the Minifler of the inducerican government, but to the recalled Minifler, Mr. Monroe, to whom Mr. De la Croix writes letter, declaring — contraband by the law of nations, they fivulo with De la Croft writes a terter, declaring – contrarand by the law of statistic, the far of receive another Minister Penipotentiary from the United States, until after the redrefs of the grievances demanded of the American govern- was fecured to France, for if Great Britain had grievances demanded of the American govern-ment, and which the French republic has a right to expect from it." Now, what, Wir. S. afked, were the grievances

contained in Mr. Adet's note, and to which the directory here refer ? They were very numer-dus ; but they chiefly fell un for the four heads dus; but they chiefly fell un #r the four beads he had mentioned. According then to this de-charation of the French government, what were we to do? We muft, faid he, annul the Britifh treaty: repeal the law of June 1794, which was half fellion very unanimoufly re-enacted; and we muft, by fome proceeding or other, which he fuppofed even the ingenuity of the gentle-man from Virginia would find it difficult to point out, annul the decrees of the courts of the Uni-ied states. Yet though all this muft be done, hefore the directory would condefeend to receive our minifler, the gentleman did not believe any indigality whataver had been intended againft this government; and we muft not express our-felves as if we thought or felt there had been any. It was, at the beft, a mere matter of eti-quette on the part of France, it was meant to any. It was, at the ben, a mere matter of et-quete on the part of France, it was meant to convey no infult, no indignity; our govern-ment had given offence by failure of etiquette, and therefore, to heal the breich, we mult fend

and therefore, to heat the breach, we mult fend an envoy extraordinary to make the neceffary conceffions, and all will go well. With refpect to the gentleman's fecond pro-politien, if it was proper to be difcuffed at all, it would have been more properly difcuffed in a committee of the whole on the flate of the Union, after proper notice and being printed. If the House cannot confide in the Executive that the Houfe cannot confide in the Executive that he will take the proper measures to heal the wound; if the Houfe were convinced that the executive were not disposed to do this, it might he then their duty to apply to him; but the Pre-fident, in his speech, had explicitly faid, that it was his most fincere defire to reftore harmony, and that, notwithstanding the indignities offered to our minister and our government, he did not think the honor and dignity of our government firbad farther advances towards negotiation. After for candid and free a declaration, he was firprifed ao hear his disposition in this respect After for candid and free a declaration, he was firprifed ao hear his difpo®tion in this refpect thus called in queftion. For his part, Mr. S. fid, he had not the leaft hefitation to believe, that the executive would go all lengths confit-ent with the honor and dignity of the country, preffore harmony between the two republics, lecaufe he was fatisfied he had the intereft of the country at heart, and he trufted that no gentle-main, not even the gentleman from Virginia himfelt, would doubt this. It had been argued that this country had not acted a proper part with refpect to France. In order to fhew this, the member had adverted to three fpecific grounds of complaint arifing out of the Britith treaty. The gentleman from Virginia had confined the complaints of the French government to three articles of the Britifh treaty; though, if the committee referred to the letter of Mr. De la Croix, it would be found that they did not confine them within fo narrow a compains. They complained, firft, of the inexecution of weaties; there are feveral points of complaint gelative to that head. 2d. Complaints againft the decrees of our federal courts; 3d, againft the decrees of our federal courts; 3d, againft the decrees of our federal courts; 3d, againft

clative to that head. 2d. Complaints againft the decrees of our federal courts; 3d, againft the law of June 1794; and 4th, againft the reaty with Great Britain: Yet the gentleman confines hirafalf altogenher to the latter. And really he did not expect at this time of day, af-ter the fubject had been fo fully difcufied, and determined, and the objections refuted over and over again, that any gentleman would have endeavored to revive and prove their complaints ou this head well founded.—The three article's were, sift. That free faips did not make free goods. 2d. The contraband article. 3d. The on article.

