lawle's attacks, is to produce war; fo that we are never to defend our property but upon the principle of war. Has the gentleman to learn what conflitutes a principle of war? He fays our authorizing convoys will produce war. This, Mr. D. faid, was a polition which he could not admit. When a declaration of war is authorized, every treaty is done away, and it would be lawful to feize Frenchmen, or French property any where. But would the authorizing of convoys introduce a flate of war? Because, if once introduced, it cannot be terminated, except by atreaty of peace. If our convoys produced a war, it would be such an one as would require no treaty to terminate it. Were a declaration of war to take place, a man who went from this country to join the French army, would be a traitor, and a man who corresponded with any person in France, would be guilty of treason. These are essential characters of war. But it is assumed by one of the most respectable writers on the laws of nations, that defence is not hostility; nor do mere reprisals amount to war [Mr. D. read an extract from Vattel, in confirmation of this opinion]. But it is eviden, continued Mr. D. from the universal law of nature, that men may defend themselves against violent and lawle's attack. verfal law of nature, that men may defend themfelves against violent and lawless attack. This principle is also warranted by municipal

law.

Mr. D. said, it was not intended that we should do more than defend ourselves; it was not contemplated either to authorize reprisals or captures; and he called upon gentlemen to state an authority which says, that there exists any right of search, when vessels are taken under convoy. The question whether a vessel has enemy's or contraband property on board, was to be determined by some government; and when a nation takes vessels under convoy, it is to be supposed they have examined to see that there is nothing improper on board; and the true reason why merchantmen are liable to be searched, is, that the national government does not say anything about tional government does not fay anything about their being laden with goods not liable to be feized. The matter is, therefore, referred to the government to whom belongs the cap-

the government to whom belongs the capturing vessel.

On the right of neutral nations to convoy their vessels, there could be no doubt. He referred to the armed neutrality, and to what had been said on this head by three different French ministers in this country. Genet, Fauchet and Adet, all complained that we did not arm to protect our trade, and because we did not do it, they told us we abandoned our rights as a neutral nation.

If this amendment took place, Mr. D. apprehended it would drive 40,000 failors from this country, into the service of the British, or some other foreign power, which would prove a loss which ought not to be diffregarded; as they are a deserving and suffering set of men. But, according to the doctrine of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, if a cargo was seezed, the owner, and those concerned, ought to rejoice that the vessel was saved; if the wessel was taken, that the failors were saved; if the failors were cast into prison, that they were not tortured with thumb-screws; if tortured with thumb-screws, that they were not starved to death; and if starved to death, that they were relieved from the pains and troubles of mortality. Indeed, he saw no limits to the submission which he proposes. He does not, it is true, say that we ought to submit to an attack on land, and there was good reason for it. He knows that many of the cirizens of America have arms in their hands; that they have been trained to the use of them, and that they want no commission to defend themselves. He could not impose submission, therefore, upon them.

Mr. D. then took a view of the amount of our exports and imports to different countries, in order to shew the advantage of a convoy for our trade. The late French decree, he said, struck at all our East-India trade, as no vessel came from thence without some article of British manufacture on board, and even to

reffel came from thence without forme article of British manufacture on board, and even to our vessels bound to the French dominions themselves. So that that decree will go nearly to annihilate the trade of this country.

themselves. So that that decree will go nearly to annihilate the trade of this country.

But it is faid, this convoy ought not to be provided, because the expence of effecting it, will produce a land-tax; but if it were considered, that if commerce was destroyed, the landed interest would not be able to pay any thing at all, he trusted a convoy would not be objected to on this ground. Especially, when it is evident that if we do not pay the expence of a convoy of our own, we shall have to pay for one to a foreign country.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania, and the gentleman from Virginia, have both said they will not submit. But what does this declaration amount to? Do they join in any measure to defend the country? They do not.

The state of the case, said Mr. D. is ihis. If we will give France a certain sum of money, then she will relinquish her piratical practices. The demand is 30 millions of dollars for this forbearance. He did not think that France, in this respect, stood uponso good a footing as Algers, because he did not know that the Dey had departed from his agreement; but we have not the same fecurity with France.

But the gentleman from Pennsylvania says is will be cheaper to submit to French de-

ment; but we have not the lame recurry with France.

