

**For Hamburg,**  
THE SHIP  
**AERIAL,**  
John Tarris, master.  
A GREAT part of her cargo is engaged, and will sail in ten days. For freight or passage apply to Capt. Tarris, at Latimer's wharf, or to  
**GURNEY & SMITH,**  
May 25

**LAILSON'S CIRCUS,**  
—  
South Fifth-Street.

The Performances at the NEW CIRCUS  
This Evening, May 25th,  
Will begin by a Grand Parade of Equestrian  
Performers of both sexes.

**The Lofty-Tumbling Group,**  
Composed of Messrs. Langley, Sully, McDonald,  
and the Clown, and Reano, will execute several  
difficult exercises on the Stage—which will be pleas-  
antly decorated.

Mr. McDonald, in the character of Clown, will  
perform a variety of Comic Feats.

Mr. Lailson will perform several new and difficult  
exercises, too tedious to insert in an advertisement.

In compliance with the general request, will be given  
THE DUEL ON HORSEBACK, in a new  
and forcible manner.

The trick of the THREE HOOPS, and that of  
the GLOVE.

Mr. LAILSON will leap over a Ribbon in a manner  
which has never been attempted by any Equedian  
but himself. Being on his knees on the saddle,  
he will pass the Hat under him at the same  
time he leaps over the Ribbon, which makes  
these three very difficult feats become one.

After which will be presented a French Opera in  
one act, called

**La Melomanie.**  
In which an Amateur will perform in the character  
of Geronte, the Melomane.  
The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with  
**THE TAYLOR AND HIS HORSE.**

††† In rehearsal—**L'AMANT FALOUX**, a  
French Opera in three acts, in which the same  
gentleman who performs in the character of Geronte,  
the Melomane, will perform in that of Don Lopez.

Box, one dollar. Pit, half a dollar.  
The doors will be opened at half past five  
o'clock, and the performances begin precisely  
at seven.

N. B. No person can be admitted in the centre  
of the Circus, which is exclusively appropriated to  
the Equestrian Exercises.

No person can be admitted without a ticket,  
which will serve for the day only.

Days of performance, Tuesday, Thursday,  
and Saturday.

**BUSH HILL.**

**Messrs. Bates and Darley,**  
Of the NEW THEATRE,

Respectfully inform the citizens of Philadelphia  
and its environs, that they have taken the  
manor house and grounds of Bush Hill (the property  
of William Hamilton, Esq.) and are now  
preparing to open them by subscription, for the  
general accommodation and amusement of the  
public, under the name of the

**Pennsylvania Gardens and Hotel.**

Particularly during the Summer season, will be  
given (three times per week)

**C O N C E R T S**  
Of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

After the manner of the Public Gardens Paris,  
Vauxhall, London, &c. &c.

The Entertainments for the ensuing summer season,  
positively to commence

**THE FIRST WEEK IN JUNE.**

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One hundred subscribers, at one hundred dollars  
each. The money to be repaid the subscribers at  
ten annual payments of ten dollars each.

And each subscriber to hold a free ticket of general  
admission to all public performances in the  
Gardens, for the term of ten summer seasons.

The tickets to be made transferable at the option  
of the subscribers, by giving timely notice to the  
Managers, previous to the commencement of a  
season, and having the same registered accordingly.

Subscriptions received by Messrs. Bates and Darley  
at Bush Hill, where tickets for the season only,  
may be had at twelve dollars each.

