tion had been led to believe that the people of and would go to war on the part of France. afk, faid he, what would have been done with a minister going from this country to France, who acted in like manner? would be not have been guillotined, even without the shadow of a trial? Again, would that minister have appealed from the executive to the people, had he not been perfuaded the people were opposed to their government? and who are these people? Can they be called friends to their county? Nothe people with us, been the cause of the French nation making depredations on our commerce, and thereby producing a lofs to our citizens to the amount of fix millions of dollars? Had not that islea, said he, induced the British to believe in the year 1794, that this country would engage in a war against them in favour of France; and their taking for granted that this would be the case, was the reason why they made the de-predations on our commerce which they did — But the British Ending that our government was determined to support their neutrality, and would go to war in case the insult was continued, they delifted; and fo would the French nation they delitted; and is would the French nation have done, had not a party existed among ourfelves, who were constantly buzzing in the ears of the rulers in France, that the people were opposed to their government. What was said to our late minister to France by their minister, was sufficient to shew this. But how has it operated? the French have been deceived, and their difappointment has caufed them to do what they would not otherwise have done. They had been led to believe, that through the influ ence of certain gentlemen, the yeomanry of our country would do any thing for them, even enter into a war in their favour in opposition to their own government. In this they hav been their own government. In this distance, so as disappointed, and this had vexed them, so as disappointed, and this had vexed them, so as men are vexed, they will commit excesses; in-fiance the member from V rmout; the ideas had set him to all like a crazy man; he said that the memb rs in this house were acting again the opinion of nine cenths of the people who sent the opinion of time senters of the people who sent them, and declared in the next breath that he could in fix months change their opinion. If he had attended to, or believed what he had faid, the people did not want to be changed, at let il nine out of ten.

I believe it was the wish of the yeom enry of our country that the French people should obtain their independence, but not to be lugged into a war on that account. But for any perfone to fay the French nation might (by the people for the people fo ple's opp fition to our government) expect much from the people, or that they would engage in a war in their favour, was not only void of truth, but calculated to do much mischief; and this we have experienced. To this we may attribute the difficulties that have arisen from the transactions of our own people arising from the transactions of our own people, arising from fible minorities, and the idea of the people with us. Again—this idea of "the people with us," is unfounded in fact. In the last fession of conis unfouned in fact. In the last selsion of congress, the number who voted on a question relative to the conduct of our government being just and impartial to foreign nations, there were 33 for it, and only 45 against it. On what principle then, can that gentleman say "the people are with us?" These observations are not only unfounded, but have been attended with the worst effects to our country. The affection has encouraged privateers being sitted out here; I am told of a single company who sitted out four. Our merchants have had sixty-one vessels taken by them, and only three were captured belonging to the English. The merchants who were pursuing their occupation konelly and airly, and who would not be seen in any contraband trade, have been injured.—Bankrupteies have been occasioned, and the farmers who have given eredit to the merchants farmers who have gi en eredit to the merchants until the return cargo arrived, have loft the price of all their crops, and party prevented the refources of our country from being called for, to redeem our debt, at a time when the burken could with eafe have been borne. Beside this, our merchants have been so plundered, that numerous engagements have not been complied with, and the money is gone from our country : this has occasioned innumerable law fuits, and have to fell their farms, and all this, from feeble minorities and the idea of the people with us. I ask, said Mr. W. if their apposition had not carried them sufficiently far into difficulties, and if it was not high time to pause? Let us, as the gentleman said from Connecticut the o her lay,

gentleman faid from Connecticut the o her lay, reason together for the good of the whole.

The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Nicholas) had concluded his observations with a good deter mination; which was, that he would defend his country in eas of an invasion. Mr. W observed that he hoped every one would do the same, the he did not invagine an invasion for the purpose of subjugation would take place. What European nation, said he would come three thousand miles for such purpose: We have upwards of one million regulicans, who, to repel an enemy, would embody; the want of discipline would be supplied with the spirit of 76, and the yeomanry of our cuntry would come down like a mighty torrent, an would sweep the bold invader to the deep.

