

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY EVENING, June 20.

MR. FENNER. Since the meeting of Congress, the conversation of most companies in which I have been, has turned upon the illiberal, the vulgar, personalities, which have degraded the dignity of the House of Representatives on too many occasions, during the present session; in the course of such conversation the other day, one of the company recalled to our recollection, "that in the beginning of the war by which we became a nation, a severe rebuke of Congress passed against Duelling among the officers of the army; that for a considerable time the commander in chief, the illustrious Washington, was teased with applications on this on this subject, till his patience became almost exhausted; he at last laid on such applications being made, "you ought to settle these points among yourselves and not harass me on such matters." In a short time a few intemperate officers were killed by others equally perhaps to blame; the effect was remarkably beneficial; it is well known that some of our first officers had been taken from stations, in which, whatever their intrinsic worth might be, it was impossible that they could be acquainted with the soft civilities of polished life; however, by a few lessons in the rough school of Duelling, the officers of our army in general, as if by enchantment, became as polished as the officers of a veteran army.

To produce a similar effect in the House of Representatives, I submit it to the wisdom of Congress whether it would not be, not only proper, but necessary, to suspend, during each Session of Congress, the laws against Duelling, as to the Members of the lower House; perhaps the same privilege ought to be extended to the Senate also. It is probable that we might lose ten or a dozen members (for be it understood that I recommend the plan of the late King of Prussia, to hang on the spot, the survivor, at every instance, where a Duell shall be fought under this privilege of Congress), but we can all point out many members who can be very well spared—some of the long winded speakers would be silenced for ever, which would be a great saving of time and money to the United States. I dare even venture to predict that, in this event, our Representatives would immediately become, and continue for ages, remarkable for decorum and urbanity, and the best interests of the union would engross all their attention and powers of mind.

AN OLD OFFICER.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Bache, according to custom, has a long piece this forenoon, on the old beaten subject of the British treaty—and with the modesty peculiar to his impudence, calls our neutrality fraudulent, with respect to France—and with an audacity familiar to the faction, abuses Mr. Adams with noble freedom—For what? Because he has shown himself superior to their enmity, and honorably attached to the freedom and independence of the United States. It is a knowledge of this firmness of mind, this energy of soul, and this reliance on the virtue and patriotism of his countrymen, that gives the enemies of our rights, unceasing alarms, and unjustifiable accusations. Nor can they prove it in a more conspicuous manner, than in their insolent advising his retirement from government, and in the peculiar hope, that the people will compel his abandonment, to please our enemies, internal and external—Here Bache, you are as usual, quite out in your politics—for the People are friends to government, and consequently to Mr. Adams. The People chose him their President, and rejected Jefferson; and had the hostile letter of this mighty philosopher, been published anterior to the election, he would not only had no choice for Premier, but would have been new (where he ought to be) at his Virginia farm, contemplating the spinal bone of a musquito.

In a word, Mr. Adams stands conspicuous in the love and esteem of all true Americans. All those who wish America aloof from the dangerous politics of Europe, and to rest their liberty and independence on God, and their country—These are Mr. Adams's friends—these are the men who deprecate a difference with France, and who wish no union with any European nation beyond commerce and mutual good will.

June 19.

PENN.

The Aurora, long since the abhorrence of all virtuous and patriotic Americans, continues its career of impudence, defamation and slander, by attempts to promote jealousies, suspicions and accusations of the whole government, unchecked by any restraint of honor, or regard to truth. Amongst the grossness of its insults to, and assaults upon the republic, is its frequent mention of a public officer, whom it calls "President by three votes." It is only necessary to say, that in strict truth the majority was 16, including the votes of Pennsylvania, as they ought to have been, and would have been, but for the daring outrage upon the laws by a man whom I forbear to mention, left I should be tempted to do justice to him and his "Governor"—which is needless at present, as the first dies a natural death at the expiration of the present term; and "they twain being one flesh," the other must expire also.

From the BALTIMORE TELEGRAPH.

COMMUNICATION.

I SHOULD be much surprised at the mode of argument that prevails with certain members of the representatives in congress, were there not abundant reason to believe that there exists a party there, whose politics connect the interests of their country with those of France. Nay—from the tenor of the speeches of many, if they are rightly given, one would even be justified in supposing that there are members, who, though allied to their country by every tie that can, and ought to form the tone and direction of a patriot's conduct, are ready to yield the honor and the interests of their own, to the views and ambitious projects of another.

