moment, that on the part of the United States no fuspicion had ever been entertained that fuch a paper could have been required. A role d'equipage could have been obtained with as much facility as that passport for which the treaty ftipulates. Could it have been imagined that American veffels incurred the possible hazard of being retar-

ed without it. Your own mind, Citizen Minister, will fuggest to you, with irrefishible force, the extreme hardship of thus putting a new construction on a long existing contract, or of giving a new and unexpected extension to ancient municipal regulations, and of con-demning thereby veffels taken on the high feas for want of a paper not known to be required, when they failed out of port. If a role d'equipage was really considered by France as necessary evidence of any fact, the establishment of which was deemed essential, couraging and unusual events which had common usage and those plain principles of preceded the present effort to negociate justice which all nations should respect, infirst be made known to a neutral and friendly nation by other means than by the capture
and confication of its property. If this
measure had been announced to the government of the United States, before it had had failed without a role d'equipage, they would have taken upon themselves the hazard of fuch a procedure. But in a mo- of those treaties, in consequence of the rement when the ocean is covered with peace-ful merchantmen, purfuing a just and law-contain. They are also directed to give fair ful commerce, to bring into fudden operation a measure which had never before been applied to them, which had for fo many years regulation, to confifcate unguarded property which had been trulted to the feas, under the faith of solemn and existing treaties, and without conjecture that this, more than any other formaly, would have been required, is to impose on unoffending individuals a ruin from which no wise precrutions, no hu-man forefight could possibly have protected

On this subject then the underfigned appeal with confidence to the justice and equity of the French government.

But could it be conceded for a moment that the Executive Directory might rightfully modify the treaty of France with the United States by that of the United States with Britain, and might rightfully require a role d'equipage in order to establish the neutrality of a vessel, for want of which the vessel might be conficated, yet, the cargo

veffel might be conficated, yet, the cargo being proved to be neutral ought to be fafe.

According to the law of Nations, the goods of an enemy found on board the ship of a friend are liable to capture, and the goods of a friend found on board the ship of an enemy are fafe. The United States and France have confented to change this rule as between themselves. They have agreed that the goods of an enemy found on board the vessels of either party shall be safe, and that the goods of either found on board the vessels of an enemy shall be liable to capture. veffel of an enemy shall be liable to capture. The one part of the rule is in consequence of and dependent on the other. The one part cannot on any principle of justice be a-

indoned while the other is maintained.

In their treaty with England the United States retain unchanged the principle of the law of nations. If France modifies her treaty in this respect by that of England, she ought to take the principle intire. If in conformity to the treaty between the United States and England, France claims the right of taking enemies property found on board an American ship, then, in conformity with that treaty also, France ought to spare American property, found on board an enemy's ship. If, therefore, this extraordinary polition could be maintained, that an American ship without a role d'equipage becomes the ship of an enemy, still the car-go, being proved to be the property of a friend, ought, on the principle of modifying the treaty between the two nations by that with England, to have been restored

to the owners. The refult of these regulations has been the most extensive and universal devastation of the American commerce. Not only veffels bound to and from the enemies of France but veffels bound to and from her allies, and to and from her own ports have been feized

and confiscated. The inevitable confequence has been, that direct commerce between the two nations is almost annihilated, and that the property of American citizens has been taken to a much larger amount than would have been possible in a state of actual war.

Yet the government of the United States, wishing, if it be possible, to avoid even defensive measures, has sought assiduously and unremittingly, though hitherto without success, for such peaceful and amicable explanations as might do away existing animosities, and restore between the two republies that harmony which it fo truly defires.

