

every three months the nuisance shall remain after notice given by the said Commissioners to remove the same, the person or persons so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, to be paid for and recovered in the name of the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, in any Court of competent jurisdiction, and paid into the Treasury for the use of the City.

Sec. 6. And be it further ordained and enacted, That the said Commissioners shall appoint a Superintendent of the nightly watch, and hire and employ a sufficient number of able-bodied men to light and watch the city by night, at certain fixed monthly or other wages, and prescribe rules for their government, and dismiss them from office when they shall think proper, and the said Commissioners shall purchase and provide oil, wick and the other materials necessary for the supply of the public lamps, and shall take care that the city be properly and regularly lighted.

Sec. 7. And be it further ordained and enacted, That the said Commissioners shall cause, from time to time, to be repaired and kept in order, all the public pavements, lamps, wells and pumps belonging to the city, and for such purpose shall contract with proper persons upon such terms as shall be most advantageous, and take care that such contracts be complied with.

Sec. 8. And whereas, There are many public streets not yet paved, which are often in bad condition, and difficult to be passed: Be it therefore enacted, That the said Commissioners shall keep in good repair, by drawing off the water, and otherwise, all the public streets which are in common use.

Sec. 9. And be it further ordained and enacted, That the said Commissioners shall cause such of the streets, lanes and alleys of the city, as the Select and Common Councils, by resolution, shall from time to time direct, to be pitched and paved; and they shall also cause all the public streets, lanes and alleys of the city, to be well and properly cleaned, and the filth removed therefrom, and shall have authority to make such reasonable contracts and purchases, as may be necessary to the execution of the same.

And that the said Commissioners may be made more circumspect, in attending to the proper cleaning of the said streets, lanes, and alleys, by an individual responsibility, they, or a majority of them, shall at some one of their meetings in the month of June in the present, and in the month of January in every succeeding year, divide the city into districts, and assign to each one of their own body the superintendance of one of the said districts, and they shall immediately cause an advertisement of such arrangement to be inserted in two of the daily newspapers of this city, and cause the same to be continued therein twice a week for one month. And it shall be the particular duty of each of the said Commissioners, to attend carefully to the cleanliness of the district so placed under his care, and to see that the filth and all noxious matter is seasonably and properly removed from all the streets, lanes and alleys therein. And the said Commissioners shall cause the manure so collected to be disposed of to the best advantage and removed as speedily as possible.

Sec. 10. And be it further ordained and enacted, That where the cart-way in any public street, lane or alley in this city, hath been paved, or hereafter shall be ordered to be paved, with stone, under the authority of this ordinance, every owner of the lot or lots of ground opposite to such stone pavement, shall, without delay, at his own cost, cause the foot-way in front of his ground to be paved with brick, and supported by hewn stones, and kept in repair as they have formerly been, or shall be ordered to be done; and if the owner of any ground opposite to the stone pavement heretofore made, or hereafter to be made, shall neglect to pave with brick and support the foot-way, and to keep the same in repair, as before directed, for the space of twenty days after he or the tenant or occupant of such lot, or the attorney in fact of the said owner, shall have been thereto required by any of the City Commissioners, then it shall and may be lawful for the said City Commissioners, and they are hereby enjoined and required, to pave with brick, and support and defend in the manner aforesaid, and to repair all such footways as aforesaid, and to recover the whole amount of the expense thereof, together with twenty per centum advance thereon, as a penalty for such neglect, and the costs of suit, by an action in the name of the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, to be brought in any court of competent jurisdiction, against the owner of such lot of ground, or to levy the same by distress and sale of goods and chattels of the tenant in possession of such lot of ground, in the manner that rents are or shall be by law recoverable; which tenant is hereby authorized to pay the same and deduct the amount thereof out of the rent which may then be due, or thereafter become due for such lot or lots of ground, and the same when recovered, shall be paid into the Treasury for the use of the city. Provided always nevertheless, That the said Commissioners shall not require or cause to be paved or repaired before the front of any lot or lots not actually built upon, more than a strip of brick pavement, of the breadth of five feet from the gutter or stone edge bordering the foot-ways, the residue of such footways from the said strip of pavement to the line of the streets being laid with gravel, so as to support the said pavement, in such manner as the said Commissioners shall direct.

