

redress of the grievances complained of the American government, and which the French Republic has a right to expect from it. We say (or rather the gentleman from Virginia says in his amendment) they rejected our Minister, because he had not power enough, — therefore for the apology now made for the French government they were indebted to the ingenuity of the mover.

Now, said Mr. Griswold, I do not wish that the House of Representatives should undertake to make apologies for the conduct of the French government towards this. It was true they needed apology; but he did not think it was proper for us to make them. Further, as this apology was not made by themselves, but wholly different from their own assertions it was not likely that they would fall into it. They say, "Permit us to sell our privateers in your ports; annul treaties and repeal laws, and then we will receive Mr. Pinckney, and then we will tell you on what terms we will make peace with you". After this declaration, he did not think it would be proper to attempt any new apology for them. He therefore supposed, that for as far as this proposition offered a new apology for the French Republic, it could not meet with the approbation of the committee.

The next proposition contained in the amendments was, that the House of Representatives should interfere with the Executive Power of this country, and dictate to it what sort of steps should be taken towards reconciling the French Government. He asked whether this was consonant to the principles of the Constitution? Whether the Constitution had not delegated the power of making treaties to other branches of the government? He believed it had, and that therefore we had no right to dictate to the Executive what should, or what should not be done with respect to present disputes with the French Government: On this ground, therefore, he considered it as improper.

In the next place, the amendment contained another proposition, viz. That we rely upon a spirit of conciliation on the part of France, for an accommodation of differences. And, said Mr. Griswold, do we really rely upon this? Have we such evidence as should incline us to rely upon it? Have the French government expressed any inclination to settle the differences subsisting between them and us? The communications which were received from the Supreme Executive, do not bear this complexion. The communication from the French Minister to this Executive does not wear it. Our proclamations are called *insidious*, our Minister is insulted and rejected; and attempts are made to divide the people of this country from their government. As this conciliation? Does it not rather appear as if they intended to alienate the affections of the people from their government, in order to effect their own views? He was convinced it did, and that they could not rely upon a spirit of conciliation in them. For his own part he did not rely upon it; he relied upon this country being able to convince the world that we are not a divided people; and that we will not willingly abandon our government. When the French shall be convinced of this, they will not treat us with indignity. Therefore, he trusted, as the proposed amendment did not contain such sentiments as were likely to accord with the feelings of the committee, that it would be rejected.

As to entering into a lengthy discussion in behalf of different measures of government, he did not think it necessary. It, indeed, there had been a motion made to strike out any part of the reported answer, which went to an approbation of those measures, such a discussion might be indulged. As this was not the case, he should decline it.

Mr. Nicholas said he was very sorry that he should be again under the necessity of troubling the committee with an explanation of the proposition which he had submitted to their consideration.

They had been told by the gentleman last up that it had three objects, viz. to make a new apology for the French Government, to dictate what terms the Executive should use to restore a good understanding between the two countries, and to say that we rely upon a spirit of conciliation on the part of France for an accommodation.

He believed the gentlemen had wholly mistaken the proposition. In the first place it contained no apology for the conduct of France. In this respect he had not gone farther than the report itself, or the President. On the contrary, it would be found that the proposition expressed the strongest disapprobation of the conduct of the French Government to our minister, and went on to say, that if it were followed by similar measures, it would put an end to every friendly relation between the two countries. This shewed a disposition for a restoration of a good understanding if it could be had; if not, that all friendship would be at an end. Did not the gentleman wish this? Did he come here with his sword ready whetted for war? He hoped not; he trusted there was not a member in that House who did not wish to preserve the peace of the country, if it could be done. If this were not the case, or if no serious expectations of success were expected from a new Envoy, why send him? He trusted negotiations would be successful. He was seriously desirous of preserving the peace of the country; he did not leave home to attend his duty to that house for the purpose of declaring War, but of preserving Peace if possible.