When I see, day after day, wasted in debate, on the right, propriety and policy of employing means for insuring security and freedom to our commerce, insulted and abused as it is, by an ungenerous and brutal enemy, presuming upon its defenceless state; when I see time, precious and important, unprofitably consumed, in settling the nicety of words; in adjusting phrases, and selecting epithets; when in place of that frank and determined tone which men of spirit and independence, who indignantly at insult and violence offered to their rights would use, I see a cautious phraseology; a scarce audible murmur of complaint, breathed with the tremulous accent of coward caution—I am justified in believing, either that there is an ascendancy of a foreign influence in the house, or that there is a prevalent dread of exerting the power we possess of repelling the unwarrantable intrusions of the freedom of the seas. Are we then sunk so low? Are we to fall from the character of manhood, that we dare not even complain of the violation of our rights? Are we to deliberate of that noble passion, that fervid enthusiasm which fuels the patriot heart, and impels to deeds of glory, that we dare not even make an effort for defence against the overbearing influences of a treacherous foe? Are we prone, to prostrate, to debile and debased, that

we must even stretch forth our hands to meet the manacles formed by an imperious tyranny, without daring one struggle to oppose it? Did we then brave the horrors of a ten years war against a powerful and determined enemy? Did we resist oppression's iron lash? Did we success and freedom crown our glorious contests, but to sink us deep in damning infamy; the infamy of treachery—the infamy of cowardice!

Where—Oh! where is the BLOOD that warmed the patriot's heart? Where the brave, the many; where the more noble SPARTAN SPIRIT that exalted us to CONQUEST and to LIBERTY? Is, then, the noble ardor that inflamed each manly breast, shrunk to a selfish and a treacherous passion?

I have often listened to the invocation of the glorious spirit of Seventy Six! Ah! where hath that spirit fled?—In its place a spurious flame has been kindled, deadly to liberty, as the poisonous vapor of inflammability is to life!

The industry practiced to justify or excuse the inimical conduct of the French towards us, is very observable. When facts speak so loud against that nation, it cannot but appear extraordinary to persons, interested only for their country's fate, that there should be persons in congress always ready to defend that conduct! But, if men are sincere and devoted to no interest but that of their country, why lessen the mortifying catalogue of our losses? Why reduce Hundreds to Units? Why extenuate the insults and wrongs wantonly, mischievously, insolently accreted, into acts of unauthorised Piracy; into acts of Necessity, or justifiable policy?

When England—the fact is still green in the memory—when England's haughty spirit warded against our commerce, a universal resentment was roused against her, and then, that very party which is now so mute, so prudent and pacific, were loud for WAR, and blamed the cool and tardy proceeds of negotiation for effecting satisfaction. But now that wrongs and insults, aggravated by proceeding from pretended friendship—wrongs and insults rendered more poignant, by coming from a nation which we fondly counted generous and disinterested friends. Now that injuries are heaped and multiplied upon us with every aggravation that contempt and indignity can add, nothing is heard from them but maxims of caution, toleration and apology!!! If this conduct does not prove the prevalence of a FRENCH FAC-TION in this country, the existence of no truth can be proved.

AN UNSOPHISTICATED AMERICAN.

[To be continued.]

Legislature of New-Hampshire.

JUNE 9.

This Day at 12 o'clock, his Excellency, Governor GILMAN, in the Representatives room delivered to both branches of the Legislature, the following ADDRESS:

Fellow citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

HAVING in obedience to the call of my fellow-citizens again accepted the office of Chief Magistrate, it affords me great satisfaction that I may congratulate you on our general prosperity and happiness, as it respects the internal affairs of the State.

The opportunities we have for promoting and enjoying civil and religious liberty, should excite our gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, and produce a fixed determination, rightly to improve these invaluable blessings.

As a member of the United States, it is both our duty and interest, to preserve and strengthen the ties which bind us together—and while we participate in the great advantages consequent upon the operation of our federal government, it becomes us to remember that we must also suffer, if that is injured.

When we recollect the past eminent services of the person who has been recently appointed President of the United States, we may justly confide that the wisdom, firmness and patriotism, which have heretofore been so conspicuous in his conduct, on many important occasions, will be exerted to the utmost to promote the honor, interest, peace and happiness of our common country.

An extraordinary occasion has induced the President to convene Congress.—In his Speech to the Senate and House of Representatives, the injurious conduct of a foreign nation, towards our own, is particularly delineated.—While these circumstances are viewed with deep regret, they must be highly alarming.

It being the peculiar duty of the general government to direct in all things relating to our foreign concerns, and to pursue such measures as may be thought proper for promoting and preserving the honor and interest of the nation; it is incumbent on us to view the situation in which we stand, and to unite in a fixed determination, to afford the most prompt and effective aid to all their constitutional measures.