Sec. 11. And be it further ordained and enacted, That where there are private cart-ways leading from public cart-ways to any store-houses, stables, or other buildings, and crossing any footway within the paved parts of the city, such footway where it shall be so crossed, shall be paved at the expense of him or them, for whose use such cart-way is or shall be required or allowed, in manner following, that is to say, either wholly with broad flat stones, hewn and

laid close together, or wholly with hard bricks laid on their narrowest side or edge.

Sec. 12. And be it further ordained and enacted, That when the Select and Common Councils shall have directed any streets, lanes and alleys to be paved, repaired or repaired, the Commissioners shall execute the same according to such regulations as shall be agreed on by the Mayor, Aldermen and Regulators, according to law. And to prevent irregularities in the footways of old pavements, and preserve a plain and even surface, any person or persons making any new pavement, or repairing any old one, shall conform to the regulation already made, under the penalty of forfeiting, for every offence, the sum of twenty dollars, to be recovered with costs by the said Commissioners, or any of them, and paid into the treasury for the use of the city; and the Commissioners are hereby more-over authorized to take up all pavements which have heretofore been laid contrary to existing regulations, or may hereafter be laid in violation of this ordinance, and cause the same to be paved in conformity thereto, at the expense of the proper owner, and to recover the whole amount of the expense thereof, together with twenty per centum advance thereon, as a penalty, in the manner and for the use as heretofore directed in the tenth section of this ordinance.

Sec. 13. And be it further ordained and enacted, That the said Commissioners shall examine all the stones provided by the owners of lots for the purpose of supporting the footways at the line of the cartways, and if they shall not be of sufficient length, depth and thickness, and of good quality, or shall not be hewn so as to form even joints, and to present fair surfaces, with a proper bevel on the top and front, they shall reject the same; and if any owner shall cause any of the stones so rejected to be put into the said pavement to support a footway, he or she shall forfeit and pay the sum of half a dollar for every foot, running measure, of the length of such rejected stones, to be recovered with costs by the said Commissioners or any of them, and paid into the treasury for the use of the city.

Sec. 14. And be it further ordained and enacted, That when any person shall be about to erect, or repair any house or building within the paved parts of the city, and shall be desirous to occupy a part of the street, by placing a lime house and materials for building therein, he shall apply to the City Commissioners, some two or more of whom shall view the place, and if they shall think it necessary to have a lime house and lay materials in the street, they shall allot such part of the street as they shall think necessary and proper to accommodate the owner, and shall give a written permission, describing the space so to be used, and containing a condition that the lime is to be sifted in an inclosure with a close board fence of at least eight feet in height within the said space, or upon the owner's ground, so as not to incommode the citizens; and if any person shall place any lime house or materials for building within the paved parts of the city, without such permission so as aforesaid first obtained, or shall place any lime house, sift lime, make mortar, or place any materials, lime core or rubbish, in any other part of the street, or in any other manner than shall be allowed by the Commissioners as aforesaid, or shall suffer the same to remain in the place allowed for more than two weeks after such building shall be covered in, or, in case of repairs, for more than twenty four hours after the Commissioners shall have given notice for the removal thereof, he or she shall forfeit the sum of three dollars for every day the same shall so remain after such notice given, to be recovered with costs by the said Commissioners, and paid into the Treasury for the use of the City, and if any person cleaning any cellar, stable or other place, or paving or repairing any foot-way, or upon any other occasion shall place any rubbish or dung in the street, and suffer the same to remain there more than twenty-four hours after they are so placed, or after the repair be finished, or after notice to remove shall be given by the Commissioners, or some person by their order, he or she, so offending, shall forfeit the sum of two dollars, to be recovered with costs before any Alderman, by any person who will sue for the same, one moiety thereof to the use of him who shall sue, and the other moiety to be retained by the Alderman, and paid into the Treasury for the use of the city. Provided always, That this section, or any part thereof, shall not be construed to extend to any house keepers, or their servants collecting their house dirt, and placing the same with the dirt and rubbish to be raked out of the gutters and water courses, in a heap without the gutters, to the end that the scavengers may remove the same.