That the proposition contains a kind of direction to the President, he allowed, which the gentleman might call *dictating*, if he pleased. He would ask what the President had done with respect to them? Had he not freely told them what he thought was proper for them to do? If they were not in return to say what they thought was proper, and upon what terms they would, or would not be reconciled to France, how could the Executive proceed with any certainty in his negotiation. Was not the power of war committed to him? [No was heard from different quarters.] In effect, he said, it were so; for if they were not permitted to say

to the Executive upon what terms they would with differences adjusted, they must go to war, if such terms as himself proposed were not agreed to. Suppose, said he, he should proceed to negotiate with the French Republic, and should call Congress together some months hence, and inform them he had been unsuccessful, should they not then be at liberty to say, Try other modes? And if in such a case they had the liberty, why not exercise it now?

The 3d part, which the gentleman from Connecticut had given to his proposition, was not contained in it, viz. that we relied on a spirit of conciliation in France for accommodation. [He read that part of his proposition.] He did not say that there was a spirit of conciliation in that country upon which we could depend. He was sorry to say he could not even assure himself there was such a disposition in *this*; and if he had not an assurance of this disposition in his own country, he could not be supposed to rely upon it in France. If a mutual spirit of conciliation did exist (it was his intention to say) it would be a sufficient foundation for peace. This was his meaning, and he hoped it would not be perverted.

No member appearing inclined to rise, after Mr. Nicholas had sat down, there was a call for the question.

Mr. Giles said the subject under discussion was a very important one. It appeared to him, from various documents that all the steps taken by the Executive had a view to an eventual appeal to arms, which it was his wish (as it was the wish of many in that House) to avoid. It was proper, therefore, that the clashing opinions should be discussed. If the proposition brought forward for this purpose was not sufficiently simple and explicit, he wished it might be made more so. For he believed the question to be, whether the committee be prepared to pass a vote, approving of the whole course of the conduct of the Executive, or whether France should be put upon the same ground with the other Belligerent Powers. That she is at present upon the same footing, no gentleman had attempted to show. Gentlemen who wished to get rid of this ground, say this is a thing which should be left to the Executive. He thought it was however a proper subject for their discussion; for whatever power the Executive had with respect to making of treaties, the House had the means of checking that power. Suppose said Mr. G. I were on this occasion called upon to tax my land, was it not necessary I should enquire into the subject, and endeavour to avoid a measure which would probably prove a serious drain upon the blood and treasure of the country? He was unwilling to have his land taxed for the purpose of supporting a war on this principle. It was evident that the French took one ground in this dispute, and the United States another, and whilst this continued to be the case, no negotiation would have any effect. Indeed, said he, it is war; and if the measure proposed was taken, we make war if we do not declare it.

He had merely thrown out these ideas; if no gentleman was prepared to go into the subject, he should move that the committee now rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. W. Smith hoped the committee would not rise. He thought the best way of coming to an understanding of the proposition would be to discuss it. If it were not understood, it would be wrong to vote for it; but he believed it was well understood. He thought the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Griswold) had given a clear analysis of it. He hoped gentlemen would, therefore, either proceed in the discussion, or take a vote upon the question; for as they could not proceed with any other subject until this was disposed of, it would only be a waste of time for the committee now to rise.

Mr. Hartley commenced some observations on the amendment, when the chairman informed him the motion before them, was whether the committee should rise.

Mr. Hartley said gentlemen argued as if the adoption of the answer as reported, would be to declare war. He thought no such thing. It was the wish of the friends of the report (at least it was his wish) to preserve the country in peace, but to place it in a state of defence; but he hoped it would not be taken for granted, that every proposition in the speech of the President would be carried into effect. He hoped they should continue to discuss the question. At present he was decidedly against the amendment.

