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By JOHN FENNO, N^o. 119 Chestnut Street.

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PHILADELPHIA,
TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 1.

Extract of a letter from Massachusetts, dated April 20th 1798.

"It is expected here that both houses will present an address of thanks to the President; he merits the thanks of the whole nation. His opponents will sink into obscurity under the weight of universal contempt and be viewed as traitors to our country. The Jacobins this way appear to be struck dumb—they begin to join the general voice in execrating the perfidy of the French. Union through the nation must be the consequence. But let us not be deceived, although Jacobins in Congress, and out, may pretend to give up the French—and pretend to join in proper measures, yet they may prove servicable to their masters who have bought them; by opposing measures under the mask of friendship. This I expect will be the plan for the leaders of the French faction. By long speeches, the time may still be wasted, and in this way infinite injury done, as in time past, unless the real friends to our country shall insist on dispatch. The superlative folly of making long speeches to be published in newspapers, in order to get a name for great learning with their constituents has been a constant curse to our country. Besides the infinite injury arising from the delay of national concerns, more than sixty thousand dollars have been wasted this session, by long speeches. This is abominable—it raises disgust and indignation in the minds of all sensible men. My regards to—, I take it he preserves his former moderation with regard to the French. The late dispatches do not hurt their character, in my mind, and I conceive they live none of his esteem thereby. They are secure from sinking, if there should be any alteration in their character, they must rise."

A Correspondent observes, that notwithstanding all the French spoliation on our commerce, violation of treaties, and insults offered to the nation in the persons of our Envoys, it is surprising there should be men yet found among us, who, like the deluded Samson, still wish to embrace a favorite Delilah at the risk of involving not only themselves, but their country in ruin. Like that false and perfidious harlot, the rulers of France have been long making professions of their "unbounded friendship" for the people of the United States, while they and their emissaries were using every possible means to work their destruction, by endeavoring to divide us, and alienate a majority of the people from the government. Our late ally may now be justly called, the overbearing and tyrannical nation, not bound by the ties either of religion, or morality!

For the Gazette of the United States.

Citizens of America,
Already, on the subject of French hostilities meditated against us, a generous emulation has manifested itself every where; the cities and districts throughout the country are vying with each other for the honor of deserving well of their country. The greatest examples of patriotism are exhibited every where: the American commerce, which is sensible of the advantages of peace, offers the riches it had gained in prosperous times; and its ships heretofore employed in the peaceful speculations of industry, are ready to arm for the terrible operations of war. If proof were wanting, our late dispatches will sufficiently demonstrate the successful and multiplied injuries of the French government towards us; and of the repeated, candid, and sincere attempts which we have made to avoid a rupture, the fatal consequences of which must sooner or later fall on those who have unjustly provoked it. The American republic will have nothing to reproach herself with, since she will have exhausted every means compatible with her dignity, before coming to such extremities. The French nation, forgetting what they had so often promised, not to interfere in the domestic affairs of other nations, have taken occasion, from the first intimation of indignation expressed in our President's last speech to put the talk hand to their enemy against the American people. That picture of its conduct delineated in the recent communications from our Envoys, and which it is now unnecessary again to pourtray, must have prepared you for this event. At that period it might have been expected, that reason would bring back the Directory to the principles of justice, that convinced of the utility of their reclamations, the injustice of their proceedings, and of their persecutions against us; it might have still been hoped, I repeat, that they would abandon their chicanery, and honestly concur with the executive of America, for the maintenance of peace between the two nations. That hope, which men abhorring a war between free nations, cherished, that hope is no more; the hostile views of France are fully developed. If war was not immediately declared against you, it is because the necessary forces were not ready to destroy you, because it was hoped you might become the aggressors. Such, however, is now our political situation, in which, citizens, let one idea electrize your souls—Let the Trader forget his commerce to arm his vessel for war; let the Capitalist consecrate his funds to sustain the credit of his government; let the Proprietor and Cultivator, renouncing all speculations, carry plenty into our markets. Let Americans com-

pose but one army; let America be one camp. Let us prepare for ruin and misfortunes, and accustom ourselves to live without those comforts we have been accustomed to. What you have to fear, is not a war, but the uncertainty whether you shall have a war. This will expend your resources without profit. They wait till their fleets are completely armed and equipped; till anarchy shall divide you, that in dread of taxes, you shall become an easy prey to be swallowed up by them. You have nothing left but to draw the sword and make a firm and united stand.