1. The flipulation with refpect to neutral veffels not making neutral goods in the British treaty was not contrary to the law of nations; be carried into effect in the manner molt con-venient for the United States. But this doc-trine, he faid, was nonew thing. It had been acknowledged moft explicitly by Mr. Jefferfon, Secretary of State, in July 1793, and was fo de-clared to the minifier of France ; yet no objection was made to it until the British treaty was ratif-ed, though long previous thereto French pro-perty was captured on board our veffels. Mr. Jifferfon writing on this fubject to the French minifier, faid "You have no fhadew of com-paint ;" the thing was fo perfectly clear and well underflood by the law of nations. This Imppened fo long ago as July or August 1793. But two years afterwards, when the British treaty was promulgated, the whole country was thrown into a flame by admitting this very fume dockrine. France herfelf had always act-ed under this law of nations when not reftrained be carried into, effect in the manner moft confame dochrine. France herfelf had always adt-ed under this law of nations when not refirained by treaty ; in *Valin's* ordinances of France this clearly appears. The armed neutrality was confined to the then exifting war; Ruffia her-filf, the creator of the armed neutrality, enter-ed into a compact with England in 1793, ex-pressly contravening its principles. The prin-ciple was then not established by our treaty with England; but such being the acknowledged law of nations, it was merely flipulated that it flipuld be exercised in the manner the leaft inju-rious. rious. 2. The next article of complaint was wit 2. The next atticle of complaint was with refpect to contraband goods. If gentlemen will confult the law of nations, they will find, that the articles mentioned in the Britifh treaty are by the law of nations contraband articles. They will find that in all the treaties with Denmark and Sweden, Great Britain had made the fame implations. Indeed, the semilement had an and Sweden, Great Britain had made the lame ipulations. Indeed the gentleman had ac-inowleged, that it was fo flated by fome writers on the law of nations; but he wilhed to dero-gate from the authority of those writers, in the faine way as Mr. Genet, in his correspondence with Mr. Jefferion, had called them avorm eat-er folic's and multipulation in the Vatuel might ea folio's and mufly aphorifms ; to Vattel mig be added Valm's ordinances, a very respectab work in France. How, then, can the gentle-man with truth fay we have deviated from the law of nations ? law of nations? 3. The laft point which the gentleman took notice of was the provision article. There was no doubt that this government would never al-low provisions to be contraband, except when going to a befieged or blockaded port. They he made this declaration, yet it was but candid to acknowledge that this was flated by Vattel to be the low of satism. The read an external be the law of nations. [He read an extract from Vattel ] When this was flated by Lord Grenville to Mr. Pinckney, our then minifter in London, Mr. Pinckney acknowledged it to be fo flated in Vattel, but very ingenioufly argued, that France could not be confidered as in the fituation mencould not be confidered as in the fituation men-tioned in Vattel, fince provisions were cheaper there than they were in Eugland, and therefore the cafe did not apply. When our envoy was ignt to London, both parties were tenacious on this ground. Our minifier was unwilling to agree to this configuration of the law of nations, but the British minister infilled upon it, and if there had not been fome comptains, the nego-tition must have been broken off, and a war

ing him too mach reford; he did not fay it to the Minifler of the Monreican government, but to the recalled Minifler, Mr. Monroe, to whom Mr. De la Croix writes a letter, declaring — contrationd by the law of reliants there browlings were contrations of reliants there have a minicial and bomicidal rage, infidious procla-cafe, there could be but one opilion a mong confifcated our veftels going to France with pro vifions, it would certainly have damped the ar whons, it would certainly have damped the ar-dor of our citizens employed in that commerce; but under this regulation, our merchants were certain of being paid for their cargoes, whether they arrived in France or were carried in-to England. Thefe were the three grounds of objection which the gentleman from Virginia had flated as grounds of complaint by the French againft the British treaty. Before he year further, he would abforce