Mr. Baldwin said he had taken the liberty to express his concern several years ago, that this custom of answering the President's speech which was but a mere piece of public ceremony, should call up and demand expressions of opinion on all the important business of the session, while the members were yet standing with their hats in their hands, in the attitude of receiving the communications and had not yet read or opened the papers which were the ground of their being called together. It applied very strongly in this instance, as this was a new Congress, and a greater proportion than common of new members. He thought it an unfavourable attitude in which to be hurried into the very midst of things, and to anticipate business of such vast importance to the country, before they had time to attend to the information which had been submitted to them. He trusted some fit occasion would before long be found to dismember themselves of a ceremony now in this country, which tended only to evil and to increasing embarrassments. He observed that it was under the influence of these impressions, he had made it a rule to himself for many sessions to vote for those amendments and those propositions in the address which were most delicate and ambiguous, and while they were respectful to the President, left the house unpledged and open to take up the business of the session as it presented itself in its ordinary course. It was on this ground he should vote for the amendment now under consideration.

He also noticed three particulars, in which he thought the proposed amendment preferable to the report of the committee. 1st. The report of the committee had in it twice repeated general and indefinite approbation of the measures of the executive towards foreign nations, when it was well known that a majority of the house had for four years past, been of a different opinion, and it must be supposed many of the present house were of a different opinion. — He thought it well not to step out of their course to express any opinion on that subject, or to court opposition. 2. He thought the address contained too many epithets and superlatives. It was a stile of writing which well became youth and passion in some circumstances, more

rarely the experience and gravity of advanced life, and very seldom reasonable to the dignity of a public assembly. He also noticed indignation, indignity, and indignation, repeated not less than three or four times in a dozen lines. He thought it would be found difficult on trial to remove these objections from the report without proposing new sentences as the amendment had done; it was thought the amendment was too low on the other extreme; the word *senfibility*, in the 5th line, might be changed into indignation, for once, and in several other places by the change of a word, it might be exactly graduated to the temper of the house. 3. There was one thought in the amendment which he wished to be contained in the address, which was not in the report of the committee, viz. the hope of success from sending an envoy extraordinary to treat specially on the grievances complained of, free ships making free goods, articles of contraband, &c. on the basis of strict equality to foreign nations, as to the objection that expressing this wish is dictating to the executive on the subject of treaties, and therefore unconstitutional, he thought the objection had equal force against the whole address, and all answers to the President's speeches, which are nothing but expressions of congratulations, or opinions, or wishes on executive measures.

Yesterday in the House of Representatives, the amendment of Mr. Nicholas to the reported answer to the speech of the President, was again under consideration. Mr. Giles occupied three hours in a speech in favor of the amendment: Mr. Gallatin followed him on the same side, and the fitting was closed by a few observations from Mr. W. Smith on some expressions which fell from Mr. Gallatin. The committee of the whole reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

### By this day's Mail.

BOSTON, May 23.

Captain Hooper, arrived here yesterday, spoke three days since with Captain Harris, of the ship *Alligator*, 33 days from Liverpool for Portsmouth, who informed him, that the British cabinet had sent off another special minister to the French Executive Directory, charged with very important dispatches; but that the flag was not permitted to be acknowledged. — This article, we think, needs some support. As the English papers on board Captain Harris, must be as late as April 14, and her arrival is expected to have been made yesterday, it is probable the next eastern mail will bring an elucidation of this business, and much other fresh foreign information.

Letters in town from Cadiz mention, that a considerable number of Americans have lately celebrated in that city, not the triumphs of any foreign power, but the anniversary of the day on which our venerable forefathers landed at Plymouth. Their toasts were truly federal, and their sentiments honorable to their country.