Peace, on terms consistent with our rights as an independent nation, must be the sincere wish of all good citizens, and we may believe will be earnestly sought for by the Federal government. But however ardent the desire for peace may be, it cannot be imagined that a people who not long since expended so much blood and treasure in obtaining Independence from oneration, will ever consent to sacrifice that invaluable possession to another.

Although Congress are empowered to provide for the common defence and general welfare, and for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia; yet, should you be of opinion from a view of the general aspect of our public affairs, that it is necessary at this time for the State to make further provision for arming and disciplining the militia; or to take any other measures for the particular defence and safety of the State; whatever you may determine upon will meet my zealous attention.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

Considering the magnitude of the debt incurred during our struggle for independence the state of our treasury has hitherto been as good as could be expected;—yet from a view of the prosperous state of our country, and the ability of our citizens, I have heretofore thought it expedient that taxation should be continued; that we might be more amply prepared to meet such difficulties as are incident to all human affairs. At a period not very distant, the prices of many articles of the general produce of our country,

may probably be much reduced. Should Congress find it indispensably necessary to lay a direct tax; and the particular circumstances of the State require an assessment for our own internal affairs at the same time; this double tax may be burthenous.—These considerations induce me to ask your attention to the subject at this time.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

In a separate communication I shall lay before you some observations respecting compensations to persons employed in administering the government of this State.

Although we may view with much anxiety the general aspect of our national concerns; it becomes our peculiar duty to consider the affairs of the State. In recurring to the Constitution, we shall there find many important matters, which claim our attention, and by upright endeavours to establish justice and promote the general welfare of the community, we shall best answer the reasonable expectations of our constituents, and secure the approbation of our own minds.

JOHN TAYLOR GILMAN.

C O N G R E S S.

(Mr. Sewall's Speech concluded from the Gazette of the 12th inst.)

If there is a necessity of yielding to France and giving up principles which are just and honorable for us to maintain, let it be done in the mode pointed out by the Constitution, by the means of discussion between the Minister of the Executive and the Directory of France. He thought it a matter of great importance to the United States, that we should preserve those articles in our treaty with France which give freedom to our commerce in time of war, and which limit the articles of contraband. To suspend our advantages during the present war in compliance with France, if she requires it, would be better than a total relinquishment. The close of this war may give an opportunity of discharging this subject more successfully than it could be done at this time. Perhaps the United States may obtain even from Great Britain to consider and agree to make goods free on board of free ships in all cases but those of actual blockade and investment, we may obtain from her to limit the articles of contraband: If it can be done, it is needless to say, that our commerce will be greatly benefitted, and in the periods of European war will very much increase. In any view, he asked, why surrender this part of the treaty with France, without a reciprocal stipulation as to some articles which are disadvantageous to the United States? Why is this to be done out of the ordinary course, and by the direction of the House of Representatives, without the concurrence of the other departments of the Government? He here anticipated an argument which he had intended to offer in another place, and proceeded to shew that the House could have no reason to hesitate in giving their confidence to the Executive; for there had been no reminiscence of endeavours for entering into a negotiation with France; on the contrary, it would appear from the highest authority, that attempts had been made to negotiate, and that the negotiation had been directed to the very object of our present concern; and had there been on the part of France a disposition to accommodate, they might long have had satisfaction, upon all the complaints which any of the Committee have thought deserving of consideration. He then read, from Mr. Pickers's letter to Mr. Adet, dated 30th June, 1795, several passages to prove the eagerness which the Executive then discovered to Mr. Adet for a negotiation with France, and having contrasted the conduct of the Executive of the United States, in overlooking Mr. Adet's want of formal powers, with the conduct of the French Directory, who were supposed by their advocates to have driven Mr. Pinckney from France because he had not the characters of a special Envoy, he proceeded to read some passages from a letter of Mr. Adet, stating objections to the British treaty, and the reply of the Secretary in July 1796, and upon these he argued the earnestness of the Executive of the United States to give France satisfaction on the subject of these complaints, which Mr. Adet had offered as objections to the British treaty; in fact he was ready to allow that the advantages supposed to be secured to our commerce by the treaty with France, but which in fact we had never enjoyed, as France had instantly and openly violated the treaty in this respect, could not be retained, unless all nations would submit to the same rule, or unless neutral nations should arm themselves in support of the rights of their neutrality; but with the United States, the commercial advantages to be obtained would never compensate for the hazard and expense of arming. To concede these articles of the French treaty, during the period of the present war was a matter of no importance, but to retain them as a subject for discussion when peace should ensue, and with a view to their being generally adopted appeared to him to be very important.—To make the concession as proposed by the amendment, was at once to lose our hopes of an equitable arrangement, which might prove so advantageous to the commerce of neutral nations. Suppose, said he, that the amendment before the Committee is agreed to; and an Envoy extraordinary is sent to Paris, carrying with him not as concealed instructions, but openly, this direction of the House of Representatives to the Executive of the United States, what will the Executive Directory say? Your Representatives have conceded to France this article of your treaty, and are desirous we should have a right to inflict upon you all the losses which you suffer at the hands of our enemy. If this Envoy talked of entering into stipulations, they would tell him he had nothing to argue. You have your instructions from the Representatives of the people,—look to them; it would be in vain for him