Before he weat further, he would obferve. that admitting (which he did not admit) that there had been folid grounds of objection against the British treaty, before it was ratified, yet they ought now to be closed. It had received a full difcuffion at the time ; it had been carried into effect, was become the law of the land, and was generally approved of by the country. Why, then, endeavor to fir up the feelings of the public against it by alledging it to be the just cause of complaint If the committee wanted any proof of the approbation which that inftrument had received, he thought it might be gathered from the general approbation which had been given of the administration of the late Preident on his returment from office, in doing which, the people had doubtless taken into view the whole of his conduct. Nor did he think the people had fhewn any hoftility to the treaty in their late election of members to that house. Indeed, he believed that the approbation which the treaty received, in created in proportion as the furfielt came to be underflood. Admitting further, that the treaty had changed the existing flate of things between Great Britain and France, by having granted commercial favors to Great Britain, by the 2d article of our treaty with France, the fame favors would immediately attach to France, fo that fhe could have no reafon to complain on that ground. Indeed France had herfelf now modified the treaty betwixt that country and this, and had taken to herfelf what the deemed to be the favors granted to Great Britain. (Mr. S. read the decree on this fubject of 2d March laft) Mr. Smith faid, he believed he had ex-

mined all the observations of the gentleman from Virginia, relative to the treaty, which were effential to the subject under consideration. He did not wish to go much farther on the prefent occasion because he agreed with him, that it was proper they fhould keep themfelves as cool and calm as the nature of the cafe would admit; but he thought whilft fo much deference was paid to the feelings of France, fome relpect ought to be paid to the feelings of America. He hoped the people of America would always retain a proper refpect and confideration for their national character ; and however earneftly he withed that the differences fublitting between the two countries might be amicably fsttled, yet, he trufted, that our national dignity would never be at fo law an ebb, as to fubmit to the infults and indignities of any nation whatever. In faying this, he expressed his hearty with to keep the door of negociation with France unclosed ; but at the fame time he ftrongly recommended to take every necelfary step to place us in a fituation to defend ourselves, provided the fhould ftill perfift in

her haughty demeanour. He trufted they would convince the French and every other nation, that they not made known to our government till the mittee ferioufly to ponder on the confequence of were determined to preferve the right of felfgovernment, and that they were able to fruftrate every attemp: which fould be made to influence our councils. That fuch attempts had been made he knew fome gentlemen would deny, but to him it was evident that all the ministers of France, who had refided in this country, had endeavoured to obtain an undue influence over our affairs. It was now become a ferious question whether we were to make concessions to France of the most humiliating nature, and thereby provoke future aggreffions, or act a firm and determined part, in expreffing our indignation at their infults, and refolving to refift them if they were perfifted in. He did not wish unnecessarily, he faid, to excite indignation ; but it was neceffary, on this occasion, to take particular notice of the infulting speech of Prefident Barras, in reply to Mr. Monroe's valedictory, a speech evidently calculated to separate the American people from their government. After the Directory knew that Mr. Mon-roe was no longer the Minilter of this coun-try, after, he had prefented his letters of recall, and Mr. Pinckney had prefented his letters of credence—after the Minilter of Foreign Affairs, De la Droix, had faid that they confidered America as having no Minif-ter in France, the Pielident of the Directory delivered the infulting fpeech above alluded to, in which he tells our late Minifter, at a public audience, in the presence of several Foreign Ministers, to go home and tell his government " that bis country owes its liberty to France." We have never denied, faid Mr. S. that we received great fervices from France ! but was it not degrading to this country that their late Minifter thould be thus addreffed. This addrefs was through out couched in terms fludioufly marked with indignities to this country, and an attempt to feparate the people from the government. Notwithstanding all this, the gentleman from Virginia is wonderfully afraid of using language which might irritate France : Mr. S. withed France had not given just cause of irritation, but these who had read the correspondence which had been laid before them, for a few years palt, must have feen reiterated infults to this country. It was sufficient to call to their recollection the many indelicate and offenfive expreffions uled by the various French Minifters, in their diplomatic letters. Indeed, were he inclined to aggravate the aggreffions we had received, he might display a whole volume of Genet's abuse. He should, however, fatisfy himfelf by prefenting fome elegant ex-tracts from the letters of Citizen Adet. Mr. S. here quoted a number of offenfive epi-