N. B. Admission to non-subscribers on each  
Concert Night, Half a Dollar.

\* \* \* \* \* Due notice will be given of the commence-  
ment. May 25 5P

**Advertisement.**

PURSUANT to an Order from the Orphans' Court,  
will be sold at PUBLIC SALE, at Cranberry, on  
Wednesday, the 14th day of June next, all that valuable  
REAL ESTATE, late belonging to the Rev. Gilbert  
T. Snowden, deceased, lying in and near Cranberry,  
in the county of Middlesex, township of South Brunswick,  
late of New Jersey, upon the lower ridge road leading  
from Philadelphia to New York. A very elegant frame  
house in a beautiful and healthy situation, painted white,  
with Venetian window shutters, thirty feet front  
and thirty eight feet deep, two rooms with a handsome hall or  
entry on the first floor, three rooms on the second floor and  
two well-finished garrets. In the rear of the house is an  
excellent two-story building consisting of a dining-room for  
work people, spacious parlors and a large kitchen, with  
every convenience, and over these are three chambers for  
servants. To the right is an additional building consisting  
of a chamber below and a library above—under the whole  
are very fine cellars paved with brick. The house is en-  
tirely new and finished with taste. Every room is hung  
with bells that lead into the kitchen and the servants'  
apartments: there is a pump in the yard, and a fine  
and brick pavement round the whole house, which is enclos-  
ed with a handsome railing, with three gates in front.  
The farm consists of one hundred and sixty seven acres,  
with a proportion of woodland and meadow, under excellent  
fence; a garden with pale fence; a large barn, stable,  
carriage-house, cow-house, &c. all new, and built  
in the best manner: with a young orchard of 200 grafted  
trees. Nearly adjoining said farm is a lot of woodland  
of the best quality, containing 37 acres. Also a tract of  
land within seven miles of Cranberry, containing one hundred  
and fifty acres, three-fourths meadow and the rest ex-  
cellent timber. This will be sold in lots or together, as  
will best suit the purchaser.

The payments, one third cash—two thirds in one year—  
and the remaining third, one year following, with interest  
on the two last payments, and approved security.

For further particulars enquire of Nathaniel Hunt,  
Esq. or Dr. Ralph Latt, Cranberry; of Isaac Snowden,  
Esq. at Princeton; or of Isaac Snowden, Jun. No. 147 South  
Second Street, Philadelphia.

May 25 5Cmuy/S

**To be Sold,**

**The time of a Negro Man,**  
WHO has about six years and an half to  
serve. He is honest and sober, a tolerable  
waiter, and understands driving a carriage.  
For terms apply at No. 113, South Third  
Street.

May 25. eod6t.

**CHARLESTON, May 8.**

Last Tuesday the following address was  
presented, by the Charleston Volunteers, to  
their Captain, on the occasion of his being  
about to leave this city, to take his seat in  
the Congress of the United States.

To **JOHN RUTLEDGE, Jun. Esq. Capt.**  
of the Charleston Volunteer Company.

SIR,  
THE members of the Charleston Volunteer  
Company, under the painful idea of being  
separated from a commanding officer who  
possesses the esteem and confidence of every  
individual of that corps, would be unjust to  
their own feelings, as well as to your merit,  
were they silently to pass over that event.

It was therefore unanimously resolved, after  
you retired from the last meeting of the  
company, that a Committee should, in your  
name, make their acknowledgments to you  
for the propriety of your conduct in the com-  
mand of the company, ever since its first in-  
stitution, and for your polite attention to every  
member of it.

No citizens would more deprecate any unwar-  
ranted measures being pursued, that might  
lead to involve this country in a war, than the  
Volunteers; but should the independence of  
America be infringed, or her laws violated,  
they pledge themselves to be amongst the  
foremost to support the present Federal Govern-  
ment and its laws, against any set of men  
or country that may attempt to overturn the  
one or trample on the other.

While we sincerely regret the loss which  
we suffer by your absence, it affords us much  
consolation, that the same patriotism and abili-  
ties, to which we now pay a just tribute, are  
still to be employed in the public service in a  
post of more importance; and we anticipate  
with pleasure the moment when thousands of  
our fellow-citizens shall join with us in applau-  
ding your services.

Attached to you as an officer for the reasons  
we have assigned, and as a citizen for  
qualities we have observed, but which it  
might appear adulatory to make mention of,  
we take leave of you with the sincerest wishes  
for your future happiness and honor; and we  
trust you will believe us equally sincere when  
we declare, that none in the circle of your  
connections will be more happy to welcome  
your return to Carolina than the Charleston  
Volunteers.