The sensibility of our country, Mr. Williams believed, was determined to vindicate its rights with firmess, and cultivate peace with security. But,

firmosis, and cultivate peace with security. But, faid he, does America wish for war? God forbid. If any means shore of the surrender of our rights, freedom, religion and property can purchase peace, let us do it—he was for it. War is to be dreaded: it was a measure attended with a train of innumewas a measure a tended with a train of innume-table evils— But rather than to give up all, will we not unite to repel unmerited infults if not put a flop to? Yes—He contended that a day of virtuous liberty, was worth an age in bondage. Gentlemen had faid that our government would caufe a war with Spain, but how have they been

cause a war with Spain, but how have they been mistaken? Our government had spoke to Spain in the American language; they heard, and peace was the consequence. Had the same language been spoken to France, and no feeble minorities, no idea of the people with us, they would also have heard, and twenty millions would have been saved.

Upon the whole—It is not contended, but that this house has a right to fix the sums necessary to be paid to the ministers according to their grade, and the courts to which they are sent. This was the constitutional check vested in the house of representatives; and notwithstanding the salaries have

the conflictutional check vested in the house of representatives; and notwithstanding the falaries have not been augmented since the year 1790, he was willing to go into the enquiry, and if found too much, would vote for a reduction, and it necessary, to distinguish the sums to be allowed them according to the different places to which they are sent. To act on the ground, he conceived to be agreeable to the spirit and letter of the constitution, and he was for allowing them no more than was conceived to be reasonable; and on this principle we could use the check given us by the constitution. conceived to be reasonable; and on this principle we could use the check given us by the confliction, and we ought not to overleap the bounds as agneds utherein; for while we, as one branch of the legislature, would from to be dictated by any other, seeling the sense of our own dignity; fathat source of dignity ought to teach us to abstain from dictating to another branch as independent as we are

Our duty, as one branch, ought to be, to main-ain the rights vested in us by the people; but if he presume to eneroach upon the power vested in alother branch—this being the most numerous, the powers of that branch which must give way, being a weaker branch, will by egrees be rendered inac-tive, whereby an arislocracy will be established, and this will pave the way to absolute tyranny.

The retrenchment of expences in our covernment, was a defirable object; and he would usite with gentiemen on this subject in every case, where it should be thought prudent. But the fictuity of our government, our lives, liberty, religion and property was of more importance, and this should never be lost fight of. In the defence of which, we know not how soon our sailed evertions would be know not how foon our arrived exertions would be called for. Let ustherefore, as guardians of the people, do away all party projudices, let us coolly and deliberately reflect on our fituation as a nation, It us act as brothers belonging to one great family, and endeavor by a unanimity, firmnels and natriotifm, to forget any mifunderstanding which may have taken place. Let us individually endeavor to eradicate from our mines these gains one which we eradicate from our minds those opinions which we may have allowed to acquire a growth that over-shadows the dicates of unhiaffed truth and justice When party diffinctions are wrought to an extreme height, when j aloufy and sufficion universally perv de not only ourselves but the community—However interesting the sufficient sket arrest test are sufficient to state of the duty, it will be a difficult sket arrest to a problem. our own or the public attention, by an appeal to the understanding, and importial enquiry into the true interest of our country. Let us each individually confider whether we have not allowed our immediate and particular interest to influence our public condess. public conduct, and with a view to a temporary advantage to ourfelves, given our fanction to meahazard those blessings which a conditution, found-ed like the conditution of the United States not on the visions of a heated or differenced imagination, but on priociples which unchecked in their operation by the arm of violence or mifrepresentation and calumny must necessarily produce, and when we shall have traced in the wisdom which directed and in the firmness which effected the revolution ution, eur being preserved hicherto from bein drawn into a war, we must acknowledge with that gratitude which is due to providence, for his kind interposition in I chaif of this happy country

## By this day's Mail,

Vaughan, arrived at this port in 53 days from Portsmouth in England. Her letters are dated London, January the fixth, later than any thing before received, but we have feen none that contained politics—her papers could not be had until this day,

> BOSTON, February 26. LATEST FROM FRANCE. Important and Authentic!!

