchange of good offices; but that our administration have as constantly endeavored to break asunder the ties which connect the two nations. Early under the Republic, the French colonies were opened to us? the ports of France also on the same footing as to their own vessels.—When England violated the neutral flag, France obliged to make use of reprisals, exempted from the measure the Americans; and tho' forced for a while much against their inclination, to withdraw the exemption, they early renewed it.

While France was thus, even during the tempest of a revolution treating the Americans with marked attention; what, asks the note, were the executive of the United States employed in? They were questioning whether they would acknowledge the republic and receive their ambassador, whether they should consider the treaty, the price of American liberty, as binding, whether the envoys from exiled and rebellious princes should be received; an ambiguous proclamation of neutrality was framed; French privateers were harassed; England was suffered to sport with our neutrality, and to cut up our commerce to the detriment of France; English ships of war were admitted in our ports; *the advances of France for a renewal of the treaty of commerce were eluded under the most frivolous pretexts, while our executive courted the British and solicited a treaty by which prostituting our neutrality we sacrificed France to her enemies.

And this whilst a review of late events, whilst every object around, still remind us of the tyranny of Britain and the generous assistance of France.—The note concludes by calling on Americans to remember, that if generous minds are alive to injuries, they can forgive; and that the French when they are treated as friends, will still be found faithful friends and generous allies.

*The supplies which France expected in her Colonies were cut off; by our virtually acquiescing in the principle, that a declaration from a British commander placed them in a state of blockade.

A reply to Mr. PICKERING's answer to the French minister's first note, is given in a note referred to in the course of the above communication. We shall translate it entire for our next.

From the Aurora.

The Gazette of the United States of Wednesday last insinuates that the late communication of the French minister to our government is an electioneering scheme.—If the step taken by the minister had been taken of his own mere motion there might be the shadow of such an appearance; but the measure originated with the directory, and it is not to be supposed, that they are in such a manner acquainted with all the minutiae of our politics, as to know exactly the period of our elections. Besides if they were capable of conduct so unwar-

ratable as an attempt to influence our elections would be, they would have timed their measures better. Our election of electors are over, and if information of the step taken by the minister could reach the distant parts of the continent before the meeting of the electors, it is not to be supposed that it could have any effect upon men selected so carefully from the mass of the people; men of tried firmness, and of considerable weight of character.

The Aurora of yesterday, after giving us citizen Adet's valedictory, tells us that he has sent a note addressed to the Secretary of State, for publication, that its length prevented its insertion, but that the Aurora would give a sketch of it.

The editor of that paper is requested to inform the citizens of the United States whence he derives his authority to give sketches, from his pencil, of the official communication of a foreign minister, to the government of the United States.—The public curiosity however great, would be better gratified by waiting for the pure original, than any sketches a la Baobe.

So little effect has a late manoeuvre produced in this city, that the Insurance offices have made no change whatever in their conduct.

We understand from the Georgia papers that there is likely to be no valid choice of electors in that state, the legislature having made no legal provision for that purpose, the two houses having only passed a resolution, prescribing the mode, which by the constitution of Georgia is not a legislative act, without the sanction of the governor.—The constitution of the United States, provides that each state shall appoint electors in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, and the constitution of Georgia declares, that the governor shall have the revision of all bills passed by both houses, before the same shall become laws. In this case, the manner of appointing electors has not been directed by a legislative act, within the constitution of Georgia, and therefore the electors, if any should be appointed, would not be legal electors, within the constitution of the United States.

The Chronicle of Boston, of the 9th, tells us that the French minister intends to suspend his functions for the present; query, how long after the first Wednesday in December? Query how the Chronicle of the 9th got knowledge of citizen Adet's intention, only communicated to our government on the 15th.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Statement of Majorities.

	Anti-Federal	Federal
Philad. city and county, majority 2076.		
Delaware		184.
Chester		413
Bucks		643
Montgomery		200
Lancaster		1442
York		3083
Berks	140	
Northampton	90	
Northumberland	770	
Cumberland	619	
Mifflin	402	
Dauphin		230
Luzerne		399
Huntingdon		291
Hedford	171	
Somerset		22
Allegheny	315	
Washington	1238	
Franklin	22	
	5843	6907
	Majority for Federal	1064
Fayette		
Greene		
Westmoreland		
	} returns not received.	

At the close of the poll for an elector from the district in Virginia, composed of the counties of Frederick and Berkeley, Col. M. Hunter, had a majority of 189.

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

BOSTON, November 11.

NAVAL ACTION.

Nov. 1, lat. 27, long. 72, a ship was spoke with from London for Norfolk, which sailed about the 1st of October. The Captain informed, that an important naval action had occurred between an English and French squadron; which terminated in favor of the latter.

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST.

PHILADELPHIA, November 18.

ARRIVED.

	DAYS
Brig Sally, Keith,	Norfolk 10
Franklin, Brenton,	Wilmington
Lady Washington, Gerrish,	Newbury port 18
Schooner Ann, Brown,	Cape N. M. 22

CLEARED.

Ship Edward, Wickham,	London
Philadelphia, Bliss,	Bristol
Sloop Nancy, Chandler,	Edenton
The following vessels arrived at C. N. Mole, before Capt. Brown failed from thence.	

Ship Two Sisters; brig Fame, Chirnside; Gray, Cushing; Experiment Dolbey; Betsey, and sloop Betsey, Dawkins, all from Philadelphia.

The brig Mary and Elizabeth, Cook, belonging to this port, was lost on Miguanna reef, the 15th ult. Captain, Crew, and 29 passengers saved; vessel and cargo totally lost.

The schooner Betsey, Charnock, arrived at Cape N. Mole, in 11 days from this port, and sailed again on 24th October, in company with the brig Mary, Williamfon.

W. Young, Mills, and Son.

Have for Sale, a large assortment of PRINTING and WRITING PAPERS Which will include 500 reams of fine demy wove printing paper,