language always recoiled upon those who ufed it, he did not with to adopt it ; but at the fame time it was due to ourfelves to exprefs our feelings with a proper degree of ftrength and fpirit. He was not in the habit of quoting any thing from Mr. Genet, but there was one expression of his which he thought contained good advice, " all this ccommodation and humility, all this condefcen fion attains no end."

After the gentleman from Virginia had dwelt fufficiently upon the danger of irritating the French, he had emphatically called upon us to recollect our weaknefs. It might have been as well if he had left that to have been discovered from another quarter. He hoped we had sufficient confidence in the means of defence which we poffeffed, if driven to the laft refort ; and he believed that if there was any one more certain way of provoking war than another, it was that of a British neaty? Were they answerable for proclaiming our own weaknefs. The review he had taken

proclaiming our own weaknefs. He hoped fuch a language would now be fpoken as would make known to the French government, that the government and people of this country were one, and that they would repel any attempt to gain an influence over our councils and government. The gentle man had faid that there did not appear to be any defign of this kind, and had eudeavored to do away what was flated as the opinion in

The main final time to the final mapped to be any definal of this kind of the point of the second to a way what was flated as the optimization of an energiand affer former, and was not prepring before the ball. A notifier of the requires to an energiand, the point of an executive nature, and was not propriate the second the point of an executive nature, and was not propriate the reaction of an energiand affer the point of the second the point of an executive nature, and was not propriate the reaction of an energian data the point of the second the second the point of the second the second the second the point of the second the second the point of the second the second

mation of neutrality, the chicanery of its Courts, prefenting a poinard to cut the throat of its al-ly, all jubmiffion to the will of England, prof-tituting its neutrality, &c. &c. •Mr. S. faid, as he knew indecent and harfh deeps root as to be with difficulty extirpated. Was it faying too much, to affert that die. ting to our government, fomenting an infur-rection in our bofom, influencing the mod important election, demanding a violation of our engagements, the repeal of our laws, the anaulling the decrees of our courts of juffice, were not merely interferences with our government, but in fact attempts to usurp it :

The complaints of France respecting the Britifh treaty were the pretext, but not the real caule of her aggreffions. It was idle to wink out of fight the real caules : the wifhed (as he had before flated) to deftroy the commerce of England, and the United States were to be the inftrument in accomplifting it. The United States were to be coerced into fuch measures as would effect this great scheme. The fame policy was purfued towards the Hanfe Towns and Denmark : had they made of the ground of controverly as to our treaty with England must have removed every impreflion unfavourable to our government, and evinced the unceating efforts of France to acquire an improper afcendancy over our councils, and direct them to the purpoles of her own aggrandizement,

Whether or no our government ought, on prin-ciples of amity and conciliation, to equilize our treastes between England and France, was a queftion

ded on the 21ft; where they remained until the 4th of May ; but finding that island frongly fortified, and no profpect of its furrendering, they had left it, and were now beating up for Martinico.

May 29, fpoke the floop Nancy, and Schr. Kitty, from Philadelphia, in lat. 35, long. 72, all well.

Yesterday arrived here in 45 days from Bourdeaux, the fhip General Wayne, captain Manwaring, of New London. A gestle-man who came in this veffel, has favored us with a regular file of The Poff Boy of the Armies, and General Bulletin—a Paris paper, as late as the 30th of March. From these papers we give tranflations of feveral impor-tant articles-They follow.

