gratiende as among the most amiable of the virtues ; and he was to very dull of diferinination, compared with others, that he could not confi-der that as worthy of admiration in the individ-ual and of no exilience in a nation ; a fenfe of abligation he conceived to be a more ration principle of contexion between nations as well as individuals, than any that could arife from the *jerje* of fordid intereffs; the one was capa-ble of permanently attaching the affections, the other was always contingent and precarious; — we have feen nations actuated by the moft inve-terate and unquenchable hatred, we have feen them after entering into treaties of amity and commerce, fuddenly roufed by the fpirit of av-arice, and diffegarding all the moft facered en-gagements plunged into the moft facered en-gagements plunged into the moft facered en-man heart to counterbalance fuch horrid paf-fions; forbid it reafort and forbid it truth ! He truffed if our government had erred, becoming iple of connexion between, nations as we trufted if our government had erred, becomin pains would be taken to remove the fenfe of i ury ; that there had been favors conferred on our nation, which should impel us to this act of our nation, which fhould impel us to this act of natural juffice he could prove; what was the language of our government when we fought and obtained the fuccours of France; when in our need we breathed not a found but of eter-nal gratitude for difinterefield favors—of bene-fits magnamimoufly beftowed, what was our language in the hour of peril, when the threat nings of all Europe rung in her ears; was it ne-ceflary for us to affert at the hour in which we flood no longer in need of her fupport, that al-though we had felt fome gratitude in the hour of our diffrefs, that we now felt it no longer; of our diffres, that we now felt it no longer ; was this preferving the dignity of our country, the honor of our government, and the refpecta-bility of a virtuous and independent nation !-No ! he believed that fuch conduct had leffened us in the eyes of the world, an ! that it became us now to retrieve our character by the removal of that fallification of the national probity. Let of that fallification of the national probity. Let us look to the declaration of our government that we may afcertain what we thought of the favors of France in former periods—look into the journals of Congreis 6th August 1778, and there it will be found—" Tisat the treaties be-" tween his most chriftian majefly and the Uni-" ted States of America fo fully demonstrated " his wifdom and magnanimity as to command " the reverence of all nations, the virtuous cit " isons of America in particular can NEVER " the reverence of all nations, the virtuous cit " izens of America in particular can NEVER " FORGET his beneficent attention to their vi-" olated rights, nor ceaje to acknowledge the " hand of a gracious Providence in raifing " them up to powerful and illuftrious a friend." — He hoped this gratitude would never be for-gotten or done away, he hoped we thould ne-ver fly in the face of that providence by fuch blafphemy, but that the fame power which it had raifed up in our adverfity would be re-fpected in our profperity. [To be continued.]

[To be continued.] Thefday, May 30. Mr. Corr, from the committee of elections, made a farther report, which was or-dered to lie on the table.

The order of the day being called for, the house again refolved itself into a com-mittee of the whole, Mr. Dent in the chair, on the addrefs reported in answer to the fpeech of the Prefident of the United. tates; when

Mr. W. SMITH enquired of the chairman whether there was not an error in coun-

The Chairman replied that there was. It arole, he supposed, from the number of firangers in the house, and from their paffing too near the members. The true numbers were, for the amendment 46, against it 52. He requested strangers would not stand fo near the members as to cause a fimilar miltake in future.

The Chairman proceeded to read the third and fourth paragraphs of the addrefs; when having read the part which fays, "al-

(Mr. Coit) becaufe it was hypothetical. He wished, as the fact was clearly established, to have a direct reference to the speech of Barras in their indignation of the fentiments. As the matter had appeared of fuf-ficient importance to find a place in the Prefident's fpeech, he thought it was also wor-thy of their notice. He infifted upon its being an attempt to divide the people of this country from their government, by fpeak-ing infultingly of the latter, and flattering the former. He did not exactly know what was meant by the "fuggeftion of our former tyrants," but he fuppoled it meant BRIBERY, and that by "perfidious people,"