In the last Centinel we mentioned, in round numbers, the issue of the late important election in this commonwealth. We now give the state of votes, at the close: —  
The whole number is 25867  
Of which a majority is 12934  
The Hon. Increase Sumner, has 14530  
Hon. James Sullivan, 7155  
His honor Moses Gill, 3548  
The scattering votes are 634

By which it will be seen, that the Hon. Judge Sumner has 3193 votes more than all the other persons voted for; although the declared majority is no more than 1596. — On this election we most cordially congratulate all the friends to Union, the Peace, Freedom, and real Independence of the United States. It must be highly grateful to their hearts. — His honor Moses Gill has nearly all the votes for Lieutenant-Governor; which, with the number above stated, shews the high estimation in which he is held by his fellow-citizens.

NEW YORK, May 25.  
A gentleman who arrived in the General Wayne, from Bourdeaux, observes, that the late election has closed in the choice of such men as will use their influence to restore a good understanding between France and America. — This circumstance was thought to be pleasing to a large majority of that nation, who, they say, must now look to moderate legislators for justice and protection. Americans must be highly pleased at this event — it looks pacific.

Mr. Jefferson, instead of Mr. Madison, was mentioned in yesterday's Gazette as being expected in France as a 2d extra-envoy.

### ARRIVED.

Brig Mary, Cleveak, London 49  
Sloop Rachel, Livingston, La Bourgne 11  
Capt. Cleveak, of the Mary, spoke the *Cleopatra*, Capt. O'Conner, of and from Baltimore, bound to Bremen, 29th April, in lat. 45, long. 43, out 13 days.

And a number of other American vessels not particularized.  
The schooner *Betsy*, Rofs, and brig *Friendship*, Emmes, from Massachusetts, arrived at Bourdeaux about the first of April. Captain Emmes informed, that on his passage he spoke a vessel bound to Ireland, which had on board the Captain and crew of an American called the *Elizabeth*, which foundered at sea, the wind blowing fresh, could not learn where she belonged, or the master's name.

April 13, Capt. Manwarring was boarded by the *Lively* frigate, which had under convoy 25 sail, from Portsmouth bound to Lisbon.

Capt. Hovey, from Savannah, says the brig *Abigail*, Phelan, was to sail in 12 days for Europe.

Extract from the log book of the ship *Grand Turk*, from St. Thomas, William Thompson, master.

May 13, in lat. 32, long. 71, spoke the brig *Polly*, Nicoll, from Alexandria, bound to Cape Nichola Mole, who had met with severe weather, and lost five of his oxen.

May 18, in lat. 24, long. 73, was brought too, after firing 12 shot at us under National Colours, by the British Frigate *La Raison*, Capt. Bessford, who after four hours detention, suffered us to proceed. She had the brig *Liberty*, from Philadelphia bound to the Havannah, and a small schooner, which they called a French privateer, commanded by an Irishman, from Baltimore, with 23 women passengers — Schooner and captain's

name could not learn — prizes and bound with them to Halifax.

Come passengers in the above ship, John James, of Glouster, and Jacob Perkins, of Kennebunk, two unfortunate Captains, who had been robbed of their vessels and cargo, by the pirates of Tortola.

List of American vessels left at Bourdeaux, on the 11th of April, by Capt. Manwarring, who arrived yesterday.

The ship *Elizabeth*, Skinner, of New York, loading for the Isle of France.

Ship *Sultana*, Clemeat, of Boston — still.

Brig *Leopold*, Goodring, do. do.

*Betsy*, Mallard, do. loading.

Brig *Rafanna*, Getricher, of Salem, to sail 8th April, for New York.

Ship *Friendship*, Clark, of Boston — still.

Ship *William and Mary*, King, of New York still.

Ship *Abigail*, Ray, do. lost her bowsprit, and returned up channel.

Brig *Britany*, Stoneburby, of Boston — still.

Brig *Hope*, Wheelwright, do.

Brig *Hannah*, Fisher, of New York loading.

Brig *Union*, of Boston, up channel loading.

Brig *Bedford*, Coit, of do. for New York, do.

Brig *Nancy*, Hasleran, of New York, do.

John, Stephenson, of Baltimore, still.

Brig *Caroline*, Stephens, of Philadelphia, up channel — finished.