MR. FENNO,
A Correspondent wishes you would republish in your paper the letter of our Commissioners in France to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Although this has, with the other Dispatches from our Envoys been published, it ought again to be presented to the public. Let the American reader observe the anxious solicitude with which a diffusion of the complaints of the French Government, is requested in order that an opportunity may be had to remove those complaints; let him observe the strong and sincere desire therein exhibited to restore that harmony which heretofore subsisted between the two nations, and again to place them on the most friendly terms with respect to each other; let him attend to the mild, frank, and candid manner in which this discussion is earnestly entreated by our ministers; a manner which might have disarmed the resentment of the most justly irritated enemy, and which ought to have covered with confusion those who without cause have become our foes; let him then recollect that the Directory did not even deign to return an answer to this supplicating address—and if he be not a Frenchman at heart; if he has one drop of American blood flowing in his veins, he will feel an indignation too strong for utterance.

(No. 3.)
Paris, November 27th, 1797.

On the 11th instant we transmitted the following official letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

CITIZEN MINISTER,
The undersigned Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the French Republic, had the honour of announcing to you officially, on the 6th of October, their arrival at Paris, and of presenting to you on the eighth, a copy of their letters of credence. Your declaration at that time, that a report on American affairs was then preparing, and would in a few days be laid before the Directory, whose decision thereon should without delay, be made known, has hitherto imposed silence on them. For this communication they have waited with that anxious solicitude which so interesting an event could not fail to excite, and with that respect which is due to the government of France. They have not yet received it, and so much time has been permitted to elapse, so critical is the situation of many of their countrymen, and so embarrassing is that of the undersigned, both as it respects themselves and the government they represent, that they can no longer dispense with the duty of soliciting your attention to their mission.

"The United States, citizen minister, at an epoch which evinced their sincerity, have given incontestible proofs of their ardent friendship, of their affection for the French republic: these were the result, not of her unparalleled prowess and power, but of their confidence in her justice and magnanimity; and in such high estimation was the reciprocity of her friendship held by them, as to have been a primary object of national concern. The preservation of it was dear to them, the loss of it a subject of unfeigned regret, and the recovery of it by every measure, which shall consist with the rights of an independent nation, engages their constant attention. The government of the United States, we are authorized to declare, has examined, with the most scrupulous justice, its conduct towards its former friend. It has been led to this by a sincere desire to remove of itself every just cause of complaint; conceiving that, with the most upright intentions, such cause may possibly exist; and although the strictest search has produced no self reproach, although the government is conscious that it has uniformly sought to preserve, with fidelity, its engagements to France, yet far from wishing to exercise the privilege of judging for itself on its own course of reasoning and the lights in its own possession, it invites fair and candid discussion; it solicits a reconsideration of the past; it is persuaded of its intentions, its views, and its actions must have been misrepresented and misunderstood; it is convinced that the essential interests of both nations will be promoted by reconciliation and peace, and it cherishes the hope of meeting with similar dispositions on the part of the Directory.

"Guided by these sentiments, the President of the United States has given it in charge to the undersigned to state to the executive directory the deep regret which he feels at the loss or suspension of the harmony and friendly intercourse which subsisted between the two republics, and his sincere wish to restore them; to discuss candidly the complaints of France, and to offer frankly those of the United States; and he has authorized a review of existing treaties and such alterations thereof as shall consist with

the mutual interest and satisfaction of the contracting parties.

"This talk the undersigned are anxious to commence; and truly happy will they be, if their exertions can in any degree contribute to restore that friendship, that mutual interchange of good offices, which it is alike their wish and their duty to effect between the citizens of the two republics.

"The undersigned pray you, Citizen Minister, to present this communication to the Executive Directory, and to receive the assurances of their most perfect confidence.

(Signed)
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney,
J. Marshall,
E. Gerry.
Paris, November 11th, in the 22d year of the American Independence.
To the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic."