General Washington was included. Mr. NICHOLAS was in favor of the a-nendment. He denied that " fuggestion" could mean BRIBERY, or that infidious perons could include General Washington. He hoped the gentleman would not thus make it his bufinefs to hunt up for infults. As to the expressions of government and people, they were certainly one, and could not be divided. The American government was the people of the United States; and if the remunder of this offensive address was ttended to, it would be feen that the French government and French people were ufed as fynonimous terms. He allowed that speech alluded to was one of the most fool-In things he had ever feen, but he could find no ferious caufe of offence in it.

Mr. W. SMITH faid, that by the gov-ernment, the executive only was meant. He. was convinced of this from the manner in which he had feen the word used in the French government paper, entitled the Relacteur

Mr. Cort believed that whenever M. Barras had faid, it was not worth their attention. We might defy France or French-it in general terms, as it was the fentiment which was objectionable, and not the Go-faid. He did not himfelf know how far the fpeech of Barras was an act of govern-ment : for, faid he, when we directed our fpeaker to reprehend Randal and Whitney, the words he ufed upon the occafion were not an act of the houfe. On another ocafion, when the houfe were about to receive the inftrument of Congress as of the Execu-

letter was an authentic paper, the speech of upon the words of Barras, and denied that Barras was likewife fo; and if fo, it was doubtless an indignity to government. Hedid faid that the GAZETTE of the UNITED not think with the gentleman from Maffa- STATES might as well be called a Govern chufetts (Mr. Freeman) that it was "child-ifh gafconade." He believed it was inten-teur that of France. If, faid Mr. G. it ded as an infult on the government of this be our intention to declare war at once, then ded as an infult on the government of this country. As to the gratitude which had been faid to be due to the French nation for their affiftance in the war, he thought heir fervices were amply repaid by the feparation of this country from Great Britain ; he faid this Speech was not communicated befides, he added, the French never came to in an official manner, nor could it be fo com-

Mr. GORDON faid there could be no doubt of the authenticity of Barras's speech, fince not dispute the fact, but it was a thing which it flood upon the same ground as the reft of they were not bound to notice ; indeed an the documents. It was a flagrant infult up-on government, in his opinion, and warrant-ed all that had been faid upon it, as it was doubtlefs an attempt to feparate the people from the government.

though it is the first and most ardent wish of our hearts, that peace may be maintained," &c., Mr. Otis thought it right to pay respect to what was recommended by the President. The question was whether they should no-Mr. DAYTON (the Speaker) wished to introduce an amendment. He did not be-lieve it ought to be "the first and most ar-dent wish." It had been well shewn by the dent wish." It had been well shewn by the gentleman from Pennfylvania (Mr. Sit-greaves) that liberty was more dear than peace : he therefore moved to infert " car-the French republic. He knew of only one o reft," indead of "first and ardent."-Car- | reason for passing it over in filence, and that if it was true had fome weight with him. That Barras spoke as the organ of the other peace ; or sometimes a stronger power French nation there could be no doubt; but he had his doubts whether he knew himfelf he had his doubts whether he knew himfelf after the word " world, "in the 4th line of the 4th paragraph, to add, " and although we wifh that republic to fland on ground as fa-vorable as any other nation, in their rela-tion to the United States; yet," &c. This motion not being feconded, fell of courfe. what he faid. The speech had strong marks towards this country, on condition that we behold luch a production. He then exam-ined the different parts of it in a ludicrous way peculiar to himfelf. Mr. M'Dowell was in favour of the a-mendment. He did not think himfelf bound as had been infinuated by the gentleman from South Carolina, to echo all the fenti-ments in the Prefident's fpeech. He wifhed to have an opinion of his own. He agreed to have an opinion of his own. He agreed Barras's fpeech was an indignity to the U-nited States; he felt it, and would express it; but he did not think this the proper time. He denied the juftness of the contime. The denied the junctes of the con-function put upon the fpeech by the gen-tleman from South Carolina. He fuppofed by "perfidious perfons," was meant the per-fons in this country, generally called the British faction. He differed in opinion alfo with that gentleman on the fubject of divi-ding the people and government. and could not allow that the phrafe good people was intended as an infult. He allowed it was going too far to fay that we owed our liberty to France; but being in fome refpect true, it took off from the offence- He was orry to fee on one fide of the house confant attempts made to excite the refertment of the people of this country against France. It was not neceffary at prefert to raife fuch feelings. They were not about to unfheath the fword. and to fay, "We conquer or die." What gentlemen could not effect by reafon, they feemed inclined to effect in a lifferent way. He did not think this fair onduct.

