FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

The following correspondence, comprising the most important of the documents contained in the President's message to Congress of 19th January last, if perused with candor and attention, must satisfy every independent American of the sincere, active and unceasing efforts of our government to maintain invito late the rights of France, resulting from the duties of neutrality, the lower of nations and duties of neutrality, the law of nations and existing treaties, and most completely vindicates our nation from the unjust reproaches and complaints of the French Directory and its

"A government which required only a know-ledge of the TRUTH to justify its measures, could not but be anxious to have this fully and frankly displayed."

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, JAN. 19. '97.

Mr. Harrison, District Attorney of New-York, to Mr. Pickering, Secretary of State. New-York, 12th December, 1796.

Mr. Adet's long and extraordinary note of the 15th ultimo, could not fail of exciting both furprise and attention. The variety of ill founded charges which it contained against the most revered and respectable characters in our country, and its general strain of censure upon the wife and impartial measures of government, had a natural tendency to make the reproaches it contained upon inferior individuals be confidered rather as marks of honourable diftinction, than as inflictive of difgrace. Under these impressions, and con-fcious that as far as I was implicated in his censures, they were wholly unmerited, I had balanced with myself whether it could be proper to add any further statement to those communications respecting the case of La Vengeance, which had already been transmitted to the principal officers of government.

Left, however, any thing should be wanting to a complete vindication of the courts and officers, as far as I was personally concerned, and in deference to the request contained in your letter of the 10th inft. I shall briefly recapitulate the eircumstances attending the several suits against the privateer, with the particular reasons that influenced my conduct as profecutor for the public. I trust that the detail will fully confirm not only the pu-rity of those motives by which I was actuated

but also the propriety of the measures which I thought it right to pursue.

About the latter end of June, or beginning of July. 1795, the privateer La Ven-geance arrived with a valuable prize, in the harbour of New-York, at a time when I was absent from the state, upon a tour to the east-ward for the recovery of my health. Upon the 2d of July, if I am rightly informed, a seit was commenced on the admiralty side of the diffrict court, by the Spanish consul on behalf of the original owner of the prize, u-pon an allegation that the privateer had been fitted out in the United States. This cause was commenced in my absence, by the advice of colonel Hamilton and Mr. Troup. I had no participation in the business, nor any knowledge of it;—though if I had been applied to, I should not have thought it incompatible with my station to have been originally concerned for the libellant; as the free expects of profession in all course when the ercife of profession in all causes where the United States are not parties, belongs to the district attornies. Before my return to New York, the cause had already made some progress; the libel was filed, the prize arrested, and a claim, I think, infittuted by capt. Be-rard on behalf of one Jacques Rouge, whom he alleged to be the owner of the privateer. Mr. Adet's infinuation, therefore, that the prize was arrested in consequence of any exer-ertionor appearance of mine, is totally unfound-ed, and to be classed with the other ground-les reproaches by which his note is diffin-

Upon my return the Conful of the King of Spain at New-York, complained to me in my official capacity, of a violation of law on the part of the privateer, in consequence of which a Spanish subject had been injured. This complaint was entitled to attention, both This complaint was entitled to attention, both from its own nature and the fituation of the complainant. I could be under no improper bias from any connection with the prize cause even if I was capable of being so biassed; because, a that time, I had no concern in it; and rerefore Mr. Adet's observation that I acte. "without laying afide my of-fice of attorney for the captured, is equally unfounded with the one above noticed. Upon making the enquiries which I sup-posed requisite, I found at least a probability