Sec. 15. And be it further ordained and enacted, That the City Commissioners shall appoint proper persons to be corders of wood at the different public wharves and landing places within the city; and shall also appoint from time to time, as occasion may require, such and so many flanders for draymen, and hackney coachmen within the city, as to them shall appear requisite.

Sec. 16. And be it further ordained and enacted, That the said Commissioners shall make out, and cause to be delivered in two fair copies, one of which shall be presented to the Select and one to the Common Council at their first meeting respectively, in the month of December in every year, a just and true account of all and singular their transactions and disbursements for the current year, including and designating the quantity of work and repair done, with a specification in detail of the expenses incurred for each object under their superintendance, so far as the same may be practicable, with an inventory of all the stock, utensils, materials and necessities of every kind belonging to the city, which shall then be provided, and remain on hand, and together with such account and inventory, shall furnish an estimate of the several sums which will be necessary to complete any work or transaction begun and then unfinished; and the said Commissioners shall calculate, make out and deliver, in like manner, to the Select and Common Councils, at

the first meeting respectively, in the said month of December in every year, a statement, of the monies which will probably be necessary for each distinct object under their superintendance for the year succeeding, and when the said Councils shall have determined what sums of money shall be raised for those purposes, the Commissioners shall immediately affect the same, according to the last county assessment, upon the persons and estates, real and personal, within the city, and shall also cause duplicate lists of such assessment to be made out, and delivered to such proper persons as shall be willing to undertake the collection thereof, and who shall produce the best security for the faithful performance of their duty. And the said Commissioners, when such duplicate lists are returned, shall allow to the said collectors, such reductions as they may judge right, for persons charged with personal taxes, who are not to be found, or are unable to pay the same. And the said Commissioners shall, likewise, render, from time to time, such accounts, statements and information within their department, as may be required by any resolve of the Select or Common Councils, and shall submit their books, accounts and vouchers, to the inspection of any Committee or Committees appointed for that purpose, by either of the said Councils.

Sec. 17. And be it further ordained and enacted, That if any person or persons shall and do, after the passing of this ordinance, maliciously, wilfully or wantonly break or carry away the handles, or stop up the spouts of any of the public pumps, or otherwise injure, or damage the said pumps, or shall extinguish, break destroy injure overthrow or carry away, any of the public lamps, lamp-posts, watch houses, or any thing pertaining thereto, in any of the streets, lanes or alleys, within the city, every such person so offending and every person aiding or concerned in such offence, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of one Hundred dollars, to be applied to the purposes of lighting, watching, and paving the streets of the city, and the City Commissioners are hereby strictly enjoined diligently to enquire after and to prosecute all who shall offend hereon.

Sec. 18. And be it further ordained and enacted, That an ordinance of the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, passed the third day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, entitled, "An ordinance for providing for the lighting, watching, watering, pitching, paving and cleaning the streets, lanes and alleys of the city of Philadelphia, and for other purposes therein mentioned," and every matter and thing therein contained, is hereby repealed and made null and void.

Enacted into an Ordinance at Philadelphia, L. S. C. the twenty-second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

SAMUEL HODGDON,
President of the Common Council.
FRANCIS GURNEY,
President of the Select Council.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, May 23.

In a committee of the whole, Mr. Dent in the chair, on the answer reported to the President's Speech, Mr. Nicholas's proposition being under consideration:

Mr. Oiles said, that as the committee appeared divided on the address, and as he had attended the discussion, he submitted to the consideration of members whether it would not be advisable, in order to produce a spirit of unanimity and cool deliberation, to recommit the report and send the amendment also to the committee with an addition of members: he wished the gentleman last up had been more delicate on a subject that he had touched; if he infers that because one part of the members may think a rash measure just, that those who think differently must not exercise their judgments in thinking the contrary, he thought the gentleman had overstrained his reasoning; he was one of those who felt a strong apprehension of a war; he thought one means would be more likely to prevent it than another—&c. he was for using that preventive measure because he thought it both just, honorable, and wise; we all concur in our declaration of at least a love of peace, he was sorry to hear language which betrayed a very different disposition; he was for showing our ultimatum and taking the consequences, but he would not agree to be either silly or insolent in the proceeding, because nothing was so becoming a wife man or a wise people, as anger or petulant irritation, when their happiness and that of millions was at stake; he wished the report to be re-committed, that we might proceed thus wisely; after we had determined well and the issue should disappoint our fair and just expectations—he should not be one of those that would ask others to support his opinions—he would stand by his country in the storm, and share its fate, prove then by a recommitment that you do not aim at the triumph of a party, he therefore moved the recommitment; which was opposed by Mr. Harper and Mr. Brooke on the ground of its not being calculated to produce any effect.