W. Wightman,  
James Scott,  
S. Magwood,  
J. D. Vale,  
J. S. Harbowski,  
James Miller,  
Samuel Theus,  
Committee.

Charleston, May 2, 1797.  
**CAPT. RUTLEDGE'S ANSWER.**

Gentlemen,  
I THANK the Charleston Volunteers  
most sincerely for their very affectionate ad-  
dresses. Although circumstances have placed  
peculiarly embarrassing, yet I trust the wis-  
dom and prudence of our government will  
speedily effect an honorable adjustment of the  
differences which unhappily subsist between  
us and the French Republic. But if America  
shall not be permitted to continue at  
peace, without suffering a violation of her  
rights, I flatter myself her citizens will be  
unanimous and zealous in supporting their in-  
dependence and self government. They are  
too wise not to prefer their interests to those  
of any other nation, and much too brave not  
to protect with republican valour and enthu-  
siasm the liberties for which most of them  
have fought and many have bled to establish.  
In the event of any attempt being made to  
injure or subvert them, I am persuaded the  
zeal and patriotism of the Charleston Volun-  
teers will equal that of any of their fellow-  
citizens. Accept, I beg of you, gentlemen,  
my thanks for the very ready obedience  
which every individual of the corps has paid  
to my orders during the six years I have had  
the honor of commanding it, and for the  
alacrity with which they have assembled in  
the first moments of alarm. The kind wishes  
you express for my health and happiness  
are extremely grateful to me, and I recipi-  
tate them very sincerely to every officer and  
private of the corps.

**J. RUTLEDGE, Jun.**  
Capt. Charleston Volunteers.  
To the Charleston Volunteers.  
Charleston, May 2, 1797.

**SAVANNAH, May 9.**

ARRIVED—Ship Sally, Webber, 52 days from  
Lisbon, with whom came passenger Mr. John Mil-  
lan of this place, who was a passenger in the ship  
Diana, capt. Ingraham, bound from Liverpool to  
this port, which was taken by the French privateer  
Le Vengeur (owned by Captain WILLIAM COW-  
ELL, of Boston) carried into Brett and condemned  
on the bribed evidence of George McKenzie, a ne-  
gro, who had been in the capacity of steward on  
board said ship. The ship and cargo was American  
property, and principally owned by captain  
Edward Shurbreck of this place.

Mr. Millen, together with the mate and the rest  
of the passengers, were confined several days as  
British prisoners.

The following is a list handed by Mr. Millen, of  
Americans who at present reside in France, and  
are owners and fitters of Privateers, who are  
said to be cruising for the express purpose of capturing  
American vessels.

Wm. Cowell, John Coffin Whitney, — Ellis,  
James Callender, Samuel Hatch, of Boston; Tho-  
mas Lewis of Marblehead; — Elery, of Cape  
Ann; Samuel Turble, of Taunton; — Platt,  
— Gilson, James Taylor, of New-Rock; —  
Cooper, of Virginia; Peter Whitfield of Norfolk.

Saturday evening last, arrived in town from Fort  
Fidius conducted by a troop of dragoons, under the  
command of captain F. Webb, William Yarborough  
Obadiah Morris, Ephraim Moore and Miel Monk,  
who had crossed the Ocean into the Indian territo-  
ries, for the purpose of hunting, contrary to the  
laws of the United States, they were taken on the  
spot and carried as prisoners to the fort, from  
whence they were ordered by the commanding officer,  
to this place, to be tried before the federal judge.  
Previous to their marching from Fort Fidius, a con-  
siderable number of the inhabitants of Hancock  
county, collected in arms, with a determination to  
liberate them from the guard which was to conduct  
them to this place; but by the interposition and par-  
ticular request of the prisoners, and owing to the  
activity of Colonel Lamar, this mob desisted from such  
an unlawful proceeding and dispersed.

We are informed that his excellency the governor  
and col. Geiter have both written to the federal  
judge in their behalf.

**NEW YORK, May 22.**

From Capt. Bunker's Log-Book.