that the complaint respecting the privateer was true. This probability arose from what I considered as affording the certainty of material proof; and therefore, in conformity with my daty, I commenced a profecution grounded upon the flatute, prohibiting the arming of privateers in our ports. In the course of proceeding against the privateer, it was manifest, that the eause of the United States and that against the prize were subfiantially the same, and it was agreed that the evidence taken in the one case should be used in both. After some time, col. Hamilton's numerous engagements rendered it im-practicable for him to attend constantly to the examination of witnesses, and as questions the examination of witnesses, and as questions arose with respect to the cause against the prize, which did not emerge in that of the privateer, I was engaged to affist as counsel in the prize cause, continuing alone as to every thing that respected the public prosecution. This I may aver to have been carried on with the ut-nost fairness on the part of the United States, and no methods whatever were employed to delay the decision, which, however was necessarily retarded, in part by the time consumed in examining the numerous witnesses produced on behalf of the claimants, and in part, by the calamitous fituation of New-York at that period. Perhaps too, there never were causes in which more con-tradictory and irreconcileable evidence was offered, and in which the minds of the auditors were more divided as to the real state of facts. The judge of the district took a considerable

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE, | time to examine the evidence and form his nion, and the' his decision was in favor of the claimants, yet he expressly declared that there was probable cause for the seizure, which has ever been considered as sufficient o justify a profecution on the part of the public, and I believe that whoever will exanine the mass of jarring evidence that was taken upon this occasion, will accord in all the circumstances, the facts were too doubtful to warrant a condemnation. To he judge's sentence upon this prosecution, I thought it reasonable to submit on the part of the public, and as one of the counsel in the prize cause I united with my affociate in recommending the like submission in that cause think it can be preper to make with respect to the first cause commenced against the pri-

(To be continued.)

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT of PHILADELPHIA. ARRIVED. Ship Warren, Church, Briftol, Sloop Peggy, Berry Alexandria,
In the Warren came 9 paffengers.
NEW YORK, MAY 19. ARRIVED. Havanna 18

Ship Commerce. Ham, Brig Success, Bethburn, Diana, Fairchild, do. 19 Guadaloupe 19 Nancy, Ellison, Cowes 40 [but brings no news Gonaives 16

Sloop Mary, L'Hommedieu, Philadelphia 5
The ship Maria, Ferris, masten, from Demarara to this port, taken by a French privateer, had been re-taken by the Matilda frigate, and carried into Antigua, on the 23d of April; her trial for falvage was expected to come on in time for her to fail under convoy as far as the lat. of 32, 0, with the European fleet and several Americans.

Capt. Dedswoath, from Port-au-Prince, May 12, spoke the brig Polly, Rose, from Baltimore to Port de Paix, out 2 days, all

By the brig Diana; captain Fairchild, 19 days from Baffaterre, Guadaloupe, brings the following account of veffels left there—

Andrew Simpson, brig Eliza, N. York, reffel and cargo condemned.

John Millet, Salem, cargo condemned. Abel Bunker, brig Lucy, to fail in four

Samuel M'Lellan, brig William, to Port-land, from Barbadoes, bound for New-York taken and fent unknown where.

Schr. Polly, Willis, Alexandria, cleared to fail in 6 days.

Brig Nancy, Nimmo, Alexandria, veffel and cargo condenned. _, Bofton, eapt. Billings, wait-

Ship ____, Boston, eapt. Billings, wait-og forstrial Brooks, schr. Milton, New York, vessel

and cargo condemned. Schr. Polly, capt. James Bonticon, of Philadelphia, arrived from Martinico after being in possession of the English for 5 months.

to fail in 5 days for St. Thomas.

HAMLET FAIRCHILD. Brig Naney, Ellison, 40 days from Cowes, on the 18th April spoke a Philadelphia ship from Norfolk bound to Hamburgh, out 24 days, lat. 45, 36, long. 25, 00. May 2, spoke the brig Arethusa, of Providence, R. I. from Savannah to Copenhagen, lat. 43, long. 49, 30. May 10, spoke brig Hiram, John Hamblin, Master, from Bal-Hiram, John Hamblin, Master, from Baltimore bound to Bremen, out 4 days, lat. 38, 14, long. 65, May 12, spoke a sloop from New London, bound to Surinam, out 5 days, lat. 38, 16, long. 55, 50. May 16, spoke spoke a brig from New London to Guadaloupe, out 2 days, lat. 39. 50, long. 70.

By this day's Mail.

NEW YORK, May 19.