Mr. Dayton (the Speaker) said that he hoped the motion of the gentleman from Virginia, which had for its object a recommitment of the answer, would not prevail. It was certainly very defensible that the Select Committee, appointed in the first instance for the purpose, should have reported such a draft of an answer as would have united in its favor all parts of the house. He was not the only one who had expected it. Disappointed, however, in such an expectation, they were forbidden, Mr. Dayton said, to indulge a hope that any good could be derived from sending it back to a committee before one vote at least was taken, and therefore of the house thus far ascertained as to the style and tenor of their reply. If this proposition for amendment should succeed, then the business would be right for reference to a committee, who would take such amendment as their guide, and so modify the reports as to render the whole correspondent with it. As to the motion more immediately under consideration, he could not give it his unqualified vote, more especially when it was considered and acknowledged to be in its operation a complete substitute. Candor, however, compelled him to declare, that it contained one feature, and that too an important one, which attracted his attention, and would certainly have his approbation. There would, however, be a more proper place for introducing it than that proposed by the mover. Stripped of the more exceptionable mat-

ter with which it was, then connected, it might very well be adopted as an amendment in one of the latter paragraphs of the report, and would not at all vary the principle, or be inconsistent with the general tenor of it.

Wednesday, May 24.
Mr. Swanwick opened the debate this morning. He lamented the loss of time which was generally experienced at the opening of every session in debating the answer to the President's speech, when, perhaps business of the first moment called for immediate attention. It was much to be wished that committees appointed for this purpose, would confine themselves to the instructions which were given to them on the occasion, which were in general terms, viz: "to prepare a respectful address, assuring the President that the house will take into their serious consideration the various important matters recommended to their attention." If answers were drawn in general terms conformably to these instructions, he thought very many of the embarrassments which they now experienced would be avoided, and every member would be left at liberty to pursue such measures as appeared to them right, when they came before him in the ordinary course of business, unobscured by any creed which he might have been called to assent to before he had an opportunity of considering the subjects it contained. It also often occasioned much warmth in debate, and served to divide the house into two parties on the very threshold of their business. This could not possibly have any good effect, but the contrary; he should therefore be happy to see the practice simplified or abolished together.

The effect at present has been, that no sooner had the committee appointed to draft an address made a report, than the gentleman from Virginia proposed a substitute, which according to his idea, was more proper. A warm debate had taken place, and he believed that either might be adopted without effect, as they were merely a form of words leading to no conclusion. Suppose a majority of one was obtained on the report, what end would be produced? None: for it might be that the very persons who voted on this general question, might vote against particular subjects when they came under consideration; as every one would recollect the difficulties which had been experienced in getting three frigates built, and this difficulty he doubted not, would again occur. Since, however, their two forms of an answer were before them; and they were called upon to say which they would adopt, it might be proper to go into some consideration of the subject.

The difference betwixt the two productions seemed to be, that the one reported seemed to express great indignity on account of the injuries received from the French republic, and a determination to retaliate them; that produced by the gentleman from Virginia was of a more conciliatory tone, recommending to the President to begin his negotiation with placing the French republic on the same ground with the other belligerent powers. So that the difference was simply as it respected a few words.

What were the arguments in favor of the warm tone? They were told it would have a great effect on the French republic; because if a spirited answer were given to the President's communication, signifying (as his colleague, Mr. Silvegraves expressed it) that we were determined to "die in the last ditch," it would strike them with terror. If he thought this effect could be really produced, it might be some inducement for him to agree to it.