Capt. Dill, arrived here yesterday in 45 days from Havre-de-Grace, has brought difpatches from the American commission France, to the Government of the United States; which will immediately be feat off

by express.

By this arrival, a private letter was received from the Hon. Eldbrige Gerry, one of the American Extra Envosy, at Paris,dated in that city, the 3d Jan. which says "We have not been accredited by the Executive Directory, nor do I think we shall be, I fee no prospect of success in our embassy, and I think our residence here will be but and I think our rendence here will be but short. An Entertainment is soon to be given the Lady of Gen. Buonaparte, by the Minister of Foreign assairs, at which will be present the Directory and all the Foreign Ministers, Except The American, The Paris papers, received by captain Dill, contain no articles of political information, important to the American public; they are to Jan 7 and on the spice of

they are to Jan. 7, and on the subject of our Commissioners, or the projected Descent on England, are almost totally filent.

## NEW-THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, March 5, A Cure for the Heart Ache. To which will be added, the Comic Opera of The SHIPWRE K.

Subscription ball. MR. FRANCIS respectfully informs the subforibers that the Second Ball of the present
substitution will be on Tuesday the 6 of March.
Ladies Tickets to be had of the subscribers or
on application to Mr Francis, no. 70, nort Eighth
street. Non-subscription lickets to be had of
Mr. F. at his house, or at the Assembly Room.
Tick ts as usual.

For London,

Ship STAR, Joseph Woodman, master, Intended to fail on the 18th inft. ABOUT 50 tons on freight will be received, if immediate application is made to the mafter on board, at Wal-

nut freet wharf, or to

Thomas & John Ketland.

50 tons Gravel Ballast for fale on board faid ship. To be Let on Shares,

A valuable Farm ready stocked, WITHIN 32 miles from Philadelphia, on the west side of Schuylkill, and near the turnpike. It is expected the tenant will find suitable perfors to take care of a dairy and attend market, with all other necessary labour.

ALSO, WANTED A Gardener-a Single Man. None need apply, in either case, unless they can Enquire at No. 30 Market-freet.

To be Sold,

An elegant Country Seat, Containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two ftory brick House and kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c situate on the Irish track lane, in the rownship of Moyamensing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taste and

The improvements upon this place, for taste and elegance stand unrivalled.

N. B. It the above place is not fold before the 20th inst. it will then be rented, for the Summer season only.

march 5.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made for the renewal
of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the
United States, flanding in the name of the Subferiber, No. 5004, and dated July 11, 1797—the fame
having been loft. JOHN GRAMAM.

To be Sold, The time of a Negro Girl,

Eleven years of age, and who has feventeen years to ferve. She is lately from the country, is healthy, firong and capable of doing the light work of a small family.—Enquire of the Printer.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY EVENING, March 5

The following Message was read in the Honse of Representatives this forenoon. Gentlemen of the Senate and

Gentlemen of the hause of representatives, The first dispatches from our envoys extraordinary fince their arrival at Paris, were received at the Secretary of State's office, at a late hour the last evening-They are all in a character, which will require some days to be decyphered, except the last which is dated the 8th of January, 1798, the contents of this letter are of so much importance to be immediately made known to Congress, and to the public, especially to the mercantile part of our fellow-citizens, that I have thought it my duty to communicate them to both Houses without loss of time.

JOHN ADAMS. United States,

March 5th, 1797.

DEAR SIR,

(No. 5.) Paris, January 8th, 1798.

WE embrace an unexpected opportunity to fend you the "Redacteur" of the NEW-YORK, March 3. fixth instant, containing the message of the vening the schooner Felicity, capt. the Directory to the Council of Five Hundred, urging the necessity of a law to declare as good prize all neutral ships having on board merchandizes and commodities, the production of England, or of the English possessions, that the Flag, as they term it, may no longer cover the property. And declaring further that the ports of France, except in case of distress, shall be thut against all Neutral flaips, which, in the course of their voyage, shall have touched at an English port. A commission has been appointed to report on the meffage, and it is expected that a dccree will be paffed in confor-

Nothing new has occurred fince our laft, in date of the twenty-fourth ultimo-We can only repeat that there exists no hopes of our being officially received by this Government, or that the objects of our mission will be in any way accom-

respect, your most obedient servants.