expression which hight be used against this in art only to by that they had been using the tree only to be the they had been using the tree only to be tree only tree only to be tree only to be tree only to be tree only t tled. Nor did he think it very becoming or dignified in gentlemen in that houfe fo to express themfelves, as to excite frequent ri-fibility—nor was it very honorable to that Affembly. (Alluding to the gentleman apply to the people of China, or the people from Maffachufetts.)

Mr. Sitgreaves had no doubt of the fpeech of Barras being an official paper, and that use, because it was now on all fides acknow-its object was to divide the people from the ledged that the speech of Barras was an in-government. If he proved this, he trufted fult, which was not allowed at the commence the language of the report would be preferv-the language of the report would be preferv-ed. It would be allowed that Barras was that gentlemen died hard; to use the ex-prefion of his friend from Pennfylvania (Mr. Centiments which he fpeaks, are not his own, but what were before hand agreed upon .-It was doubtlefs, therefore, a folemn offici-I act. With refpect to the observations of the gentleman from Virginia, that what he faid refpecting our government was not ap plicable to the Executive, but to the People at large, he believed he was wholly miftaken, as the word government, in the French language, conftantly meant Executive, as was abundantly clear from the way in which it was used in Mr. Adet's Notes. [He quoted a number of paffages to prove his afferti-on.] It was generally used for the Execu-tive in contra diffunction to Congress, or a ny other of the conftituted authorities. it were clearly intended to convey an infult upon our Executive (and there could be no doubt of it,) even the mover of the amer ment could not think it unbecoming in that House to express themselves in the words of

the addrefs. Mr, Gallatin faid whatever might be the infult intended by the Speech of the Executive Directory, he thought it beft to notice the French flag, they could not call what was faid by the fpeaker on that occasion, an act of the houfe. Mr. WILLIAMS faid, if Mr. Pinckney's the infrument of Congress as of the Excel-tive, and of the People as either, fince they very generally petitioned in favor of it. He then took notice of the perversions which the gentleman from South Carolina had put there was the leaft ground for them, and for peace, it was unwife to do fo. Befides. the affiftance of this country, until they municated. It was fent by Mr. Pinckney faw we were likely to be fuccefsful in our in a newfpaper, from which the copy fent to ftruggle. not even authenticated, as usual. He did

He therefore thought it was not worth their

Mr. W. SMITH objected to the amend- rexpression which might be used against this i theant only to fay that they had been unjustly

He believed the difeuffion had been of fome Sitgreaves) they feemed determined to to die in the last duch. The objections to the words of the prefent address, were like the objections of Thomas Paine to the writings of Moles. He denied that there were any fimilarity between expressions used in debate in this house, and expressions used by an executive authori-ty. No notice, he faid, ought to be taken of what fell from members in that house, whilf they were allowed to be in order ; and if foreign minifters attended to hear their debates, and heard things which they did not like, they ought not to take exceptions at it, fince they came there uninvited, and it was their duty to fay what appeared to them right at the time.

The queffion was put on the amendment, when there appeared 49 votes for it, and 49 against it. The chairman declared it carried in the affirmative.