[Feom Gazette Francaife, printed in this city, May 17.]

"Our readers should be cautious how they give credit to every nautical and mercantile report that is slying about, and not even to impole too implicit confidence in official accounts. The following facts will prove that the caution we gave was not unfeasonable.—One Captain has seen with his own eyes the English seet cannonading the town and port of Porto Rico. Another fince reports that it was not Porto Sico they attacked but Guadoloupe, and that they had already disembarked sooo men at Grandterre. A third, Capt. Miller arrived on Sunday last from St. Croix, assures us that Admiral Hervey and Gen. Abercrombie, with 6 ships of the line, with 6000 troops and 1500 negroes are arrived at Porto Rico, have disembarked, and had entreached within 6 miles of the town of St. John's. of St. John's.

of St. John's.

By official accounts from Gen. Toussaint Louverture, and idoubtless authentie, as they are published at the Cape, there can be no longer any 'question that this brave General has taken five or fix brigand camps, faught five or fix bloody battles, cut to pieces Dessouries and Montalemberts legions, took Mirabelais, Grand Bois, Voiettes, besieged Arcahays, and was marching for St. Mark's and Port au Prince. It appears, however, from letters by the Fox, from Port au Prince, received last Saturday, that all these mighty actions are reduced to a simple evacuation of Mirbalais only, owing to a panic, or rather some trisling plot, which it is probable has been already detected and punished. It is certain there was not even a mule or an ask killed at Mirbalais, altho' there were hundreds in the place, in the full powers of health and vigonr."

By arrivals at this port from Jeremie and Aux Cayes (Hispaniola) we learn, that Gen. Rigaud, after attacking all the ports of Jeremie, had met with a repulse, and a loss of 500 men, hesides one of his Generals, and himself badly wounded. In his attacks on Irois, it is said, he was at the head of no less than 9000 Brigands.

BOSTON, May 15: FREEBOOTERS AT HAND. Gentlemen from Salem and Marblehead,

head inform us, that a coasting schooner put into the former place yesterday, which had been plundered by a fixteen-gun French privteer brig from Porto-Rico, about eight leagues from Cape Ann, of a hogshead of rum, and other property; and that the Captain of the privateer threatened very hard to burn the schooner. Fraternity this with a Mysterious terms! What wonders you have

From MARTINIQUE. We learn, that the inhabitants of that fland were under fearful apprehensions of a visit from Victor Hugus, the Don Quixotte of the West Indies—should the British force pass Guadoloupe to attack any of the leward possessions of the French.

Mr. Russell-I read with aftonishment he traflation of a letter faid to have been written by Mr. Jefferson, to a person in Eu-rope; and, after what Mr. Jefferson has lately said in his inauguration speech, I must fuspect it to be a forgery.—Were it not, in any other country but this, its treasonable fentiments would bring the head of the writer to the block.

An AMERICAN.

On the 16th April, an English fleet of between 80 and 90 sail, went through Sail Rock Passage, bound to leeward.

From the CULUMBIAN CENTINGL.

FRENCH INFLUENCE. No. III.

That we may be enabled the more juftly to form an estimate of the degree and extent of the French influence in this country, it will be proper to paule here a moment and reflect upon the nature of public opinion, how it is to be collected, and in what manner it may be excited, created or directed.

may be excited, created or directed.

In every civil fociety the majority unless roused by some appeal to their passions or interest, are quiescent and inactive. In a republican government like ours, the great body of the people are perfectly easy, and repose with considence on the rulers whom they have freely elected and whom they know to be equally interested with themselves in the promotion of the public welfare and happing. notion of the public welfare and happi-