The following is an epitome of the present politics of the French government.

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, dated Dec. 8, written by a gentleman subose in-

they have not even had an audience or any conference with the executive-and nothing can exceed the indifference with which they have been treated; to fay not worfe-It is impossible to foresee in what manner the present discord between the two governments will be reconciled - it is generally thought, Hodgkins, failed 2 days before for Balti-and indeed it is our individual opinion, that more, and the schooner Entaw, Brewster, our present commissioners will not efect the object of their mission : yet we do not think hostility will follow their departure from Paris, unless provoked by the United States by ome act of reprifals for French depredations -which depredations will probably con-tinue at the will and whim of the executive of France-yet this whim will be meafured by their political fituation with the neighboring nations. They are so accusomed to victory and making laws, that there is scarcely any moderation or bounds to their terms in many eases. England is nowever, the only nation that has not as yet received their yoke-Portugal has ratified the late peace, but as the did not do it in the time limited, it is thought the ratifica-tion will not be accepted without an addi-tional facrifice or humiliation."

Entrate of a latter from a gentleman at Bour-deaux, who had just left Paris, dated 8th November 1797.
"Times are very critical here for Americal

can affairs, and the arrival of the commiflioners is of no effect. I waited on them feveral times at Paris, and the day before I eft it, had a long conference with one of them, the substance of which I do not think prudent to put in this letter as its fate is uncertain; but they are certainly treated with the most shameful peglect. At the same time, our commerce is suffering in the most alarming manner, and you may shortly expect to hear of a vast number of condemnations; for although they hould be acquitted in the inferior tribunals, the court of cassaion will condemn them; and the decree which gives a right to individuals to fit out national ships will considerably increase their

The article figned "Sic Transit," pub-lished in Friday's Gazette, is considered a FABRICATION-If it is not, the person who fent it to the office, is called on to prove that it came from Connecticut.

Hylon and Young Hylon Tea. A few chests of excellent quality, for fale, cor-ner of Second and Pine fireers. Dec 26-cotf

GAZETTE MARINE LIST. the Honorable Council and Scrate, the PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Hope, Benbridge, Brig Lively, Cox, C. N. Mole 18 do. 18 Nymph, Webb, Fly, Ruffel, Experiment, Hels, Surrinam 3 Pomona, Morton, Isle of France 113 Hannah, Kenney, Charleston 17 Peggy, Alcorn, Charleston 16 Prusian, Antonietta, Guyque,

Molly, Kilby, Cape Francois 13 Schr. Minerva, Andaulle, Port-au-Prince 17 Kitty, Fatham, Piscataway, Sloop Eliza, Baldwin, - N. York Bloop Laura, Barker, Nantucket N. Carolina 25 Industry, Spooner, CLEARED.

Ship Birmingham Packet, Kelly, Bombay and Canton Charleston, Peggy Rafer, Charleston, Brig Eliza, O'Connor, Port au-Prince Galliot, Bremen Flagge, Meyer, Operto Schr Illinois, Watson, Petit Goave Schr Illinois, Watfon,

Gonaives Success, Cook, Trial, Hand, Alexandria Sloop Eliza, Cottrell, N. York The George Barclay, and a number of other outward bound veffels, left Reedy-Ifland on Saturday.

The Minerva Andaulle, failed from the Mole the 14th ult. under convoy of the British brig Jason, of 14 guns for Philadel-

Brig Marfouin, do. Sloop Hope, 6 do. Philadelphia And in company of the following veffels. Ship Experiment, Jenny, for Philadelphia Brig Delaware, Dunphy, Active, Elliot,

New-York Betfey,-Baltimere Schooner Little Will, Pearfon, Philadelphia Fox, Kidneye, Thomas, Vandym, Elizabeth, Frazier, Sloop Sally,-Philadelphia Capt. Audaulle parted convoy the 21

ult. safe through the Keys.