MR. FENNO,
By republishing the following extract from a book, entitled domestic anecdotes of the French nation, printed in the year 1794, those poor devils, the American Jacobins, will see that an unhalloved love of gain is as characteristic of the Bishop of Autun, as his hobbling gait.

"A Bishop of whom we must say a word, is the famous TALLEYRAND. Perhaps the unhappy Louis XVI. foreknew the evil which he would occasion in the state, or he did not wish to introduce into his higher clergy, an intriguing being, whose merit consisted in an acquaintance with the flock jobbing of the Rue Vivienne; in consequence of which he refused a laug while to nominate him; but the See of Autun becoming vacant, the king was again persecuted; it was represented to him that the seat in question, required a man acquainted with the finances, because the Bishop there, was of right president of the states of Burgundy; and the king gave a reluctant consent.

The Bishop's intimacy with Mirabeau, whom he attended at his death, proves the delicacy of his morals, and as he was the only Bishop who opposed the catholic religion's creed and the religion of the state, by this we may judge of his.

This prelate took the civic oath, and consecrated the first Bishop intrus; it is reported in Paris that he received ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CROWNS for each of these operations; but these are accusations to which his well known avidity for money may have given currency, and from which time alone candour the veil which still conceals from us a multitude of dark manœuvres."

From the New-York Daily Gazette.

Copy of a letter from New Jersey, dated April 3.

DEAR SIR,
REMOTE as I am situated from the great theatres of politics, I can hardly be supposed capable of forming a just idea of the state of our affairs with respect to foreign powers. The papers which circulate here I occasionally read, but there are such contradictory sentiments broached by one and the other, that it is almost impossible to come at the truth. One tells us our government is administered by men sold to Great Britain—another, that there it a party among us determined to go any lengths in justifying the French. That such men as are in the Departments of our government should be capable of the venality of corruption, is, I think, an idea rather ridiculous, especially if the temptations to it are contrasted with those to a contrary conduct. I suspect those who make this charge are wicked and weak, and to be despised, require only to be known.

With respect to the idea of a French party disposed to make this country subservient to the views of their favorite nation, I have every reason to believe in its existence. Enthusiasts there are as well in politics as religion. These are usually stimulated by the desperate and designing, and suffer themselves to be made tools for personal ends by men, who deserve to be spurned for their villainy and detested for their pernicious views.

Your city politicians, however wise and penetrating they may think themselves, are often, very often wrong, and act more like madmen than persons of reflection and sense. How ridiculous, for example, was it a few years back, to make such pompous demonstrations of NEUTRALITY as you did, by ringing your bells on receiving news of a French victory? I have often wondered we did not see your papers filled with accounts of the falling of bells whenever the French met with a reverse. Surely your sensibility must have been equally alive to both extremes. Whence then this inconsistency?

We, in this quarter, think more of our agriculture and our Commerce, the affectionate twin-sisters of America, than to be eternally damning one nation and extolling another, especially when we owe very little real regard to either. We believe our obligations extend only to such duties as spring from the relations inseparable from commerce—We are not impressed with notions that sacrifices are to be made at the imaginary shrine of gratitude. We act nationally and rationally, and attach ourselves to those who can, and do, benefit us most.

We do not see how an American can admire France, espouse her cause, or justify the conduct, either generally with regard to her world, or particularly as to us. The information we receive from the papers as I have said, is often contradictory; but what we

depend on, is official communications, and they lead us to believe France is our enemy. Indeed what can gain say it? Would a friend rob and plunder you? The answer is obvious, and I furnish a satisfactory evidence whom we are to love; and whom reprobate. Why should we contend about the measures we are to take to secure ourselves from insult and depredation? Would you not arm yourself if you expected to meet a scoundrel notorious for his robberies? Would you not at least avoid the pestiferous being, who declares another is warranted in pilfering your property? Would you not in fact, think it proper to get rid of him? Tell us how those who reduce us to the necessity of keeping our produce rotting on our hands, when foreign markets are open to receive it, can be friendly!

I hope soon to see a different spirit actuating your politicians than has lately disgraced them. When the country is in danger, the man who advocates the foe, is an enemy, and should be expelled with horror and ignominy. Let us, if possible, avoid the stigma of republics—diffusion and factious extravagance. Let us keep out of our Councils, and, if necessary, drive from among us, the men who excite discord and confusion. Let us rally under the American Standard, and cordially unite in taking care of ourselves. We shall then be powerful and rise into our proper grade of political importance.