Capt. Manwarring fays all apprehenfions of a war between France and America had subfided some time before he failed. This change of opinion was supposed to be in con-lequence of news from America of Mr. Jefferson's being appointed extra: Ambaffador to that Republic.

The Translations. VIENNA, March 11. It appears now decided, that his Royal Highnels the Archduke Charles, is to preferve the chief command of the army of the Rhine ; but as this prince is to command in perfon, the army of Italy; his orders will be transmitted to field marshal Baron Mack,-

who will communicate them to the army. A corps of 1500 cavalry, part of which have already paffed this city from Moravia & Bohemia, on their way to the army af Italy ; and the remainder of the Vienna volunteers army arrive, it will amount to 120,000 men.

We are now employed in the exchange of the garrifon of Mantua, and to this effect, a great number of French prisoners, are on their march from Austria to France. The Vienna volunteers are already exchanged.

Mayence, March 15. Several of the most fuperior officers of the army of the Rhine, are about to depart for Italy: Their lofs would be feverely feir,-were it not, great confidence is placed on the abilities of gen. Mack. We learn this gen. is to have a conference with cenerals Latour, Kray and Werneck, before they fet out for Italy; and that he will immediately after infpeet the whole line of the Imperial troops, to Huningen.

All officers and others, belonging to the Auftrian army, have received orders to be at their respective polls by the 16th of this month at fartheft. It is thought, gen. Mack means to act offenfively on the Upper Rhine, and that he will make the greatest efforts to penetrate to the new countries, where they re in hopes of being effectually affifted .-By this operation, the French army will find it impofible to attempt any thing against Germany.

Extract of a letter from Manbeim dated 15th March.

A confiderable number of troops are just arrived here from the environs of Kempton, in Eastern Suabia; it is thought they are to penetrate through the Milanele by a new ontrivance.

Prague, March 9. Several detachments fet out last week for the army of the Rhine ; they will be immediately followed by a new division of cavalry. Paris, March 26.

We read in several public papers, that gen. Buonaparte has obtained a fignal victory

October following, a few weeks before the election of Prefident.

But this was not all ; the French had purfued fimilar measures towards all the other neutral powers. Sweden, in confequence, had no minifer in their country, and was on the eve of a rupture. The intention of the French evidently was, to compel all the neu-tral powers to defirsy the commerce of Great Britain; but he trufted this country had more fpirit than to fuffer herfelf to be thus forced to give up her commerce with Great Britain; he trufted they would fpurn any fuch idea.

Mr. S. hoped the obfervations which he had made would not be confirued into a wifh to fee the United States and France involved in a war. He had no objection to fuch mea-fures being taken for preferving peace betwixt the two countries as should be confistent with national honor. It was a delicate thing for them to fuggeft what the Executive ought to do. It was out of their province to direct him. The Executive had various confiderations to take into view. We had inurjes to complain of against France for the noliations committed upon our commerce. If the Executive conceive we have a right to redrefs, that subject will of course constitute a part of our envoy's instructions. Would it then be proper, faid he, for this Houfe to interfere with the Executive, to obtrude its opinion and fay, "You must give up this point; we take upon us (without any au-thority by the constitution) to give Carte Blanche to France, without any indemnification or redrefs."

The gentleman fays it is the object of the mendment on the table, to recommend to the Executive to remove any inequalities in the treaties; that was alone sufficient to vote it out.