The Fly, Russel left Kingston, Jamaica the 15th of January in company with a large sleet for England, under convoy of 10 ships of war, and about 20 sail of vessels for the United States, amongst which were the fol-

Ship Sally, Webb,
Mary, Dillingham, for Norfolk N. York -, Ames, Schooner Two Sifters, Tuckerman, Norfolk Left at Kingston the sloop Nelly, Pease of this port, fent in on her passage, from St.

of this port, fent in on her passage, from St. Jago, to Lancevau, cargo condemned.

The brig Peggy, from La Guira, sailed four days after the Hannah, and brings an account of a schooner from Jamaica, in a short passage, having arrived there previous to his sailing, which brought information of the arrival of a British packet at Jamaica, with the intelligence of the American commissioners having been ordered to quit Paris in 48 hours. (No dates mentioned.)

The brig Delaware Dunphy, from Portau-Prince, (one of the fleet) is below.

Capt. Webb informs, that he left at Jeremie the 28th of January, the snow Polly,

emie the 28th of January, the fnow Polly,

Senkey, and Polly, Cox, of this port. February 28, off the Capes, spoke the ship Minerva, Sisson, out 69 days from "Our plenipotentiaries are still at Paris, Havre for New York, who informed that and have not as yeteffected any arrangement, he had dispatches on board form the Com-Havre for New York, who informed that missioners at Paris to the Executive of the

Unitted States. Arrived yefterday, Molly, Kilby, from Cape Francois, who informs that he failed in company with the floop Charlott, Hig-bee, for New York, the brig Patriot, more, and the schooner Eutaw, Brewfter, of this port failed for Gonaives 5 days before that the sehooner Maria, Flinn, of this port retaken from the British, was condemned at Port de paix 3 days after her arrival. Cap tain Flinn was at the Cape in order if po fible, to procure a fecond trial, and that the floop New-York and Philadelphia Pac-ket, Ruffel, from hence to Leogane, had been taken and sent in Gonaives, and plun dered of confiderable property, and then dif-miffed, that the schooner Hopewell, Clark, of this port, had returned to the Cape, at ter failing for home, and was to fail again in 15 days—the schooner Boston, Clark, from hence, had arrived in 12 doys-that ar expedition was gone against the Mole of Port-au-Prince, and that accounts had been received at the Cape of the capture of Fort Bizoton - that in confequence of the ne-groes and mules being in requilition, country produce was scarce at the Cape-A merican produce in demand. March 2d, spoke the ship Charles, 14 days from Gualaloupe for Baltimore.

The English Packet, the Countess of Leicester, from London, for New-York, is taken by the lusurgente French frigate and carried into

## BOSTON, February 24.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY Was, as it ought ever to be, celebrated in numerous places thoughout the Union on Thursday last. In this town, demonstra-tions of gratitude discovered themselves in various displays of festive hiliarity. The American slag floated from all the shipping in the harbour, and from every flag staff in town. Guns were fired, although the weather was tempelluous, and the bells of Christ-church rang merrily. Private Entertainments were given in various parts of the town; and a large number of citizens, as usual, partook of a sumptuous dinner at CONCERT-HALL

Among the guests, were His Excellency the Governor, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, the chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court, Members of

Speaker of House of Representatives, several of the Cleargy, General Knox, the Hon-Mr. Ames, and leveral federal and state officers of distinction. General Lincoln presided; pleasure enlivened every countenance and the fentiments which animated the company, will best be seen by the following toalts after dinner.

1. The day we celebrate.
2 GEORGE WASHINGTON. " May his name he fill a rampart, and the knowledge that e lives a bulwark against all open and secret clives a bulwark against all open and secret cemies of our country." [Wathing. march.]

The PRESIDENT of the United States. May the wistom, virtue and energy, which he has so universally displayed, in defence of the rights of his country, be ever held in grateful remembrance. [ the Grand Salute]

4. The Foregress of the Helical State.

The Congress of the United States. May they be fully convinced, that the furest expedient to preserve peace, is to prepare for war; and that the best means to avoid aggression, are

to manifest the power, and the disposition to repei it. [Yankee doodle.]