But in every fociety however happy the general state of it may be, there will be per-lons of some one of the following descriptions: Restless, uneasy spirits impatient of ref-traint—sour, morose malevolent hearts—disposed to view the fair objects of nature and art, the beautiful system of laws, order and profied, desperate, profligate abandoned wret-ches, possesses of a gambling spirit, desirous of change, or vain ambitious minds, purse proud men, but of dull and feeble talents, who nink that their ments are overlooked, and who wish an overturn for the sake of gratifying their rage for distinction. These various descriptions abound more or less in different countries.—In England Mr. Butke computes them at one fifth of those who think at all, but supposes that unless carefully watched, they are sufficiently numerous to overthrow the government. In this country, I do not believe that more than one tenth of those who almost total change in the opinions of their fellow citizens.—Assume the language and authority of the people, and threaten the very existence of government.—Taught this truth, partly by their experience in their own country and partly by observation of the American character, the emissaries of France early learned how to acquire an influence, and had almost discovered how to obtain a domihad almost discovered how to obtain a domi-nion over the opinions and conduct of the o-pen and unsuspecting Americans—From the peace of 1783 until the period when the Ja-cobin faction had erected a new despotism in France, upon the ruins of the old, no parti-cular occasions existed to call forth the intriguing spirit of the French government-we lo not therefore find any particular exercise

of this their darling propentity.

They contented themselves with filling up the full quota of diplomatic and confular agents, who were well employed in watching every interesting movement of our go-vernment, and who were ready marshalled to vernment, and who were ready marshalled to commence effective operations as events or occasions might require. Such an occasion unfortunately for this until now happy country too soon presented itself. The first steps towards liberty which the French nation adopted, having for the object, simply a dimunition of the royal prerogatives, and an amelioration of the condition of the commonster. alty and peafantry were received in this country with universal and unseigned pleasure.—
Our public papers teemed with congratulations on the auspicious event.—When therefore the mild, bumane, and philosophic Warrille and his accomplished of the Circuit. ville, and his accomplices, of the Girondist faction, aimed the sanguinary steel against the head of their unfortunate monarch, (to whom, if to any of the French nation, we were under obligation)—When they perceived that all Europe flood aghaft at the horrid speckacle, and that incensed humanity was urging combined nations to vindicate her rights, it was to be expected that they should turn their views to America, as their only turn their views to America, as their only friend. Selecting then one of their most darling and intriguing spirits, a man who has already proved his abilities against the devoted heads of the unhappy Genevans, and recalling from this sountry a minister who had too much honesty and too great friendship for us to be trusted, they sent out this emissary to draw closer the bonds of fraterniy, which united the two republies. Every artful device, every ingenious scheme, every plausible, every fascinating sentiment was to be suggested to entrap us. To please our vanity we were to be told, that the French revolution was but an emanation of our own.

evolution was but an emanation of our own.

That a spark from America had lighted the boly flame—to gratify refertments yet warm —to rekindle jealousies hardly extinguished, to resuscitate injuries not yet healed, we were reminded of British tyranny—British treachery, and British cruelty. But above all, to captivate the idle and the desperate, who have ever fince been the warmest friends of French principles, they preached the mild, persuasive and irresible ductrious of disterty and equality. wrought! Equality of property! Agrarian laws! Liberty to act as our whims, passions or interest dictate! How fascinating to the diffolute! How captivating to the lazy and impoverished Sansculotte! This hopeful son of fedition begat by anarchy, (the deferip tion renders it superfluous to call him Genet) with a dozen choice spirits, in the consular character, to act as aids, were cantoned out at proper diffances, in the different parts of the union. The happy effects of their ex-ertions and talents have been widely felt and lorely realized, but cannot be justly described, without devoting to them a separate number.

LEONIDAS.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 20.