to urge his instructions from the President—they would answer him, we know your government, your Executive is separate from the people, it is an idea we have a long time entertained, now you see it verified,—the House of Representatives, the immediate representatives of the people declare the fact.

I have endeavored to come to this conclusion; for, after all, the violations of our neutrality, the depredations and spoiliations on our commerce, by both France and England, have little to do with the question before us.

The question is, whether we will agree to such an address, as will shew our disposition to defend our country in case peace cannot be maintained with France. Whether the United States shall have peace or war with the French republic, was, in his opinion, to depend upon events over which we have no control.

The French are not pointing their measures against the United States in particular, but they mean to compel all other neutral nations to abandon the British commerce: to this end they have coerced the republic of Genoa: their influence has been more direct still upon Geneva, whose government they have overturned without any open war. They have annihilated the independence of the Dutch; and they lead as in strings the humbled monarch of Spain. It is not the United States alone, that is threatened; Denmark, Hamburg, Bremen have heard the mandates of the French Directory, and are required to withhold from any commerce with England. It depends then upon the power which France may have to execute these intentions, whether the United States shall be alike coerced.

Looking upon this country as involved in the general deluge of France we should provide for our defence, before she shall suddenly overwhelm us, annihilate our government, and reduce us again to the abject state of colonies. If this cannot be done we must abide the misery which we cannot avoid. Let us have it to say that we were not negligent in providing against the evil, that our nation did not meet its fate without a struggle, and that we did not at once join with France in producing the misfortunes of our country. Let us have it to say that we have fortified our harbours, that we animated our militia, and armed our shipping, but after all that we were forced to submit to events we could not control.

He believed that we had resources in ourselves, and that we should obtain the aid of foreign nations—it is not to be supposed that they will look on inattentive, or that they will be indisposed to join in alliance with any nation likely to be involved in their common calamity. If France has already divided many nations, and by that means overcome them, if she is still rushing on in her mad career, the time may come when all nations seeing no end to her ambitious projects, will rise together to oppose her: their united exertions may succeed against the overwhelming power of France, and secure to the nations their independency.

There is a hope that our danger may be prevented by various circumstances. France is yet in a revolutionary state: there are frequent changes in the French government, a change of men may produce a change of measures, and the apprehension of driving us into a close foreign alliance may have considerable effect in preventing her from prosecuting any hostile intention she may entertain against us.

He did not mean to insinuate that any gentleman in the committee was in the smallest degree under the influence of France. He would attribute observations and arguments unaccountable to him, to that sentiment of gratitude to France of which too much has been said.

He thought if we could relieve ourselves in the present crisis by our own exertions, we shall be more secure hereafter; we shall have less confidence in the kindness of France, and we shall become more secure, as we are convinced that our happiness depends alone upon ourselves; upon the love of our country, and the support of the constitution, and a disposition to defend it against all encroachments from foreign influence or domestic faction.

If the address to the President is viewed in this interesting light, we cannot hesitate to reject the amendment; we cannot hesitate to leave it to the proper constituted authority to make the compromise, which we all desire with the French republic.

He had been surprised to hear it said that the President's speech was a declaration of war—nothing can be more contrary to the truth. In what part is the found of war? Is a recommendation to arm in our own defence a declaration of war? Is it a declaration of war to say we will defend our government and ourselves? It might be understood that Americans are attached to their own institutions, and will defend them to the last.