But the gentleman from Pennfylvania fays it will be cheaper to submit to French depredations, than to undertake our desence; he thought, however, if we were to submit at all, the terms which the French themselves offered would be much cheaper than those of the gentleman from Pennsylvania. The French depredations, it was supposed, some time ago, amounted to fifteen millions—perhaps equal to four or five millions a year. The French, on the other hand, propose a loan of 36 millions of dollars, the interest of which would be little more than two millions, and a nation so famed as the Dutch for adherence to their engagements would certainly pay the principal. Besides, in the one case, we should be at liberty to collect the money in any manner we pleased; whilst, in the other, we must submit to be robbed of it by French corsairs. If the tribute were paid, our merchants would fubmit to berobbed of it by French corlairs. If the tribute were paid, our merchants would know upon what to rely; but, in the other case, the knowledge of the hazard would be more oppressive to our commerce than the seizures themselves. The reply of gentlemen, he supposed, would be, take the least disadvantageous terms; but, added he, "I say I will take neither," and sat down.

(This Debate to be continued.)

Just Published, And to be had at the Book-flores of Meffrs. Dos-son, Campbell, Young and Orugeon, in Philadelphia, OBSERVATIONS

On the Caules and Cure of Remitting or Biliou

On the Causes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious
Fevers.

To which is annexed,

AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting interesting facts and resections relative to the Synachus Isteroides, or Vellow Fever, which has occasioned so much distress and mortality, at different periods, in several of the seaport towns of the United Strates of America.

BY WILLIAM CURRIE,

Felow of the Philadelphia College of Phylicians and Member of the American Philosophical So Feb. 1-*3m5

LAWS OF THEUNITED STATES.



Fifth Congress of the United States : Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennfylvania, on Monday, the thirteenth of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

AN ACT
To provide an additional armament for the further protection of the trade of the United

States, and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. B E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress affembled, That the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, to cause to be built, purcha ed or hired a number of vessels, not exceeding twelve, nor carrying more than

twenty two guns each, to be armed, fitted out and manned under his direction.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the number and grade of officers to be appointed for the fervice of the faid vessels, thall be fixed by the President of the United States, as well as the number of men, of which the respective crewsshall be composed, who, as well officers as seamen and marines, shall receive the same pay and subsistence, be entitled to the same advantages and compensations, be governed by the same rules and regulations, and be engaged for the same time, and on the same conditions, as by an act of the United States, passed the first of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An act providing a naval armament," is afcertained and established, as fully, as if the particular provisions of that act, having reference thereto, were herein inferted at large. Provided always,—And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorifed to cause the term of inlistment of the seamen and marines to be employed in any vessel of the United States, to be extended beyond one year, if the vessel should then be at sea, and until ten days after such vessel shall arrive in some convenient port of the United States thereafter; any thing contained in this act, or in the act intieled "An act providing a naval armament" to the contrary not withstanding.

Sec. 3. And be it further enaded, That the officers of the aforefaid vessels may,

during the recess of the Senate, be appointed and commissioned by the President alone.

Sec. 4. nd be it further enaded, That the sum of Die hundred and fifty thousand

dollars be and are hereby appropriated out of any monies, in the treasury of the United States, beyond the appropriations that may heretofore have been charged thereon, the purpose of carrying the objects of this act into effect.

JONATHAN DAYTON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate. UNITED STATES, Approved, April 27, 1798. J JOHN ADAMS, Prefident of the United States.

For ereding Light Houses, and placing Buoys and Stakes at the places therein mentioned.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That as soon as a cession shall be made by the State of Virginia to the United States, of the jurisdiction over a tract of land proper for the purpose, the Secretary of the Treafury be, and he is hereby authorized to provide, by contract, to be approved by the Prefident of the United States, for building a Light House on Old Point Comfort, in the said state, and to surnish the same with all necessary supplies; and also to agree for the salaries or wages of the person or per-fons who may be appointed by the President for the superintendance and care of the same —and that the President be authorized to make the laid appointments; and a fo, that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized the Secretary of the Treatury be authorized to cause six buoys to be placed near the entrance of Portland Harbour, in the State of Massachusetts, at such places as, in his opinion, will best secure the navigation of the said port; and to cause the channel of Warren river, from Narraganset Bay, to the port of Warren, in the state of Rhode-Island, to be staked out and distinctly marked.

Sec. 2. And be it further enaded, That there be appropriated and paid, out of the monies arising from imports and tonnage, the sum of three thousand and fifty dollars,

for the purposes aforesaid.