Mr. S. remarked, that they were told by Mr. Pinckney, in his letter to the Secretary of State, that it was probable that two events had contributed to his dismissal from the French republic, viz. one, the victories of Bonaparte in Italy, the other, the address of the Senate and House of Representatives in answer to the speech of the President at the last session. With respect to the answers alluded to, no opinion could be formed from this allusion, because, though that of the House of Representatives was tolerably moderate, yet that of the Senate was as warm as anything could be produced. He read extracts from both, and compared them with each other, giving the credit, which in his opinion, was due to the most moderate.

The first and most necessary step to be taken was, to put all the belligerent powers upon the same footing, which could not be an offence to any; and it was said that to recommend this measure to the executive, was to dictate to him; that it was carrying humility on the front of the minister who should be employed. What! said Mr. S. would it be to carry humility in the front, to say, "I come to place you on the same footing with the most favored nation?" It certainly could not; since it was the language of right reason—of justice.

As to dictating to the executive, could it be called dictating, when we merely express our opinion and advice to him on points, which he has himself laid before us, and in order to deliberate on which we were thus unusually called together; very low and debasing indeed, must be the situation of this house, if they were to be muzzled and prevented from laying their sentiments before the chief magistrate of the union.

When treaties are made, we are told they are laws over which we have no power—If we dare not speak on the subject before they are made, is this house reduced, merely to the odious task of laying taxes, without being allowed to express its sense on any other important public measures connected with them? Why does the President communicate these things to us, if we are not allowed to express any sentiments about them? Why do the people elect their representatives, all over this widely extended empire—if, when they are convened, they are not allowed the faculty of expressing their opinions on the dearest interests of their constituents?—But it is stated that this will create divisions among the branches of government, who ought always to act and think alike. Were this the case, there was no use to divide the government, as our constitution does, into three branches—they might all have been left in one, and then no accidents of this kind would have happened; but the fact is, this very division of the branches was devised in order that they might operate as checks on each other. The people thought it better that a division of this kind should prevent acting at all, than that we should act hastily and unadvisedly.—Thus when a law, after mature deliberation, passes this house as wife and good, the senate were not obliged on this account, to see it in the same light; they judge for themselves, and if they see cause to reject it, and no complaint takes place on our part because they do so. In no other government, indeed that of England, all the branches have been contrived in the most perfect union, kings, lords, and commons all agree, but hath the government been the better for this? Happy had it been for that nation, had this not been the case. Many an unwise measure they have gone into, might then, fortunately for the nation, have been totally prevented.

But it hath been said we ought to express the highest indignation at the conduct of France. Let us examine for a moment on what this is founded. Three grounds have been mentioned—the dismissal of our minister, the spoliation on our ships, and the interference with our government, in attempting to divide the people from it. As to the first, the dismissal of our minister, said Mr. S. nobody can feel more sensibly than I do the indignity; but it can't be regretted, as I have often already expressed my regrets, at our sending so many diplomatic gentlemen to Europe. Wretched will be our case, if we are embroiled whenever those gentlemen shall be refused, or uncivilly treated. All history is full of instances of wars, founded on such points of etiquette as these, and they admonish us only to avoid employing embassies, as much as possible, to avoid these dangers from our foreign connections. But it seems, the directory, by Mr. Pinckney's letter, at the same time sent away 13 other foreign ministers; yet we don't hear that these nations went to a war on this account. One of them was Sweden, a very powerful maritime nation, possessed of a considerable fleet, her minister was dismissed—She contented herself with sending away the French minister also, and here the dispute ended. But surely allowance ought to be made for the present revolutionary state of France. If all things do not proceed there with the order they ought; it is perhaps because of their present warlike and revolutionary position, which cannot but mend every day, and should induce us to make some allowance for them.

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.
FRENCH INFLUENCE—No. VI.
MR. RUSSSELL.
REASONING from the nature of man, and of civil society, abstracted from experience, a philosopher might fairly deduce, the dangerous nature, the pernicious effects of organized clubs—he would naturally observe, that such associations had a tendency to excite and foment a spirit of party, to localize and narrow the feelings of the members of them; to separate their feelings, their pride, and their interest, from those of the community at large—to establish that base of all governments, that monster so universally dreaded in ancient as well as modern times, the "Imperium in imperio"—that such clubs when opposed to a government, become the more dangerous, as they were enabled to act with more system, to preserve more consistency, to facilitate the communication of slander and traitorous objects, and to operate with more unity and stronger effect, than detached individuals possibly could do. But the melancholly tale, founded on the experience of the unhappy French, and corroborated by some interesting events in this country, affords a darker picture.