The means of this defence recommended by the President are not now under consideration. There is no choice of measures in the report of the select committee; there is nothing intimated that implies such an idea. He understood the reported address merely to express that we will undertake the defence of the country. If the subject had been thus considered, we had been spared from hearing accusations of the Executive, and a debate to settle the articles of a treaty. We ought to leave that business to the proper envoys, and attend to the necessary public defence, which, instead of plunging us into hostilities, is the best mode of avoiding them. A country well prepared for its defence is not likely to be attacked. Are these councils of war? No, they are councils of peace. He then read the principal passages of the address, observing upon their propriety to the occasion, the necessity of declaring the indignation which every one must feel at the insults offered by the French Directory to the government, and, as it ought to be understood, through them to the people of the United States, and upon the call we now

had to vindicate by a public declaration the conduct of the government in maintaining their neutrality, which he himself was of opinion had been perfectly impartial, and from which no one would accuse them of an intentional departure; and observed that the words of the address, which had been objected to as applicable to the executive department alone, evidently comprehended the whole government. And after some other observations upon the tenor of the address, concluded with observing, that gentlemen were very improperly anxious to provide for a negotiation with France, and to settle the terms; but for his part, he thought that if we would promote the negotiation, as well as prepare against an unfavorable event, our principal care should be to provide for the public defence.

MONDAY, JUNE 19.

A communication from the Department of War, inclosing a report, in pursuance of the resolution of the House of the 16th inst. of the number of Artillerists and engineers in the actual service of the United States, was read. It states the whole number of men to exceed 870, but to fall short of 992, the full complement. They are said to be stationed as follows:

Table listing military stations and their respective numbers: Oswego, Niagara, Detroit, Michell-mackinac, Presque Isle, on the Mississippi, & in South Western Territory (438); At West Point (105); At New York (60); At Philadelphia and Mud Island (90); At Baltimore (50); At Norfolk (56); At a Fort in North Carolina (6); At Charleston (6).

Total, 876

This report was committed to the Committee of the whole to whom was committed the bill providing for an additional regiment of Artillerists.

Mr. Parker moved that the Committee of the whole be discharged from the further consideration of the bill respecting the manning of the frigates, and the bill from the Senate for the protection of the trade of the United States, in order that they might be referred to a Select Committee to incorporate the different subjects together.

Several objections were urged to this proposition, and the sense of the House being first taken upon discharging the Committee of the whole from the bill from the Senate, which was negatived, only 27 votes being in favor of it, Mr. P. declined taking the sense of the House on discharging the others.

Mr. A. Foster presented a petition from New Hampshire, complaining of the operation of the duty which was last session laid upon fills, under a certain dimension, and praying relief. Ordered to lie on the table.

The bill directing the appointment of Agents for affixing in carrying into effect the 6th article of the British Treaty, was read the third time and passed.

Mr. W. Smith from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to provide more effectually for the collection of certain internal revenues, which was twice read, but on the motion being made for committing it to a Committee of the Whole on Monday next.

Mr. Gallatin moved that this bill be made the order of the day for the first Monday in November. He said it had been two years before the Committee of Ways and Means; and thought the regulations might be good, yet they were mere petty details, and he thought if there were time for them they ought to be made better without which they had done hitherto, and if he took this bill up, he knew none which could be proposed, which they might not also enter upon with as much propriety. He wished to confine their attention to business immediately connected with the subject upon which they were called together.

Mr. W. Smith wished the gentleman had deferred his motion till the bill had been printed. The gentleman himself had acknowledged there were many valuable provisions in it, and the Secretary of the Treasury had informed him that many of them were necessary to secure a due collection of the revenue. Gentlemen must be convinced that an increase of revenue will be necessary; and if additional revenue could be raised, by a modification of this kind, it would certainly be preferable to laying new duties.—The gentleman from Pennsylvania who was never very ready to lay a new tax, surely could not object to this.

Mr. Giles supported the decision upon the question would determine whether they should go home soon, or sit there the whole summer. As it was so way connected with the call of the present session, he trusted it would be postponed.

Mr. Kittera did not know but it might be proper to postpone the business, but he hoped the bill would be printed.

Mr. Brookes was against the postponement; he thought if it would be the means of raising revenue, it was closely connected with the business of the present session.

The question for a postponement was put and negatived, there being 41 votes for it, and 48 against it.

The bill was then committed for Wednesday next.

Mr. Giles wished to go into a Committee of the Whole on the bill for raising an additional regiment of artillery; for though the report received this morning from the Secretary of War was not printed, being short, he thought that could not form an objection; and he wished to see as soon as possible what the House meant to do.

Mr. W. Smith opposed the motion. He trusted this subject would be deferred till to-morrow, that the report received this morning have time to be printed.

Mr. Giles withdrew his motion, and called up the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, proposing to lay an additional duty of 13 cents per bushel on salt imported.

The House accordingly went into a Com-