6. The Constitution of the United States.— Under a wife and temperate regimen, may it be preferved alike from foreign contagion and demeflic disorder.
7. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts. U.

meftic faction, may she persevere in maintaining the independence of her principles. Knox's

8. Timethy Pickering, Secretary of State—May he continue firmly and ably to vindicate the measures of a virtuous administration. 9. John Jay. Faithful, able and independent, may he always enjoy the effeem and confidence

16. Our ministers abroad. May they remem-ber, that their highest duty is to vindicate their own government, and not to furrender its r ghts to the interest of any other.

As the m tives and conduct of our government need only to be underfloot to be justified, may a speedy opportunity occur to remove any pre-judices which a mirepresentation of our mea-fures have occasioned.

12. The Clergy: May they check the pro-

der and private happinels

13. The commerce of our country. May
our government exert its strongest arm for its protection, and may it rife inperior to the un-principled attacks of its enemics.

14. Agricultuse. May the American farmer fit under his own vine and fig tree, and enjoy in fafety the fruits of his toil.

15. May American Patriolism never forget its home in a too generous feeling for foreign

16. When anarchy pays court to the American Goddess, may be befored to take the lover's leap from our highest rock.

[On the retiring of the Governor and Lieustenant Governor, their healths were given.

\*\*POLUNTBERS.\*\*

By Gen. Lincoln, (Prefident). May the laws protect the citizens, and the citizens the

By Hon: Mr. Higginson, (first Vice-President.)
May the luminaries of Heaven be darkened somer than America be really ungrateful to ner

By Gen Cobb, (Second Vice-Prefident.)— May the virtues of WASHINGTON be an invariable example to all future Statesmen and

Heroes.

By Hon. Mr. Jackson. Oliver Wolcot, Secretary of the Treasury. While ability and integrity continue to mark his character, may be possessed to the confidence of all honest men.

By Major-General Elliot. James M'Henry, Secretary at War. May the talents he has displayed in peace, increase in proportion to the necessity of exerting them.

By Hon. Mr. Ames. May our fellow-citizens use liberty as temperately as WASHING.

Ton exercised power.

Mr. Conful Crass. The American Commissioners at London—Thanks for their past exercises.

fioners at Lordon-Thanks for their patt ex

By Major Frazer. The Rifing Navy of America May it like Hercules strangle ferpents who would stiffe it in its cradle.

By Mr. Cooper. The population of our country:—May no scions be grafted on our oak, but those which imbibe the juice of the Parent tree.

By Mr. Callender George Cabot : While talents and virtues are respected, Massachufetts will boaft of him as her fon.

By Mr. Lowell. May modern events convince us that a constitution is a "fpider's web," in the hands of Tyrannical dema-By Mr. Gorham Parfons. The Hon.

Roger Griswold, and the fifty two Gentle-men in Congress: —May their exertions to rid the National Legislature of a beaftly character, be remembered by their confti-By Dr. Barrett. May the People of the United States perpetuate to themselves the blessings of their free State Constitutions by

a cheerful support of the Federal governvent, and obedience to its laws. By Mr. D. Sargent. The late communication of our Executive to Congress: may

every American heart beat in unifon with fuch sentiments; and every arm be nerved to demand " reparation for injuries, and satisfaction for infults."

Mr. S. Perkins, (after the Generals retiring) General Lincoln-Grown Grey in the service of his country, may he long continue to enjoy its esteem and confidence.

By A Citizen. "Thunder"—the lan-

guage of the Speaker of the Federal House of Representatives - may it reverberate thro'

By A Citizen. May the Lion of the green Mountains be confidered by every citizen as the meanest reptile in creation ;the pifmire of America.

By A Citizen. The Minority in Congress: may we continue to gain by Honors as they lofe by old tricks.

The toalts were received with cordiality

and applause.

Notwithstanding the weather was unfavorable, the Columbian Museum was well

The day was suitable noticed at Salem, Cambrige and other places in our vicinity.

TO RENT,

A good three story House, TWO rooms on each floor, with a convenient Kitchen in Front, near South-firect - Enquire much 3-3awsw