JONATHAN DAYTON, Speaker of the House of Representative.
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate. United States, Approved, April 27, 1798. J JOHN ADAMS,

Prefident of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the office of the Department of State. TIMOTHY PICKERING,

Secretary of State.

TO RENT, A good three story House, TWO rooms on each floor, with a convenien Kitchen-in Front, near South-fireet.-Enquin april 20-3aw3w of the Printer.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Mar 2,

Cumberland County, New- Ferfey. The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to by the inhabitants of Bridgeton, assembled at the Court House, on

ton, allembled at the Court House, on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1798. Jonathan Elmer, in the hair. John Moore White, Secretary. 1st. Resolved, That this meeting warmly and unequivocally approve of the measures pursued by the Executive of the United States, for restoring harmony bet ween the French Republic and these United States.

2d. Resolved, That Colonel David Pot-

ter, general James Gi es, colonel Eli El-mer, George Burgin, and John Moore White, Esqrs. be a committee to prepare an address to the President of the United States expressive of the entire confidence of this meeting in his wifdom, firmness and integrity, and their fettled determination to support all fuch conflitutional measures as may be adopted to secure the freedom and inde-

pendence of this country.

[The committee, after retiring a short time, reported an address, drawn agreeably to the above resolutions; which, being read was unanimously approved of by the meet-

3d. Refolved, That the address be figned by the Chairman of this meeting and attested by the Secretary; and that General James Giles and John Moore White, be a committee to present the same to the Presi-

4th. Refolved alfo, That the foregoing folutions be published in fuch manner as the committee may think proper.

Atteft : JOHN MOORE WHITE, Sec'ry.

Yesterday Gen. James Giles and John M. White, Esq. waited on the President with the address which follows.

To John Adams, President of the United

THE inhabitants of Bridgeton, in the county of Cumberland, New-Jersey, being convened in public meeting, and having taken into confideration the present critical situation of our national affairs, are desirous of making known to you their unanimous opinion on the subject.

Although we disapprove of addresses on ordinary occurrences, which respect the interior concerns, or domestic administration of our national government, as we apprehend that our representative bodies and constitut that our representative bodies and constituted authorities, are the proper constitutional organs for expressing the political sentiment and will of the people; yet, on the present extraordinary occasion, respecting our exterior intercourse with the French nation, in which they appear evidently to be influenced and encouraged, in their insults on our national character, and depredations on our commerce, by an erroneous opinion, that there exists a division, between the administrators of the government and the people of trators of the government and the people of this country; we efterm it an incumbent duty, to tellify our entire approbation of your conduct, and full confidence in the confid

administration, more especially in relation to the republic of France.

We have observed with much pleasure and satisfaction, that the wise and prudent measures adopted by your predecessor, to preserve and support a fair and impartial neutrality with the belligerent powers of Eutrality with the belligerent powers of Eutope, and to protect the commerce of our
country, have been fleadily purfued by you.
And though we firmly believe that the prefent mifunderstanding between the republics
of France and America, cannot fairly be imputed to any unjustifiable conduct on the
part of the latter, we, nevertheless, entirely
approve of the instructions given to our envoys to the French republic, and the conciliatory and pacific epdeavours which have eiliatory and pacific endeavours which have been used, for accommodating the differen-

ces, and reftoring a friendly intercourse and good understanding with that government.

While we express a just indignation at the disgraceful treatment of our diplomatic agents by the French Directory, we fincerely regret that the desirable objects of their embassy, have hitherto proved unattainable. And should it become necessary to repel, by force, the unjust aggressions of any foreign nation whatever, we are determined, at all events, to support the executive, and defend the honour, interest, and independence, of

Signed by the unanimous order of the IONATHAN ELMER, Chairman.

N : MOORE WHITE, Secretary. Bridgeton, April 26, 1798.

To which the President was pleased to return the following ANSWER.

To the Inhabitants of Bridgeton in the County of Cumberland in the State of New-Jersey.

TO you who disapprove of addresses of ompliment in general, and of the interpoition of constituents in the ordinary course of national affairs, my thanks are more par-

of national affairs, my thanks are more particularly due, for the part you have taken at this extraordinary crifis.

In preparing the project of a treaty to be proposed by Congress to France, in the year 1776, fully apprised of the importance of neutrality, I prescribed to myself as a rule, to admit nothing which could compromise the United States in any future wars of Europe—In the negociations of peace in 1782, I faw stronger reasons than ever before, in favor of that maxim.