I am, &c.

From a London Paper.

CURIOUS RECEIPT.

The Following is a copy of an original Receipt Actually Given for Rent on Christmas-Day, 1762.

Received this anniversary day of Christ's nativity, according to vulgar chronology, December 25, new stile in the 626 year of the XVIIIth century of the Christian era, Synchronizing or coinciding with the 6475th year of the Julian period: the 2870th from the foundation of the truly ancient city of London, the second year of the 635th olympiad; the 2515th year from the building of the ancient city of Rome; the 2511th year of Nabonazar, or the 2087th year of the Phlippic epocha, on Saturday the 9th day of the Egyptian wandering month Phamenoth; the 1817th year and 10th day from Julius Cæsar's invasion of England; the 1497th year of the Dioclesian radix, or æra of the Coptic Martyrs; the 18th of the fixed Egyptian month Chæac; the 1176th year of the Turkish Hegira, or flight of Mahomet; the 8th day of the month Guimadi II. 2 years and 61 days from the accession of King George III. to the Crown of Great Britain, &c. 54 days after a lunar partial eclipse, which fell out in the 2511th year of Nabonazar; on Monday the 15th day of the wandering month Tybi, at the interval or distance of 2484 Egyptian years and 106 days, or 2432 Julian years, and 216 days from the most ancient lunareclipse, recorded by Ptolemy to have been celebrated at Babylon the 27th of Thoth, in the 27th year of Nabonazar, and in the 18 year of the reign of Mardokemrad, the 5th Cælestial King, (in Scripture called Merodach-Baladan the son of Baladan, King of Babylon) of Mr. J. G. of W—, in the county of Middlesex, Concedian, by the hands of Mr. J. B. K. journeyman wheel-wright in the presence of Mr. J. P. one piece of gold coin being the lawful coin of this realm of Great Britain, called half-a-guinea, of the value of ten shillings at sixpence, in full for 43 days and 12 hours rent, due to me this day, for two rooms next the firmament lately in my tenure and occupation, in the dwelling house of Mr. R. W. situated in B— in the parish of St James, Clerkenwell, in the County aforesaid, and in full of all demands, from the creation of the world to this moment.

Per me D. C. Teacher of Chronology. Witness G. P.

(under the receipt)
Memorandum—This Receipt was exhibited and the signatures of Mr. D. K. acknowledged before me this 25th December, 1762.

J. C. Notary Public.

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-Street,
The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,
John Green, commander, from Bengal,
Consisting of

- Bastias, of various quantities and prices,
- Collars
- Senahs
- Humbiums
- Blue Cloth
- Chimz and Calicoes
- Mamoodys
- Mahragonges
- Gianghams
- Guzzenas
- Gurrazs
- Pinalcoes
- Salgathys
- Gillie Romals
- Mock Pulicats
- Punjun Cloths
- Guzzey do.
- Charconna Dorea
- Tanjibs
- Mulmels
- Checks
- Patna tkks.
- Mulmo do.
- Banlancoes
- Silleroys
- Chioppa Romals
- Sooty do.
- Perians of various col.

100 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.
Willings & Francis.
The Piece Goods

Of the Ganges are now open to sale at that commodious store the north west corner of Market and Fourth-Streets.
Also—A few Bales of Madras Hks. of elegant patterns and best colours.
February 8. dtf.

TO RENT,
A good three story House,
TWO rooms on each floor, with a convenient Kitchen—in Front, near South-Street.—Enquire of the Publisher. April 20—3aw,3w

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20.

The House having resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, on the bill to provide an additional amendment for the protection of the trade of the United States, and for other purposes, when the consideration of Mr. Gallatin's amendment to the first section being resumed, viz. to insert "provided they shall not, in time of peace, be employed as convoys to any port or place."

(Continued from yesterday's Gazette.)