THE speech of the President of the United States has excited the liveliest approbation of all real Americans. It may be justly called a true American speech. It breathes in every line genuine patriotism. It came from the heart of a tried patriot, and was addressed to the heart of patriotism. patriots alone. There was nothing wavering in it; no little trick to catch a transitory approbation from the discontented, or to foothe the factious. It was the explicit language of the first magnifeste of the nation, disclosing to his fellow citizens the honest sentiments of his heart, expressing with a proper feeling and sen-sibility, the wrongs done to his injured country, and his determination to attempt to obtain redress; while at the same time it manifested humane an xiety to avert the calamities of war by temperance and negotiation. In tracing the a trocious attempt to separate the people from their government, it glowed with that patriotic fire, which animated JOHN ADAMS in 1765 and in 1774, when another nation wished to deprive us of our liberties. The old patriot again shone forth in all his youthful ardor, and with the same spirit which had animated him to resist the efforts of one nation to reduce us to refift the efforts of one nation to reduce us to an odious vaffalage, he pledged himself to his fellow citizens to refift every other, which might repeat the daring attempt. When the national legislature shall have reciprocated these American sentiments, as there can be no doubt they will, then shall we see an end to the expiring and contemptible efforts of domestic and foreign sactions to trample on our independence. Then shall we see an end to the degrading complaints of a Morroe, and the insulting speech of a BARR Ass, then shall we rally as one samiof a BARR As, then shall we rally as one family, united, free, and happy, around our ocun government, and the enlightened administration of a long tried patriot, who has devoted his life to serve his country and maintain its INDEPENDENCE.

PEPPERPOTI BACHE and his clan to profecute their schemes; Tickled the taste with Flummery and Creams; Their nostrums loath'd, and deep contempt their

Now fweer the Dofe faould have been " Pepperpot."

For the Gazette of the United States.

MR. FENNO, THE following scrap was published in Eng-and in 1778—your readers will make such ap-lication of it to the present times, as may be

POLITICAL QUADRILLE; OR, THE NATIONAL CARD-PLAYERS.

I believe I shall play alone; no, I will call a king. I cannot lose the game; I have three matadores in my band

King of France.

You did well to call me, for I am strong in every fuite; besides, I know how to finesse the cards, and value myself upon playing all the

I wish I had not played that double game, I have not got a trump more, yet I shuffled well. Oh! I am a beast! I wish I had not been forced to play; I shall less all my fish.

King of Spain.

What did you call me for? I shan't get a trick, you know how the last game went with

I ask leave. Do you give? I shall play a-lone, if you force me.

Scotland.

I itch to play, but I have no king.

King of England.

I never have luck, when the curse of Scotland is in my hand; but in the first deal of this pool. I have made some errors; yet come, the pool's not gone, let's have a new pack; I'll try what they will do. Aye, this is something like; I have a strong suitenous, without a KNAVE among them.

King of Pruffie.

Am I oldest? Oh! I pafs.

Emprejs of Ruffia.

I have only a queen in my hand, so I will pafs too; or if nobody chooses to take my cards, I'll play any gentleman at put, or you, Mynheer, at Dutch rubbers.

Emperor of Germany.

Some advise me to play, others to let it alone.
What shall I do? I'll e'en stand by 'till I see time to cut in; But I will first play with the Pops a game at cribbage, and try if I can sureh him.

The Pope. Ponto Falls.

To Thomas JEFFERSON, Efquire, Vice-Prefident of the United States and Prefident of the Senate of the United States.

WITH that respect which is due to your gh official stations, as the next officer to he chief magistrate of the union, and the prefident of an important branch of the na-tional legislature, I exercise the right of a citizen of the United States to call on you for an explicit avowal or difavowal of the fol-lowing letter, which has been publicly aferibed to you in all our newspapers, and which contains sentiments and principles too deeply affecting the interest, character and safety of America, to be passed by unnoticed by any American who values and cheristies them. Altho' that letter has been the Subject of great

public agitation, I have been too often de. ceived by spurious sabrications of this nature, to hallly adopt an opinion on the subject, and knowing your expected arrival in this city, have forborne to make any strictures upon it, until you had had a fair opportunity of denying it.

The PRESENT CRISIS of our affairs will not brook any further delay : the time is Now COME, when every citizen must speak his opinion without disguise; when the public have a right to know the real opinions of their high public functionaries. If you entertain the sentiments ascribed to you in that letter, it is your duty to avow them, to come forward manufully and to support them. ward manfully and to support them. If they have been falfely attributed to your pen, it is no less incumbent on you explicitly to disarow them. I shall for the present withhold further remarks. Should your filence continue, you will be justly regarded as the author of that letter, and duty to the American nation will compel me to prefent to the public view those observations which, on the perufal of it, have arisen in the mind of

A FELLOW-CITIZEN.