The wife and prudent measures adopted by my predecessor, to preserve and support a fair and impartial neutrality, with the helligerent powers of Europe, coinciding with my own opinions and principles, more ancient than the birth of the United States,

could not but be heartily approved and sup-ported by me, during his whole administra-tion, and steadily pursued until this time. It was, however, no part of the fystem of my predecessor, nor is it any article of my creed, that neutrality should be purchased with bribes, by the facrifice of our sovereignty, and the abandonment of our independence. by the facronders pendence, by the furrender of our moral character, by tarnishing our honor, by violations of public faith, or by any means humiliating to our own national pride, or disgraceful in the eyes of the world; nor will I be the instrument of procuring it on

I thank you gentlemen for your candid approbation, and your noble affurances of

JOHN ADAMS. Philadelphia, May 1, 1798.

To the President, the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of A-

The address and memorial of the Citizens of Newark, in the State of New-Jer-

THAT your memorialits view the prefent time as pregnant with events highly important to the peace, happiness and lafequiring the most perfect unanimity both in he National Councils and amongst every description of ci izens.

The communications from our Commis-fioners at Paris, and the instructions given to them by the President of the United States, and which are now made public, have produced a very happy effect, by con-vincing us that every measure consistent with the bonor, interest and independence of the United States, has been attempted by our government to effect a good under-flanding between us and the French Repub-lic, and we lament that for want of a similar disposition on the part of the French republic, all those endeavours have as yet proved abortive.

Your memorialists possess the most un-shaken confidence in the government, and trust that while they are pursuing just mea-fures to produce an amicable adjustment of all the existing differences which at present subsist between the French republic and the United States, they will at the same time be prepared with sirmness to repel all at-tempts that are made hostile to the peace, overnment and dignity of the United

Your memorialists are fully persuaded that the difference in opinion which has prevailed among the citizens of the United States has been owing to delusion and missepresentation; and that the information lately received has led almost all our citizents and the state of the stat zens to a determination to rally round the Constitution and to defend the same with

our lives and fortun ANSWER. To the Citizens of Newark, in the State of New-Jerfey.

GENTLEMEN, THE present period of universal effer-vescence through the world, is indeed preg-nant with events highly important to the safety of all nations: that nation must be inconnected with the rest of mankind, which can depend upon a total exemption ts teeling nited States are fo largely and extensively connected, that they ought to have been sooner apprized of the necessity of unanmity in council and among the citizens at

I rejoice with you in any event which may have produced the happy effect of uniting the people in supporting their own government, and opposing the unreasonable dispositions of others.

I thank you for your declaration of unhaken confidence in the government, and for your advice, to be prepared with firm against the peace, government, and dignity of the United States, but I know of no further measures that can be pursued to produce an amicable adjustment of differences with the French republic.

The delutions and mifrepresentations,

which have milled fo many citizens are very ferious evils and must be discountenanced by authority, as well as by the citizens at large, or they will foon produce all kinds of calamities in this country.

If the late information has led almost all our citizens to a determination torally round the Constitution, and defend it with their lives and fortunes, I congratulate you most sincerely on this happy event. so auspicious to the safety, greatness and glory of our

JOHN ADAMS. Philadelphia, May 1st, 1798.

ANSWER Of the President of the United States, to the Resolutions of the Citizens of George Town, published in Saturday's Gazette.

To the Citizens of Georgetown, in the State of Maryland. GENTLEMEN,

Mr. CRAIK, the Representative of your District, has presented to me, in your name, a copy of the Resolutions passed at a numerous and respectable meeting of the Citizens of George, Town, the twenty-first of this

Your approbation of the instructions to our Ministers to France; your estimation of the Henor and Independence of your Country, as the first national object, and more estimable even than the blessings of Peace; your confidence in the Constituted Authorities of your Country, and in the unanimity and patriotism of your fellow citizens, the American People, are honorable to yourselves, the Government and the Nation; and the communication of them at this crifis, cannot fail to be agreeable to all, but the enemies of this Country

JOHN ADAMS. Philadelphia, April 27th, 1798.

The following welearn is a copy of the Address, adopted by the meeting held at Cammeron's, in Southwark.

> To JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States.

Of the Young Men of the City of Philadelphia, the District of Southwark, and the Northern Liberties.