Brig *Martha*, Cummings, of Newburyport, loading for New York.

Ship *Columbia*, Pell, of New York, for the Isle of France.

Ship *Juno*, Blake, of Boston, up channel.

*Elizabeth*, Martin, do. do.

Ship *Olive Branch*, of and for New York.

Ship *Hope*, Stephens — Adventure, Clark — Gadden, Hayward — Genet, Barret.

Brigs *Nancy*, Collins — Wilmington, Drifdale — Pearl, Foklike — Olive Branch, Sands — Franklin, Jones — Liberty, Wallace — Lucinda, Baraad — and Charles, Foster.

Further translations for this Gazette, from Paris papers to the 30th of March.

BOLOGNA, March 4.

The province of Macerata, in the territories of the pope, has been in a state of insurrection. The peasants have put to death some French soldiers. General Buonaparte sent general Ruffa to restore order.

PRAGE, March 9.

The transportation of provisions and warlike stores, for the armies of the Rhine, continues without intermission, and the preparations announce, that they will be during the present campaign, in a respectable situation; so much so, that they will be able to oppose, without much difficulty, any attacks the enemy make on them: notwithstanding the considerable reinforcements these armies have detached for Italy.

BANKS OF THE MEIN, March 15.

General Mack is momentarily expected at the head-quarters of the imperial army on the Rhine. The general of artillery, count Latour, has the chief command of the army, and general Baron de Stadaar that of the imperial troops.

STRASBURGH, March 20.

The head quarters of the army of the Rhine and Moselle, are to be removed from Schiltigheim, to Molsheim, a small town four leagues from hence.

The last advices received from Italy, by way of Lucerne and Huninguen, we learn that all remained quiet in that quarter; but the movements of the two armies portended some decisive affair.

Buonaparte remained some time at Bologna, and then set out to Verona, from which latter place he will go to Cismone, the head quarters of Messena.

Pursuant to the above news tranquility was restored at Turin.

The Banks of the Rhine are furnished with Austrian troops, in a manner truly alarming to the inhabitants in those parts; they go in great numbers to Mayence.

The French generals at Dusseldorf and Cologne, are preparing to open the campaign immediately.

The French army on the right bank of the Rhine, amounts to 36,000 men; it is under the command of Gen. Macdonald, who acquitted himself with so much honor during the campaign of 1794, with the army of the North.

The division of Bernadette, which was to have joined the army of Buonaparte, is replaced by a division of the Army of the Ocean.

BRUSSELS, March 26.

The division of the army of the North, commanded by gen. Macdonald, as also all the French troops in the pay of the Republic of Batavia, who are still in the different provinces, have received orders to march immediately to the borders of the Rhine, where the Republican armies are daily increasing, by the numerous reinforcements which arrive from the old and new departments of France. Yesterday and to day passed by this place on their way to the army, reinforcements of cavalry, artillery with their ordnance, and riflemen. Convoys of ammunition, cannon and military stores regularly arrive.

Letters from the borders of the Rhine mention, that they every moment expect hostilities to commence. Several generals and principal officers belonging to the army of the Sambre and Meuse are arrived at Bonn, from whence they will proceed to Coblenz, and gen. Hoche who is mostly at Cologne, will delay no time in following, as soon as he shall have concluded the organizing the administration of the conquered countries, and the different forms of the army.

HAGUE, March 15.

The Batavian Convention have decreed in their sittings of the 10th and 11th inst. that the votes for accepting the constitution should be taken by provinces, so that no one province should be forced to accept the

constitution, or of seeing it organized contrary to their will, and that the votes should be counted by a number of citizens purposefully appointed, and not by the primary assemblies.

## The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,  
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 26, 1797.

\* \* \* A Special meeting of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, will be held at their Hall, this evening, at 7 o'clock.  
Friday, May 26.