Mt. EVANS proposed to have ftruck out the words " an attempt to feparate them from themfelves;" but Mr. Venable defending the propriety of the expression, he withdrew his motion.

Mr. Corr thought the first featence in the fixth paragraph rather funk the composition.

in the 14th line, and to intert, " We therefore receive with the utmost fatisfaction your information that a fresh attempt at negociation will be inflituted, and we cherish the hope that a mutual spirit of conciliation, and a disposition on the part of the United States to place France on grounds as favorable as other countries in their relation and connection with us, will produce an accommodation compatible with the engagements, rights, du-tics, and honor of our nation.

Mr. W. SMITH thought this amendment the fame in fubstance as that which had been negatived, and if fo it was out of order.

Mr. NICHOLAS faid the gentleman might fatisfy himfelf it was not the fame with his, as it would not give occasion to all the petty ob-

in would not give uccanon to against it. Mr. DAVTON hoped the gentleman from South Carolina would take a more manly ground of opposition to his amendment than the one he had suggested. The amendment was not the fame as the one rejected, it was not introduced in the fame part of the address, be inferted. He would also find that fome gentlemen would wote for this, who put their is like the charioteership of the fon of Nimnor would it require to be re-committed, to be inferted. He would allo find that fome negative upon the other ; if this will not fa. . fhi, furious, carelefs, mad

From the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

Aad the driving is like the driving of Jebu, the fon of Nimfhi ; for he driveth furioufly."

NOTHING is to be gained by fuch exceffive speed. It is the mark of a giddy, hair brained charioteer. He generally either breaks his neck, or is distanced in the race, y his very eagerness to reach the goal.

Lord Chefterfield took a diffinction beween hafte and hurry, and, with the precion of a lawyer, marked their diffimilitude. There is politively asmuch difference between nele pretended coulin germans, as between by fermons, and those of the Arch Bilhop f Canterbury

Hurry, or as it is called in the text, ' driving,' a mischievous imp, goading us to dash our eet against a stone, to run, with night cap m, into the fireets ; in fine, to be eager flovenly and imperfect. You may difpatch bu-finels, but if you hurry it, I will not all for the fecond fight of a Scotchman, that I may

lifcover your approaching bankruptey. Young man, I fay unto thee, walk gently to tiches, to honours, to pleasure. De not run. Observe the impatient racer. He is breathlefs ; he is fallen ; bemired, and beluted ; like Dr. Slop, overthrown by Obadi-ah ; he is diffanced ; he is hiffed. Walk circumspectly, it is Paul's advice, not like a fool, but like a philosopher. Compare the man of moderation with the man of impetuofity. The first becomes a Franklin, hooured in king's courts. The fecond is either in goal, or in " poverty to the very lips." In my boyhood, I remember that a parent vould fometimes repeat leffons of æconomy as I fat on his knees, and then lift me in his arms that I might look at HOGARTH's plates of Induliry and Idlenefs. On youthful fancy the picture was more imprefied than the precept. To relieve that description of my readers, who tire at the didactick and the trite file of morality, I will attempt a fketch

end of the next line, "by the transfations difclosed by your communications."—Carried. Mr. DAYTON (the Speaker) taid he had an amendment to propole. It was to firike out the words after "peace," in the 8th line in the fith paragraph to the word " artical" for his and Love and Efteem," and worked every rule in Hodder's Arithmetick. This, all muft allow, was a gentle pace. No freaks, no ftarts difcompofe the placid life of a youth in thefe habits. Men already look forward, and behold him a Bank Director, or fee him in the largest store, in the mart.