At a period fo interesting to the United States, permit us to believe that an Address from the Youth of Philadelphia, anxious to preserve the Houser and Independence of their Country, will not be unwelcome to

Actuated by the fame Principles on which our Forefathers atchieved their Independence the recent Attempts of a Foreign Power to derogate from the Dignity and Rights of our Country, awaken our liveliest Sensibilia

ty, and our frongest Indignation.

The Executive of the United States, filled with a spirit of Friendship towards the whole world, has ref rted to every Just and Honourabls Means of conciliating the Affections of the French Republic, who have received their Propositions of Peace with de-termined Hostility and Contempt; have wounded our National Independence by infulting its Repr fentatives ; and calumniated the Honour and Virtue of our Citizens, by infinuating that we were a Divided, Infubrdinate People

The Youth of the American Nation will The Youth of the American Nation will claim some Share of the Difficulty, Danger, and Glory of its Defence; and although we do not hold ourselves competent to form an opinion respecting the Tendency of every. Measure, yet we have no Hesitation in desclaring, that we place the most entire Confidence in your Wildom, Integrity, and Patrictism: that we regard our Liberty and Patriotism; that we regard our Liberty and Independence as the richest portion given to us by our Ancestors; that we perceive no difference between the Illegal and Oppressive Measures of one Government and the Infolent Attempts now made to usure our Rights by another; that as our ancestors have magnanimously resisted the English croachments of the one, we will no less Vi-gorously oppose the Attacks of the other; that at the Call of our Country, we will affemble with Promptitude, obey the Orders of the Conflituted Authorities with Alacrity, and on every Occasion Act with all the Exertion of which we are capable; and for this we pledge ourfelves to you, to our Country, and to the World.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

TALLEYRAND PERIGORD.

At this critical period of affairs betwixt the United States and France, some account of the present active leader of the affairs of the latter, may not be unacceptable—T. P. The exil'd bishop of Autun, sought for and sound an asylum from his blood flained, democratic countrymen, in this country:—In 1796, he was in Pennsylvania, and there surveyed the lands on Bald Eagle Creek, the most fertile in the state, and, being by the glorious uncertainty of the revolutionary wheel about to be recalled to France, his native country, he wisely considered that the part of a democratic hero, never proved very lasting; and as he might again stand in need of his former friendly retreat, ne purchased a track of an immense amount of R. Morris; the deeds were drawn, but were to remain in the hands of a gentleman of Philadelphia, provisionally, until T. P. should be enabled by his honest exertions in France to pay the purchase money. The 50,000l. lately demanded for him as a TALLEYRAND PERIGORD. honest exercions in France to pay the purchase money. The 50,000l. lately demanded for him as a douccur for permitting the Envoys of the United States, to an interview with the Directory of France, may perhaps be repaid in Philadelphia.

The above are facts that can be substantiated by the person who drew the deeds and transacted the whole business.—He is ready to come forward, if

ALEXANDRIA, April 26. At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Alexandria held yesterday, pursuant to no-tification, the following Resolutions were a-greed to, and directed to be forwarded to the President of the United States.
Resolved, That the prospect of an impen-

ling rupture with the republic of France, is one which is deeply to be deplored; and that war and all measures of conflict that lead directly to hostilities with that or any other nation, are only to be justified by cau-fes which affect our national independence. but that when these exist, and are not to be averted by means of amicable negociation, rms become the natural, equitable, and ndispensable resort.

Refolved, That the measures which have been adopted and pursued by the executive of the United States, to obtain retribution for injuries, and to reftore harmony between us and the French republic, have been truly wife and patriotic; the event having abundantly proved, that on the part of France there exists a corrupt administration, to whom a further application on the principles of justice, must continue to be nugatory.

Refolved, That while a hope is cherished

that some foreign political event may soon take place, to obviate present appearances and diffipate the gloom of war, it is expe-dient nevertheless, for the government of this country, to adopt with promptitude effectual measures of defence; to act like the rulers of a free and independent nation, whose fituation and internal resources enable it to scourge every invader of its rights or territories, and that in conformity with these sentiments the citizens of Alexandria promise a faithful co-operation with the administration and cheerful and prompt compliance with any degree or mode of taxation which shall be deemed necessary or expedient

Refolved. That the foregoing refolutions be published in the Alexandria newspapers and that a copy of them be transmitted to the President of the United States, the Prefident of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Refolved, That E. C. Dick, John Fitz' gerald, Robert Hone, James Keith and William Herbert, are appointed a committee to prepare an address to the President of the United States, inclosing the foregoing