### PRICES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 22.  
6 per Cent. 167/10  
Deferred 6 per Cent. 129/3 1/2  
5 per Cent.  
4 per Cent.  
3 per Cent. 109/3 1/2

BANK SHARES.  
Bank United States, 18 & 20 per cent. advance.  
Pennsylvania, 25  
North America, 47 & 50  
INSURANCE COMPANY SHARES.  
I. C. of N. A. 35 & 37 & per cent. advance.  
Pennsylvania, at par.

ARRIVED. DAYS.  
Ship Alexander Magnus, AkMace St. Barthol. 23  
Schooner Harrier, Sweetser St. Thomas 14  
Sloop Betsy, Reed Providence 7

From the CONNECTICUT GAZETTE.

AT a time when the United States are threatened from diffusions within, and a powerful nation in Europe; a friend to the peace and happiness of this country, wishes through the organ of your valuable paper, to offer a few serious thoughts to the candid consideration of the public.

Waving all disputes about the rectitude of the federal administration, in respect to England and France; for the sake of the utmost fairness, even admitting it like all human proceedings; to have been fallible and wrong in some instances, let us attend to a set of men in this country, in regard to the piracies and depredations committed by French privateers and ships of war on the American commerce, by the express order of their government, in direct violation of their treaty with this country. The common language with these men is, "that we justly deserve this treatment because we have been ungrateful to France;" Some even of public officers, have openly declared "that they were glad the French treated us in this manner." The language of these men is too ridiculous, and detestable, to be considered with calmness: Have we not a constitution the best in the world? Was not this constitution adopted in the fairest manner (by the voice of a free and enlightened people) of any in the world? Were not the members of government who administered this constitution, freely elected by a free people? Did Americans, like the French, ever submit to a decree of the federal convention, for electing two thirds of their own body to administer the government? Is not the federal government, considered in every point of view, the most legal, the most free, and most equitable of any government in existence? Do not the obligations of a people to support their government, arise in proportion to its legality and excellence? Do not the independence and political existence of America, depend upon the union of the people? Is a union possible so long as a large party is vilifying the government, and inviting the French to ruin their country? Do not the present depredations of the French become chargeable to these men? Are not they the pirates who have ruined the American commerce? Are not they the traitors who are in rebellion against their own government? Are not these men the scourges of their country, and the curse and plague of society?

A TRUE REPUBLICAN.

At O'Ellers's Hotel.

READINGS and RECITATIONS,  
Moral, Critical, and Entertaining;  
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

On Friday evening, May 26,  
At 8 o'clock, will be delivered — first part —  
Essay on the means of Improvement in Eloquence.  
2d Part — Gotspur's description of a Pop  
Cato's speech over the body of his son  
Ode to Madras  
3d Part — Clarence's Dream  
Richard III. the night before the battle of Bosworth  
Alexander's Feast.

Tickets (half a dollar each) to be had of Mr. Poulton, at the Library, and at the Bar of O'Ellers' Hotel.

For Sale or Charter,  
THE SHIP  
WARREN,  
Benjamin Church, Master.  
OF about 280 tons burthen. Enquire of  
Jesse & Robert Wain.

May 26

To Let,  
And possession given in two weeks.  
A good 3 story Brick House,  
With back buildings — No. 43, Spruce-street.  
Apply at No. 109 Spruce-street.  
May 26

For Sale,  
A large new House,  
Situate on the north side of Arch-street, above Seventh Street. May be viewed at any time, and particulars known by application to  
SAMUEL W. FISHER,  
No. 23, Arch street.  
May 26

For Freight or Charter,  
To any part of Europe,  
The Swedish Ship  
Alexander Magnus,  
Capt. Carl G. ENSMAN,  
A BOU! 350 tons burthen, in this port; and  
also the Danish Ship FREDERICK JULIUS  
KAUB, of 450 tons, now lying in Hampton Roads.  
Apply to  
JOHN VAUGHAN,  
May 26