America has accustomed herfelf to perceive in France only the ally and the friend Confulting the feelings of her own bosom, she has believed that between republics an elevated and refined friendship could exist, and that free nations were capable of main. taining for each other a real and permanent affection. If this pleasing theory, crecked with so much care and viewed with so much delight, has been impaired by experience, yet the hope continues to be cherished that this circumstance does not necessarily involve the opposite extreme. It is believed that there exists no sufficient cause for solid and permanent enmity between France and the United States, but that on the contrary the United States, but that on the contrary the interests of both would be promoted by that friendly intersourse, which a reciprocal observance of the great and immutable principles of justice would certainly establish and can alone preserve. Under this impression America resists the opinion that the present state of things has grown out of a digested system to which France de-

The is too apparent to be questioned for a moment, that on the part of the United States no suspicion had ever been entertained that such a paper could have been required. A role d'equipage could have been passible and such as much facility as that passible and the republic of the condition of duct of her government, as well as of the motives on which it has acted, may have occasioned those very serious aggressions of which she complains. She recedes thereded only one day in a voyage for want of fore, even under the pressure of these ag-fuch paper, it would in every instance have been supplied. No vessels would have fail-the attachments the has formed. So intergreffions, flowly and with difficulty from the attachments the has formed. So intertwined with every ligament of her heart I have been the chords of affection which bound her to France, that only repeated and continual acts of hostility can tear them

The government of the United States, therefore, still fearches the means of terminating peacefully, and in a manner which ought to be mutually fatisfactory, the cadispensibly require that the regulation should its endeavors for the preservation of amity been put in practice, and American vessels ing treaties between the two nation, and to remove by all proper means, the inequalities which have grown out of the stipulations and complete explanations of the conduct of the government they represent; to state fully and truly the heavy injuries which flept unheard of, and by the force of this their fellow citizens have fullained; and to aft from the equity of a great, and magnan-imous republic that compensation for those injuries which we flatter ourselves, their juffice will not refuse and their liberal policy will not hefitate to give.

Bringing with them the temper of their government and country, fearthing only for the means of effecting the objects of their mission, they have permitted no personal considerations to influence their conduct, but have waited under circumstances beyond measure embarrassing and unpleasant, with that respect which the American government has so uniformly paid to that of France for permission to by before you, citizen minister, these important communications with which they have been charged.

Perceiving no probability of being allowed to enter, in the usual forms, on these discussions which might tend to restore harmony between the two republics, they have deemed it most adviseable, even under the circumstances of informality which attend the measure, to address to your government, through you, this candid review of the condust, and this true representation of the sentiments and wishes of the government of the United States. They pray that it tion of the sentiments and wishes of the government of the United States. They pray that it may be received in the temper with which it is written, and considered as an additional effort, growing out of a disposition received to the government and people of America, to cuttivate and restore, if it be possible, harmony between the two republics. If, citizen minister, there remains a hope that these desirable objects can be effected by any means which the United States have authorized, the undersigned will still solicit and will still respectfully attend the development of those means.

If on the contrary no such hope remains;

monstrare the purity of its conduct and inten-tions, can protect its citizens, or preserve them from the calamities which they have fought by a

just and upright conduct to avert.

The undersigned pray you, citizen sminister, to accept the assurances of their perfect respect and consideration.

Paris, January 17th, 1798, in the 22d year of American

Translated extract from the Bulletin des Lois, No. 178, printed at Paris, and enclosed with the quadruplicate of the Ewvoys' letter, No. 6. Law relative to wessels laden with English morchandize of the 29th Nivoje, 6th year, (18th

Jan. 1796.)
The council of Ancients, adopting the reasons of the declaration of urgency, which precedes be resolution herein after contained, approves

the act of urgency.

Here follows the tenor of the declaration of urgency, and of the rejointion of the 22d Nivoje, [11th January 1798.]

The council of Five Hundred, after having beard the report of a special committe upon the message of the Executive Directory of the 15th Nivoje, [4th Jan.] relative to English merchanding.

Confidering, that the interest of the Republic

demands the most prompt measures against all wesselfels which may be loaded therewith; Declares; that there is urgency. The Council, after having declared the urgeny, resaives as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The character of vessels, relative to their quality of neuter or enemy, shall be determined by their cargo; in consequence, every vessel found at sea, loaded in whole or in part with merchandrae the production of England or of her possessions. Shall be declared good prize, whoever the owner of these goods or merchandize may be

ARTICLE 2. Every foreign veffel which, in the course of ber voyage, shall have entered into an English ort, shall not be admitted into a port of the French Republic, except in case of necessity; in which case she shall be bound to depart from the aid port as loon as the causes of her entry shall

The present resolution shall be printed.