The following vessels and Captains were bro't  
into different ports in the Island of Guada-  
loupe during my stay there:

SHIP—Adolph, Billings, of Philadel-  
phia, from Surinam bound home, 7 days un-  
der adjudication, not yet determined.

BRIGS—Abigail, Kerr, of Dover, cargo  
sequestered, capt. sent home for his natu-  
ralization, vessel detained until his return.

Virginia, Bush, of Alexandria, vessel and  
cargo condemned, from Alexandria, bound to  
an English Island.

Nancy, Nimmo, of Richmond, ditto, from  
Richmond to Antigua.

Eliza, Simpson, of New York, ditto, from  
New York to do.

Six Brothers, Needham, of Salem, ditto,  
in ballast from Martinique bound home.

Joseph, Taylor, of Alexandria, vessel clear-  
ed cargo condemned, bound for Barbadoes.

William, M'ellan, of Portland, captain  
brought in, vessel not heard of since captur'd,  
supposed to be retaken.

Griffin, of Boston, vessel and cargo  
cleared, being bound hither.

Hannah, Jeffery, of New York, ditto do.  
ditto, cleared being bound hither.

SNOW—Isabella, Helms, of Baltimore,  
vessel and cargo condemned, from Martinique  
bound home.

SCHOONERS—Adventure, Compton,  
of Baltimore, vessel and cargo condemned—  
from Demerara bound home.

Milton, Brooks, of New York, ditto, from  
Barbadoes to Martinique.

Felicity, Homes, of Baltimore, ditto, from  
Norfolk bound to Martinique.

Molly, Millot, of Salem, vessel cleared,—  
cargo condemned, from Demerara bound home.

Polly, Willis, of Alexandria, ditto, clear-  
ed, being bound hither.

Those vessels that are cleared, are deprived  
of provisions, stores, books, quadrant, cloths,  
&c. and no redress made.

May 5th, in fight of St. Martin's, boarded  
by an English privateer, called the Barton,  
of St. Kitt's, and very handsomely treated.

**CONGRESS.**

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,**  
Monday, May 22.

In a committee of the whole, Mr. Dent in  
the chair, on the answer reported to the Presi-  
dent's speech.

(Mr. Nicholas's speech concluded from our last.)

The difference, Mr. Nicholas said, be-  
tween the address reported, and the proposi-  
tion he had brought forward was this; the  
former approved all the measures of the Exe-  
cutive, and the latter recommended an en-  
quiry relative to the operation of the British  
treaty. It was this question upon which the  
committee would decide, and it was of im-  
portance, he said, that they should weigh  
the cause of difference betwixt us and the  
French republic, and not decide that we are  
right, without examination, because if after  
being brought to hostility, we are obliged to  
retreat, it would show our former folly and  
wastefulness.

Mr. N. said he would enquire into the  
rights of France as they respected three prin-  
cipal subjects, which were particular causes  
of complaint between the two countries.

These were the right of our vessels carrying  
English goods, the article respecting contra-  
band goods, and that respecting the carrying  
of provisions. He knew no better way to  
determine how far we could support those  
articles of the British treaty, than by extract-  
ing the arguments of our own ministerial  
characters in support of these measures.

With respect to the question of free ships  
making free goods, his impressions were very  
different from those of the Secretary of  
State. He said with respect to the regula-  
tion of free ships making free goods it is not  
changing a right under the law of nations;  
that had never been pretended to be a right  
and that our having agreed to it in one in-  
stance and not in another was no just cause of  
complaint by the French government. He ad-  
vocated this transaction in his letter to Mr.  
Adet last winter. Mr. N. said he knew  
not what was the origin of the law of nations  
upon the subject; he knew not how it came  
into existence; it had never been settled by  
any convention of nations. Perhaps, how-  
ever, the point now under consideration came  
near to a fixed principle, as any other of  
what are called the laws of nations ever did,  
as only one nation in Europe could be ex-  
cepted from the general understanding of it.