There had been no period fince the revolution which had fo powerfully called on Americans for that fortitude and wildom which they knew fo well how to difplay or great and folemn emergencies. It was not his intestion to offend any one by flating the queftion in fuch ftrong terms : but he was perfuaded that when the prefent fivuation of our affairs with respect to France was well understood, it would be found that to acquiesce in her present demands was virtually and effentially to furrender our felf govern

ment and independence. The independence of a nation, he obferved, might be deflayed in various modes. Whether a preponderating influence was obtained in her councils by feduction, intrigue or terror, or by a direct and open invalion of her territories, and confequent fubjugation, was immaterial: Indeed it would be fafer for 18

agreeing to the amendment. It fooke the fame feeble language as the addrefs of the laft feffion, the fame timid reluctance to express our fenfe of injury, the fame reliance on negociation alone ; if this was all that the gentlemen on the other of their own fhame and the indignities offered their country without the power or even the cou-rage to refent them. But he could not believe it polible that the consmitte fhould purfue a courfe fo pregnant with humiliation, and he con-fidently perfuaded himfelf that as his country had always difplayed its juffice, fo would all parts of the houfe unite on this occasion to con-vince the world that her fortitude and firmnefs were equal to her inflice.

were equal to her justice. Wednesday, May 24, Meffrs. S. Smith, from Maryland, and Findley, from this flate, appeared, and took their oaths and feats, as did alfo Mr. W. Smith, from S. Carolina, and another new member whofe name we did not learn.

The House again went into a committee of the whole on the answer to the Prefident's fpeech, and Mr. Nicholas's amendment being under confideration, Mr. Swanwick and Mr. Livingston spoke at great length, particularly the latter, in favour of it.

Mr. Coit proposed feveral amendments which he wished to be adopted, instead of the one proposed by Mr. Nicholas, as conci-liatory on both fides of the House. They were ordered to be printed. The Committee rofe, reported progrefs and afked leave to fit again.

## By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, May 24. days. ARRITED.

Ship Gen. Wayne, Manwaring, Beurdeaux. 45

Grand Turk, Thomfon, St. Thomas, 18

Brig Prudence, Hovey, Savannah 9 Schooner Clara, Robinfon, Curracoa

Lucy, Block, Norfolk, Extrad from the log book of the flip Grand Turk, from St. Thomas, William Thomp

Jon, master Monday May 5, at 6 P. M. fell in with a leet of 50 fail-was boarded by the British hip Roebuck, of 44 guns ; the officer from which informed us, that the fleet had failed on the 10th of April for Porto Rico from Tortola, with about 3.500 troops, and lan-

over the Archduke Charles, 10,00 ans were killed and takes on the field of batle. This news has been received from Kellerman, who learnt it by a courier from Bu-onsparte. Not withing to doubt the authenticity of this news, we only remark that it is furprifing the Directory has not received any intelligence respecting it. The offi-cial journals make no mention of this imporant victory.

We are affured that a conference for peace aas taken place at Turin, between gen. Clark and the marquis de Lucchefini. The friends of humanity must will fuccefs to this negoiation.

March 27.

The news of the victory obtained by the French army in Italy over the Archduke. Charles, Las not yet been received by the Directory, as we mentioned in our last, but by the Venetian Ambassador at Parie. The Directory anxioufly wait for official details. March 28.

In a letter from Gen. Buonaparte, dated March 17, head quarters at Valdafone, he mentions having on the 16th of March, taken from the Austrian army 6 pieces of can non, I general, feveral officers, and from 4 to 500 men. Adjutant-general Kellerman had received feveral ftrokes of the fword, in charging at the head of the cavalry, with his utual courage.

March 20

Thomas Paine left this city the 1ft inflant, n his return to America. His departure will be no great lofs to France, altho' feveral enthuliafts fay, they admire his writing, tho? they do not understand it. His last pabli. cation was against our constitution, to fasw that it was not democratic enough.

The choice of Electors is terminated --The Primary Affemblies, have placed their confidence in men, recommended tor their integrity and knowledge.

CHARLESTON, May 13. On Wednefday laft, in the Federal Circuit Court, indictments were preferred against four-teen men, of the crew of the French febooner 

PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Arrived. Days. Sloop Patience, Willis, New-York 6 Sch'r Harriet, Sweetfer, St. Thomas's 14 Days.

In the account of veffels taken, &c. at Trinidad, published yesterday, a Spanish 74 gun ship taken, was omitted.