One ill omen'd day, when the moon was full, or the dog ftar growled, I do not re-member which, our fober youth, whole ftudies were feldom more mifcellaneous, than an invoice, or a bill of lading, unluckily had his eye caught by a Land advertifement in a newfpaper. It will abridge a tedious procefs of circumflances to imagine him in Georgia. How many acres of fand were then bought and fold, and how he dafned about thy falls, St. Antony, who art more vifited, than the fhrine of Thomas a Becket ! vinted, than the inrine of Thomas a Becket ! Over thefe fands he already drives in his cha-riot, with fomebody by his fide too ; a La-dy from Babylon. Although the carriage is encumbered with a fpeculator, and _____, and imaginary bank bills in bales, yet how we glide along, not like the fon of Ahi-mans their good tike the fon of Ahi-

wed the Chair. But his vehicle, like Count Baffet's in

Mr. Corr moved the amendment which he had already laid before the committee, after the word "world," in the 4th line of the

courfe. Mr. WILLIAMS propofed an amendment, intended as a fubfititute for the above, which was ordered to lie on the table. It. which was ordered to he on the table. It propoled to put France on the fame footing with other nations, profeffing that if he was not fo, it was not owing to any partiality in favor of any other nation, and that in ex-preffing this wift, the house did not mean to terfere with the powers of the Executive.

Mr. WILLIAMS also moved to infert, in-flead of "we can never furrender our rights," in the fame paragraph, " we never will furrender."-Carried.

Mr. LYON moved to ftrike out, in the 7th line of the fame paragraph, " wildom, dig-nity and moderation," and to infert in their place, "good intentions," as he faid he did not come there prepared to approve all the former acts of government, but for other

Mr. W. SMITH thought it would not show the wildom and dignity of that house to agree to the amendment.

It was put and negatived, there being ony 30 votes for it.

Mr. Coir faid he thought that part of the 5th paragraph which related to the exe-cutive directory would be lefs exceptionable, cutive directory would be less exceptionable, and equally convey their difapprobation of fuch fentiments, if it were expressed more generally, and without any allusion to M. Barras. He proposed, therefore, to fittike out from "at" in the 4th line of the 5th paragraph to "United States" in the 7th line, and to infert, "any fentiments tending to derogate from that considence; fuch fentiments, wherever entertained, ferve to know an imperfect knowledge of the re-

to evince an imperfect knowledge of the re-al opinion of our conflituents." Mr. GILES feconded the motion ; but wished it extended farther, as he did not know what was meant by the expression " to reparate them from the nielves."

Mr, Venable fupported the amendment. He did not think any of the objections made against it, had much weight in them. He hought the mode of expreffing our fenfe of he indignity fhewn to this country by the fpeech in queftion, was judicioufly chofen by the gentleman from Connecticut. It was most confistent with dignity, It was not wife in them to take notice of every harfh

not know what was meant by granting peace. When parties were at war, one granted the

fallen from the gentleman laft up, and fhewed the folly of adopting an irritating tone; as, if we charged a foreign government with making use of of one diffestful expression, they would have no difficulty in retorting the complaint, as in the course of that debate, he gentleman from South-Carolina (Mr. Harper) had called the King of Spain the humble valfal of France, and had not been fparing of his epithets to other powers; and the gentleman from Maffachufetts (Mr. Thatcher) had termed Barras drunk or mad. He alfo noticed the confiructions put upon the words " granting Peace," and " Sovereignty, as very extravagant. The fpeech be allowed, was bad enough, but he faw no reafon for torturing it in this manner. Mr. Oris withed to know what he under-

lood by the word Sovereignty.

Mr. LIVINGSTON replied, that if he were to do that, he fuppofed he fhould be called the *defender of Barras*, as he had already been termed the *defender of France*. He would not, therefore, do it.

Mr. GILEI faid the gentleman from Malschufetts had called upon perfons who might ie under imputation of being friends to rance to come forward, and thew the impuations falfe. He informed that gentleman hat he did not feel his reputation hurt by iny imputation which he or any other per-fon might throw upon him. He would rather he gentleman could convince them they were wrong, than call them names.

Mr. Oris explained. He declared, he

man would. The CHAIRMAN declared the motion in

Mr. THATCHER called upon the mover to

fate in what this motion differed from that which was rejected.