Mr. Pickering, he thought, seemed not to  
have given full force to this circumstance;  
but seemed to have weakened the evidence.

[He referred to what Mr. Pickering had said  
upon the subject.] It was Mr. P's idea that  
the stipulation of free ships making free  
goods, was a mere temporary provision;  
that it was not an article in the law of  
nations but a new principle introduced by  
the contracting parties. In order to prove  
this was not the case, Mr. Nicholas referred  
to the provisions entered into by the armed  
neutrality of the north of Europe; to a treaty  
betwixt France and Spain, to a note from  
the court of Denmark, and to the declara-  
tion of the United States themselves on the  
subject.

In his mind therefore, Mr. N. said, it be-  
came in some degree certain that this stipu-  
lation was an article of the law of nations,  
and that an abandonment of it, as a neutral  
power, was an abandonment of neutral  
ground.

But, said he let us consider the circum-  
stances under which this treaty was made;  
let us see whether it is in the law of nations  
or not. It was the intention of the parties  
to make the law of nations as free as in their  
power; and if we chuse to abandon the prin-  
ciple of free ships making free goods, shall  
we call upon France to do the same? This  
did not appear to be consistent with justice.

Justice seemed to require an opposite course.  
If we could not maintain this stipulation with  
all the world, we are bound to allow France  
the same privileges which we allow to any  
other nation. It was not for the interest of  
this country to insist upon the fulfilment of

bad treaties, to do which would be a greater  
loss than benefit. In the treaty with Great  
Britain, we had denied the right that free  
ships make free goods. It was indeed wholly  
given up, but we agree that it should be sus-  
pended during the present war. He thought  
this wrong, and asked if any country, who  
granted a privilege to one nation which they  
refused to another, could pretend to any  
firmness in their proceedings? He thought,  
they could not.

With respect to contraband articles he had  
little to say. It was asserted that the arti-  
cles stipulated in the British treaty as contra-  
band, were made so by the law of nations.  
Where the doctrine was found he could not  
say. It had been quoted from Vattel; this  
authority might be correct; but he never  
found any two writers on this subject agree  
as to this article. In a late publication on  
the law of nations (Marian's) he found it  
directly asserted that naval stores were not  
contraband. But he said, if the contrary  
were the law of nations, they were bound to  
extend the same privilege to France which  
they gave to England; they could not have  
one rule for the one nation, and a different  
one for the other.

The 18th article of the British treaty, re-  
specting the carrying of provisions, always  
struck him as a very important one. It had  
heretofore been contended that this article  
did not go to any provisions except such as  
were carrying to beleagued or blockaded places;  
but he believed the British had constantly  
made it a pretence for seizing provisions go-  
ing to France. Indeed, if he was not mis-  
taken, the British minister had publicly de-  
clared in the House of Commons, that the  
provisions on board the vessels intended for the  
Quiberon expedition, has been supplied from  
what had been captured in American vessels.

Mr. N. contended that this was the opinion  
of the Executive of this country, as pub-  
lished in all the public papers, and of course  
known to the government of France. In the  
letter of Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Pinckney in  
1793, he declares that there is only one case  
in which provisions are contraband, and shews  
the necessity of a neutral nation observing the  
same rules towards all the powers at war.  
But, in the present case, the right was ceded  
during the present war.

It was an unfortunate circumstance against  
the neutrality of this country to find a doc-  
trine so differently applied at different times.  
It was a strong proof of the progress of the  
passions. It might be considered as a frau-  
dulent thing, in one instance, to give up a  
right for a compensation to ourselves.

But Mr. Pickering, in his observations  
upon this circumstance, says, that this stipu-  
lation is really a beneficial thing to France,  
as it encourages mercantile adventures; let  
this Mr. N. denied, and said, that if it en-  
couraged adventure, it would also increase the  
facility of captures.