Anarchy, infurrection, rapine and murder, have marked the bloody footsteps of disorganizing clubs in France, and if we have happily escaped these baneful effects, these horrid outrages, it is rather to be attributed to the good sense of our people, the wisdom and prudence of our rulers, than to any spirit of moderation, any solid principles of virtue, in our "Constitutional" societies. The only striking feature, which was ever unveiled to the eye of an injured and indignant public, was a mean, servile, childish imitation, of the maternal club, at Paris. They copied, like the Chinese, with too much minuteness: They adopted not only the captivating principles of French "Liberty and Equality" but they introduced their style,—their bombastic and turgid expressions: they affected also the Republican rudeness (in France termed simplicity)—in their manners, their conduct, and conversation. Like them, too, they attempted to influence the public opinion, with rare shows, by civic feasts, by republican symbols, by revolutionary music. They even dared at certain periods to applaud the cut throat tunes intended to excite French mobs to plunder, outrage and murder, and to endure American music, commemorative of our national honor.

So widely diffusive was their influence, so subversive of national pride, and national honor, that a cold apathy appeared to pervade the great mass of the community. The basest insults upon our government, or national rights, from French influence, not only escaped censure, but found dauntless advocates. If there were in the nation some who burst with indignation at those abuses, they were either intimidated by the threats, or overawed with the influence of what appeared to be the public opinion. While on the other hand through the instrumentality of the Jacobins, the people were inflamed and outrageous at every aggression of the British. Every injury, every outrage of that nation, (all of which were unjustifiable) were magnified and distorted. War, horrid war, with that insolent foe, was the most moderate measure we could adopt. *Hon. Mr. S.* at one time proposed the oration of the Jacobin Club at Bolton, in a speech which will not soon be forgotten, undertook to prove that we were at that time, and had long been at open war with Great Britain. This great statesman, has now changed his tone, and viewing injuries through the dense medium of gallic influence, he cannot perceive any thing irritating, any thing unjustifiable, any thing indeed which is not commendable, in the conduct of France, towards America. The prudence of our executive in preferring honorable negotiation to humiliating war, in the case of Great Britain, was called pusillanimity, nay it was even hinted, that WASHINGTON was absorbed in the vortex of *Britannic influence*.

In the case of French depredations, French barbarities, French insults, more cruel, more outrageous, more unwarrantable, more ungrateful to a country, which honestly and sincerely cherished her cause, no measures can be too lenient, no concessions too mean. Though her haughty tyrants, in all the turgid influence of power, should kick our ministers from their presence, and spurn at our humble and modest supplications—though with more bombastic pomp than would disgrace an Eastern Vizir, the Directory did in "fact," refuse to admit our special Envoy (for such was Mr. Pinckney) to an audience, disdained to enter into a *correspondence* with him, and made his secretary Major Rutledge, stand like a lacquey, behind their chairs—though with an insolence, unparalleled even in their treatment to the degraded *Hollander*, or the wretched *Genoeseans*, they have insisted in writing, that they will not receive "ANY Minister" from the United States, until we have complied with all the unreasonable and humiliating demands of France: Yet there are still to be found in this country, miserable sycophants who not only *salute* but *applaud* this infamous conduct—

ly than I do the indignity; but it can't be regretted, as I have often already expressed my regrets, at our sending so many diplomatic gentlemen to Europe. Wretched will be our case, if we are embroiled whenever those gentlemen shall be refused, or uncivilly treated. All history is full of instances of wars, founded on such points of etiquette as these, and they admonish us only to avoid employing embassies, as much as possible, to avoid these dangers from our foreign connections. But it seems, the directory, by Mr. Pinckney's letter, at the same time sent away 13 other foreign ministers; yet we don't hear that these nations went to a war on this account. One of them was Sweden, a very powerful maritime nation, possessed of a considerable fleet, her minister was dismissed—She contented herself with sending away the French minister also, and here the dispute ended. But surely allowance ought to be made for the present revolutionary state of France. If all things do not proceed there with the order they ought; it is perhaps because of their present warlike and revolutionary position, which cannot but mend every day, and should induce us to make some allowance for them.