Important Letter. Translated for the Minerwa.
From the Paris Moniter, of January 25. FLORENCE, January 1. LETTER

From Mr. Jefferson, late Minister of the U-nited States in France, and Secretary to the Department of Foreign Affairs, to a citizen of Virginia.

This letter, litterally translated, is addressd to M. Mazzei, author of Refearches, hiforical and political, upon the United States

America, now resident in Tuscany.
"Our political situation is prodigiously changed fince you left us. In Read of that noble love of liberty, and that republican government, which carried us through the dangers of the war, an Anglo Monarchio, Ariftocratic party has rifen. Their avowed obtocratic party has rilen. Their avowed object is to impose on us the fubstance, as they have already given us the form of the British government. Nevertheless, the principal body of our citizens remain faithful to republican principles. All our proprietors of lands are friendly to those principles, as also the men of talents. We have against us, (republicans) the Executive Power, the udiciary Power, (two of the three branches of our government) all the officers of government, all who are seeking offices, all timid men who prefer the caim of desposism to the tempestuous sea of liberty, the British merchants and the Americans who trade on British capitals, the speculators, persons interested in the bank and public funds [Establishments invented with views of corruption, and to affimilate us to the British model in its corrupt parts.]

"I should give you a fever, if I should name the apostates who have embraced these nerefies; men who were Solomons in council. and Samplons in combat, but whose hair has been cut off by the whore of England. [In the original, par la carin Angleterre, probably alluding to the woman's cutting off the hair of Sampson, and his loss of Arength

"They would wreft from us that liberty which we have obtained by fo much labour and peril; but we shall preserve it. Our mass of weight and riches are so powerful, hat we have nothing to fear from any athat we guard ourselves, and that we break the lilipation ties by which they have bound us, in the first slumbers which succeeded our labours. It suffices that we arrest the progrofs of that fysten of ingratitude winjustice owards France, from which they would alienate us, to bring us under British influ-

[The foregoing letter wears all the exteral marks of authenticity. And yet it seems ardly possible an American could be capale of writing fueh a letter. As the letter is circulating in Europe, we deem it just, if a orgery, to give Mr. Jesserson an oportunity o disovow it.]

The Commissioners

The Commillioners

For carrying into effect the TWENTY-FIRST Article of the Freaty of Friendship, Limits, and Navigation, between His Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, hereby give infarmation to all Persons therein concerned.—That, in order to terminate all differences, on account of the lesses furtained by the Citizens of the United States, in consequence of their Vesses and Cargoes having bren taken by the Subjects of His Catholic Majesty, during the late War between Spain and France, that they are ready to receive (at their Office, between the hours of ten and one o'clock, daily) all complaints and applications, authorized by the said Article, during Elemteen Montes, from the day of the date hereof, and that they have power to examine all such persons as come before them, on oath or affirmation, touching the complaints in question, and also to receive in evidence, all written testimony, authenticated in such manner as they shall think proper to require or admit.

By Order of the Commissioners,

By Order of the Commissioners, PETER LOHRA,

Commissioners Office, No. 109, Mulberry-freet, Philadelphia, May 17th, 1797.

Musical Instrument Manufactory, No. 167, Arch Street.

HARPER, harpfichord, grand, portable grand, fid board, pier table and fquare riano forte maker from London, returns thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hopes that by his affiduity and attention to exery branch of his business, to merit a continuance of their favors. Piano fortes made on the newest and most approved plans, with pedals, patent, swell, and French harp stop, which he flatters himself will be found on trial by unprejudiced judges, to be equal if not superior to any imported, and twenty per cent cheaper. Any instrument purchased of him, if not approved of in twelve months, he will exchange.

N. B. All kinds of Mufical infruments made, tuned, and repaired with the greatest accuracy, dispatch, and on the most reasonable, terms, for ready money only.

Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange 2.577.147.539