Mr. Otis would not pretend to judge of the sincerity of gentlemen who declared themselves ready to adopt effectual measures for the defence of the country according to their conception of that object, but he thought their construction of the terms, "defence of the country," was extremely limited and partial. If in ordinary cases, it was requisite for the illustration of a question, to agree upon the definition of terms, it was still more important on the present important occasion—When the gentlemen from Pennsylvania and others speak of the defence of the country, they evidently mean to confine their ideas to a defence of the soil. He on the other hand conceived that the essential part of a country was the people; and when he considered the subject of defence, he wished that it might be such a defence as would embrace the whole souls of the citizens distributed into different professions, and together constituting what he called the country. The soil was no otherwise deserving of protection, than as it formed a portion of the property of the citizens. It was without doubt the principle and most valuable portion; but there were other kinds of property which for the same reason had also claims to protection. The ship of a merchant is not least the property of the country than the house of a farmer—the sailor who ploughs the ocean is not less a citizen than the husbandman who ploughs the soil—There is nothing sacred in the soil, distinct from the people who inhabit it. Many extensive tracts of the soil of this country; deep morasses, trackless swamps and howling deserts were of no value whatever; yet they belong to the people; they are a part of our public or private property, which no man would feel authorized formally to abandon.

Mr. O. would agree that sometimes the resources of a country would not be found equal to the protection of all the citizens or of all their property. In such instances he allowed that a preference was due to the most numerous class of citizens and to the most valuable part of their property; if all were equally exposed to danger. But when a government is unable to extend its protection to the whole community; it is sufficient to be silent with respect to that part of it which is least defenceless and exposed. It is an aggravation of the misfortune to declare this inability to the world; to depress the spirits of your own citizens, and point them out as victims for your enemies. In the bill before us, it is sufficient to provide such a number of vessels as are nearly equal to the defence of the coast, without saying to our merchants, "your country cannot protect you." It is enough, to leave them to take care of themselves, or to permit the Executive to allow them convoy or not, as circumstances may arise; but to declare to the merchants of the United States; to fifty thousand farmers; to the manufacturers, tradesmen and labouring poor dependent on them, in explicit terms that they are abandoned and expatriated; to say in the mournful language of gentlemen, "we wish to God we could protect you, but we cannot do it;" to pronounce this tremendous sentence upon a number of persons, equal upon a moderate computation to the inhabitants of the largest state in the Union, would be an impolitic, unjust and dishonourable insult. Let us, said Mr. O. try this principle by another test. Great sums of money have been appropriated for the fortification of ports and harbours, and for the defence of the coast—Will no gentleman believe that every part of our extensive coast is capable of defence, or that our resources will enable us to furnish all our ports and harbours. But have we said to any part of the people of our country, "it will be too expensive to protect you?" Or have we said to foreign nations, "Look here or there and you will find us vulnerable and defenceless?" No. The means of defence will be employed and apportioned to the best advantage; but if it were doubtful whether Georgia or Maine could be put into a posture of defence, we should hardly declare to those districts, or to the world, that we thought them untenable. Yet this is the amount of the proposition of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and it is in this view of it, he was allowed to find it introduced. He had often heard from gentlemen the assertion that we were not able to protect our own commerce; and that our utmost means were equivalent only to a territorial defence. He would not comment upon the truth or policy of such remarks. He did not however expect that a proclamation of them in the form of this amendment would have been offered for the sanction of the house. Yet this is strictly the fact. We are invited to say that we will guard against an invasion of our shores, but not against the war-torn and unjust attacks of our property at sea. That we will defend what is not exposed to danger; and desert what is every moment liable to destruction. If this system is to be adopted upon the eve of a war, we may as well submit at once to the proud and oppressive nation, of whose conduct we complain.

But the question recurs—Do the United States possess the means of protecting their commerce? He believed that no country was naturally more competent to afford this protection. Our country abounds with the principal materials requisite for building a navy. This opinion is not novel, but has received the sanction of great men and wise legislatures. Examine the journals of Congress in the year 1775. It will there appear that resolutions were passed for building six or eight frigates and other vessels of war, and at the close of the session no difficulty appeared in providing the ways and means. They resolved that the money should be provided after having decided that the expense was necessary. Such was the mode of doing business at that period, such ought to be the mode of effecting it now; under circumstances beyond comparison more auspicious; with double the population, an immense addition to our mercantile and agricultural capital; and a regular govern-