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Anarchy, infurrection, rapine and murder, have marked the bloody footsteps of disorganizing clubs in France, and if we have happily escaped these baneful effects, these horrid outrages, it is rather to be attributed to the good sense of our people, the wisdom and prudence of our rulers, than to any spirit of moderation, any solid principles of virtue, in our "Constitutional" societies. The only striking feature, which was ever unveiled to the eye of an injured and indignant public, was a mean, servile, childish imitation, of the maternal club, at Paris. They copied, like the Chinese, with too much minuteness: They adopted not only the captivating principles of French "Liberty and Equality" but they introduced their style,—their bombastic and turgid expressions: they affected also the Republican rudeness (in France termed simplicity)—in their manners, their conduct, and conversation. Like them, too, they attempted to influence the public opinion, with rare shows, by civic feasts, by republican symbols, by revolutionary music. They even dared at certain periods to applaud the cut throat tunes intended to excite French mobs to plunder, outrage and murder, and to endure American music, commemorative of our national honor.

So widely diffusive was their influence, so subversive of national pride, and national honor, that a cold apathy appeared to pervade the great mass of the community. The basest insults upon our government, or national rights, from French influence, not only escaped censure, but found dauntless advocates. If there were in the nation some who burst with indignation at those abuses, they were either intimidated by the threats, or overawed with the influence of what appeared to be the public opinion. While on the other hand through the instrumentality of the Jacobins, the people were inflamed and outrageous at every aggression of the British. Every injury, every outrage of that nation, (all of which were unjustifiable) were magnified and distorted. War, horrid war, with that insolent foe, was the most moderate measure we could adopt. *Hon. Mr. S.* at one time proposed the oration of the Jacobin Club at Bolton, in a speech which will not soon be forgotten, undertook to prove that we were at that time, and had long been at open war with Great Britain. This great statesman, has now changed his tone, and viewing injuries through the dense medium of gallic influence, he cannot perceive any thing irritating, any thing unjustifiable, any thing indeed which is not commendable, in the conduct of France, towards America. The prudence of our executive in preferring honorable negotiation to humiliating war, in the case of Great Britain, was called pusillanimity, nay it was even hinted, that WASHINGTON was absorbed in the vortex of *Britannic influence*.

In the case of French depredations, French barbarities, French insults, more cruel, more outrageous, more unwarrantable, more ungrateful to a country, which honestly and sincerely cherished her cause, no measures can be too lenient, no concessions too mean. Though her haughty tyrants, in all the turgid influence of power, should kick our ministers from their presence, and spurn at our humble and modest supplications—though with more bombastic pomp than would disgrace an Eastern Vizir, the Directory did in "fact," refuse to admit our special Envoy (for such was Mr. Pinckney) to an audience, disdained to enter into a *correspondence* with him, and made his secretary Major Rutledge, stand like a lacquey, behind their chairs—though with an insolence, unparalleled even in their treatment to the degraded *Hollander*, or the wretched *Genoeseans*, they have insisted in writing, that they will not receive "ANY Minister" from the United States, until we have complied with all the unreasonable and humiliating demands of France: Yet there are still to be found in this country, miserable sycophants who not only *salute* but *applaud* this infamous conduct—

ly than I do the indignity; but it can't be regretted, as I have often already expressed my regrets, at our sending so many diplomatic gentlemen to Europe. Wretched will be our case, if we are embroiled whenever those gentlemen shall be refused, or uncivilly treated. All history is full of instances of wars, founded on such points of etiquette as these, and they admonish us only to avoid employing embassies, as much as possible, to avoid these dangers from our foreign connections. But it seems, the directory, by Mr. Pinckney's letter, at the same time sent away 13 other foreign ministers; yet we don't hear that these nations went to a war on this account. One of them was Sweden, a very powerful maritime nation, possessed of a considerable fleet, her minister was dismissed—She contented herself with sending away the French minister also, and here the dispute ended. But surely allowance ought to be made for the present revolutionary state of France. If all things do not proceed there with the order they ought; it is perhaps because of their present warlike and revolutionary position, which cannot but mend every day, and should induce us to make some allowance for them.