Mr. DAYTON faid, that this motion contained a principle not found in the report of the committee, viz. to place France in as favorablea fituation as other countries, hoping that this will be the means of accommodation. He wished this fentiment inferted in the letters of credence of the envoy. Yet he wifhed he might not be charged with flanding on forbidden ground. If this sentiment were upon any terms fhort of national difgrace. The gentleman from Maffachufetts would fee the difference betwixt the two nations.

Mr. W. SMITH fpoke at confiderable length against this amendment. He faid nobody against this amendment. The faid hobody would object to putting France on as good a footing as Great-Britain, if the was not fo, but he believed the was now in a better tuation, and that therefore the could not confent to be placed on the fame footing with Great-Britain. He objected to it al-fo, becaufe it held out an idea that reconciliation could only be had through that house, and because it would be an interference with the Executive. He dwelt upon each of these objections at confiderable length, and upon his faying that it was possible if the Executive should think it right not o comply with the direction of the house, in might be made the ground of impeachment. Mr. Dayton interrupted him, by infifting upon it, that no fuch conftruction could be put upon the amendment. Mr. S. beg ged to differ in opinion, and continued his

The call for the queftion when Mr. Smith f't down, was very loud ; but, on Mr. Al-en withing the committee to rife, that time might be given for an enquiry how far this motion would go, as he was not fure but fome improper treaty might have been made, and if fo, it would put France in the f me ituation, he moved for the committee to rife It role accordingly and had leave to fit again Adjourned.

A Compting House to let.

THE Compting House formerly occupied by Mr. John E. Caldwell, on Rols' wharf, with the vacant on ifi June-and for hire to any perfo-who may apply for fame. For terms enquire of the printer hereof: May 37. coop

the play, rolls on the four aces, or fome-thing as unstable. He drives furiously aainst a post. He is an overthrown Pharach, not as it is vulgarly expressed, in a peck, but in a Red Sea of troubles. He has driven fo furiously that he has snapped his traces, lost the linch pin, and broken the axle of his credit.

A Quack is a Jehu ; he not only drives furioufly himfelf, but he drives his poor patients too. When I fee one of thele mountebanks I always confider the fick he at-tends, as fo many crouching dray horfes, foon to be driven out of breath. Ye fimple farmers why do you greafe his wheels ? When ye are difeafed cannot a leaf of mug-When ye are different cannot a leaf of mug-wort be obtained, without paying him for the cropping ? When we are wounded, your youngeit children may bring you a bit of betony, and it will not be charged. Of the genius of drivers, the Negro dri-

ver, and the impetuous Frenchmen are a noted species. But it does not demand the perfpicacity of a watchman to difcover their courfe. They go on at a fearful rate ; and it may demand a thunderbolt to arreft either in the impious career.

THE LAY PREACHER.

COMMUNICATIONS.

That a certain defcription of foreigners hould endeavour to obtain the falle conceffion, that we have ever placed France in a worfe fituation than Britain, or any other na-tion on a general view of the whole of our refpective treaties, is to be accounted for, as it may ferve to fubflantiate a pretext that the French fpoliations flould reft as they are, to compenfate the pretended injuries which this conceffion will acknowledge : but as in no one point of view can any advanta-tages accrue from fo falle and fo difgraceful an acknowledgment, but on the other hand a probable facrifice of immenfe property, every true American will be careful not to fport with our national honor and individual rights.

Every thing depends on our governmenta fupporting the national character at the prefent moment—what but the *Roman name*, carried the Roman Republic triumphantly thro' all its difficulties to the zenith of power and refpecta-

The character.of our country is committed to the reprefentatives of the people—and it re-mains to be determined, whether that charac-tar shall be preferved in the view of our own citizens, and in that of the nations of Europe. It is afferted as a fact that the conduct of the Directory of France towards this country is reproduced by a great majority of the citizens f Paris.