In considering the tendency of the amend-  
ment, which he had proposed, he had not  
spoken of the possible operations of agreeing  
to the answer, as reported, especially when  
carried by a small majority of that house, and  
contrary to the wishes of a great part of the  
people of the United States. If the measure  
were carried by two, three, five, or ten votes,  
did gentlemen expect that this would answer  
their purpose? However the people may  
have the virtue to go with the decision of go-  
vernment, he believed, in a measure thus car-  
ried they would obey unwillingly. Yet how  
was this division in opinion to be avoided?  
He did not believe the conduct of the Exe-  
cutive of our government had always been  
equal to the different powers at war, and  
therefore could not say so. Indeed, he could  
not conceal his sentiments upon the business;  
they had frequently been expressed, and were  
he now to hold a different language, he might  
be justly branded with infamy.

Let something, then, said Mr. N. be  
brought forward which does not stare in the  
face the established opinions of many mem-  
bers of that House; but perhaps it may be  
thought of little consequence what are the  
opinions of those members; but he believed  
the people at large were not less divided in  
their opinions than the members in that House  
—and a measure so carried, he conceived, was  
not calculated to intimidate an enemy. He  
knew his constituents would go into the war  
if directed to do so, but they would exercise  
the power which the constitution has placed  
in them, of displacing from their seats the  
men who had involved them into such difficul-  
ties. He knew that if a war was to take place,  
that the dissenters of the people would in-  
crease every day. He knew they would aban-  
don the delicacy and nicety of feeling which  
was now urged. He knew it was his duty  
to take as moderate ground as was consistent,  
because he knew the public opinion, though  
now irritated above it, would come down to  
it.

If it were of consequence that the people  
should enter unanimously into any hostile  
measure which eventually might be found necessary  
(though he hoped and trusted it would not) he  
thought that unanimity might be secured by a  
agreeing to the proposition which he had moved.

In making concessions to England it was not  
considered as disgraceful; what was now with-  
ed, was that England and France might be put  
upon the same footing with respect to this coun-  
try. To do this was the only way in which  
unanimity could be obtained, and it appeared  
to him that there could be no serious objection  
to it.

It may be said, and probably will, that this  
proposition interferes with the business of the  
executive, and that we ought not to dictate  
to him with respect to the proper steps to be  
taken. He was so well accustomed to the busi-  
ness of the House, that he knew gentlemen would  
entrench themselves under the pretended restric-  
tions of the constitution in this respect; but it  
was his opinion that the measure which he pro-  
posed was strictly constitutional. The Presi-  
dent was to negotiate; but it was the duty of the  
legislature to deliberate on the proper measures  
to be taken. Government, he said, could never  
be carried on, unless the executive and legislature  
were influenced by the same spirit. The Presi-  
dent might go on forever to negotiate, if he did  
it contrary to the views of the other branches  
of government, without coming to any conclu-  
sion. It was absolutely necessary, therefore,  
that such a power should exist, and it was not  
possible that any danger should arise from it.  
And if a proposition of this kind was not agreed

to, they had no evidence to suppose very concili-  
atory steps would be taken, they had reason,  
indeed, to suppose the contrary.

He was afraid he might be charged with go-  
ing into irritating circumstances, but he did not  
expect, from the persons with whom the Presi-  
dent might be supposed to advise, that very mo-  
derate steps would be taken. It was not to be  
supposed that they would abandon the opinions  
they had so strenuously maintained. He tho't,  
therefore, it was the business of that House to  
say that, in their opinion, it is proper that such  
and such steps should be taken.

Mr. Nicholas concluded with observing that  
he had gone over the subject he feared, not  
without being considered tedious by the commit-  
tee; but he felt himself greatly interested in the  
present decision. He believed any addition-  
al irritation in their measures, would place peace  
out of our reach; he believed, therefore, it was  
their business to avoid it; he believed it would  
be for the honor and the happiness of the coun-  
try to do so.

Mr. W. Smith said, as the gentleman last  
up had taken a wide range of argument, he must  
excuse him, if he confined himself in reply to  
those parts of his observations only which ap-  
peared to him essentially to relate to the subject  
under consideration.

He believed the question was, whether they  
should alter the report in the manner proposed;  
that is, whether they should strike out words  
which expressed the sensibility of this house to  
the unprovoked insults offered by the French Re-  
public to our government and country, or adopt the  
gentleman's amendment, which he read.

If they agreed to this amendment, they must  
necessarily expect from the French Republic fresh  
insult and aggression; for it seemed to admit that  
hitherto no insult had been intended.

The amendment might be divided, Mr. S.  
said, into two parts. The first went to vindicate  
the French from any intentional insults tow-  
ards this country; it even held out an idea that  
the Executive ought to offer some concessions to  
France, and even delineated the kind of conces-  
sion. He should, therefore, without taking notice  
of what the gentleman had said about the polit-  
ical parties of this country, or what he had  
said respecting himself personally, confine his  
observations to the points in question.

The first point was whether the conduct of  
France was justifiable in refusing our minister,  
and sending him home from the Republic in the  
manner they had done?

He thought the committee had abundant ma-  
terials before them completely to refute the first  
proposition; and he was surprised, knowing  
that these documents were in the hands of every  
member, that the gentleman from Virginia could  
expect to impress their minds with the idea that  
no indignity whatever had been offered by the  
French government to this country in that trans-  
action.

Mr. Smith said, that it appeared most clearly  
that the French Directory intended to treat this  
Government with marked indignity; for the  
gentleman from Virginia suggested an opin-  
ion, that their refusal to receive Mr. Pinck-  
ney, was owing altogether to his not being in-  
vested with extraordinary powers; this was evi-  
dently not the case, as the Directory had been  
well informed as to the character in which Mr.  
Pinckney came, before they received his letters  
of credence, as appears by the letters of M. De  
la Croix to Mr. Monroe, filing Mr. Pinckney,  
his Successor, and by other documents commu-  
nicated by the President, (which he read.)

There was no doubt, then, with respect to  
the Directory being well acquainted with the  
character in which Mr. Pinckney went to France,  
viz. as Minister Plenipotentiary, or Ordinary  
Minister; but after keeping him in suspense  
near two months, on the day after the news ar-  
rived of Buonaparte's success in Italy, he was  
ordered by a preceptory mandate in writing, to  
leave the French republic. This mandate was  
accompanied by a circumstance which was cer-  
tainly intended to convey an insult; it was ad-  
dressed to him as an Anglo-American, a term,  
it is true, they sometimes use to distinguish the  
inhabitants of the United States from those of  
the West-India islands, but, in his opinion, here  
evidently designed as a term of reproach, as he  
believed no other similar instance could be men-  
tioned. Upon this circumstance, however, he  
laid no stress, the other indignities which our  
minister had received were too great to require  
any weight to be given to this circumstance.

But, says the gentleman from Virginia, after  
the Directory had seen his Letters of Credence,  
and discovered that he had no power to make  
concessions, they refused to acknowledge him.  
What would he have required his letters of cre-  
dence to have said? were they not "faithfully  
to represent the disposition of the Government  
and People of the United States, their disposition  
being, to remove jealousies and obviate com-  
plaints, by shewing that they were groundless,  
to restore that mutual confidence which had  
been so unfortunately and injuriously impaired,  
and to explain the relative interests of both coun-  
tries, and the real sentiments of his own?"

What more than this could have been said in  
letters of Credence? But, adds the gentleman,  
his Instructions did not authorize him to make  
any concession, or to satisfy their complaints  
with respect to existing treaties. How does he know  
this? Will the gentleman undertake to say that  
his instructions did not give him this power?  
It certainly would not have been proper to have  
authorized in his letters of credence what was au-  
thorized to concede; or to exhibit to the French  
Government his instructions until it was known  
what they were disposed to do. We had com-  
plaints to make as well as they. They had  
committed spoliation on our commerce to a  
great amount. Was it right, then to say in-  
stantly on his arrival, "I am come to offer you  
all these concessions," without knowing what  
they were disposed to offer in return? Will the  
gentleman undertake to say, it would have been  
right to have communicated his private