(Signed)

Boul Boulay (of la Meurthe) President. Guillemardet, ? Secretaries. Secretaries. Roewers,

After a second reading, the council of Ancients proves the above resolution. The 29th of Niofe, sixth year of the French republic (18th inuary, 1798.) (Signed)

Marragon, President.

Et. Laveaux Kauffmann, Menuau. The Executive Directory orders, that the above

For a true copy : (Signed)

P. Barras, President. By the Executive Directory,

The Secretary-General, LACRADE,
And fealed with the feal of the Republic.

By this day's Mail.

DUBLIN, March 15.

The Privy Council has been fitting thefe two days on the examination of the prifoners who were apprehended on Monday laft, and we understand that they have all been committed on charges of that they have all been committed on chatges of High Treason. We have not been able to ascertain the precise nature of the evidence on which they have been charged, but we understand that the papers found upon the provincial committee of Leinster, and upon the person of Mr. Bond, are compleat with respect to the treasonable nature of their meeting, and the advanced progress of the open and direct rebellion which was meditated, and which we trust by the vigilance and exertions of government will be entirely deseated. We understand the meeting at Mc. Bond's were surprised at an early hour, so that possibly all the delegates were not arrived, but we have obtained a lift of such as appear.

fuch as appear.

Barlow, Peter Ivers, Laurence Griffin—Queens Co. Laurence Kelly, Peter Bannon—Kildre, G. Cummins—Meath, Thomas Reynolds, Charles Marcin—Co. Dublin, Fat. Devine, James Rofe—City Dublin, Thomas Traynor, Edw. Hudfon.—Secretary, John M'Cann, head clerk to Henry Lection

Oliver Bond, and Dr. M'Nevin (who is supposed to have spent part of last summer at Hamburg) have been also examined and committed.—Mr. Jackson and his Son, Mr. John Sweetman and counsellor Emmet, have not yet undergone an ex-

Jackton and his Son, Mr. John Sweetman and connfellor Emmet, have not yet undergone an examination.

When the arreft of the perfons now in cuftody was reported on Monday laft, a confiderable appearance of alarm and agitation was differential throughout the city; many perfons notorious for feditious practices were feen collecting in various parts, in fuch numbers as to promife fome immediate and violent effort. The fift effay of their fittength was made by infulting those who were obnoxious from rank or loyalty. In Parliament firect an attempt of this kind was made upon the lord chancellor as he passed on the way to his court, but by his own decisive spirit,, and the prompt support of several loyal gentlemen, who immediately affembled round him, the malice of treason was frustrated. It was then seen that but one resource of safety remained to the well assected, and that resource was instantly adopted—the yeomany flew to arms. In the short space of an hour not less than two hundred of the lawyers corps appeared on their parade; the attornies were not less prompt or numerous; Beressord's cavalry were equally forward; the divisional corps, the college regiment, the St. Sepulchre's, the liberty rangers, upper cross, &c. &c. all were arrayed with a dispatch which it is hardly possible to conceive; a dispatch the more admirable, as the effort was purely voluntary, founded no: upon orders or upon summons, but springing from the imperious and obvious danger, which ita'ed in the face of every man who felt the sensition of the disassected.

It is glorious for the city of Dublin to record, that upon such a trying eccasion, and in so brief a space of time, a voluntary, unsummoned attendance of fifteen hundred of the citizens were to be seen in arms, to prote the preace and retrait two meanings is it is glorious not only from the foul inspiring considence which the circumstance has given to loyalty, but as a full, firm and honerable refutation of the abominable slanders propagated in the section of the abominable slanders pr

yeomanry.

Nor frould we forget upon this occasion the ardent and honest loyalty of the foldiers of the garrison. Parties of the 5th dragoons were differred If on the contrary no fuch hope remains; they have only to pray that their return to their own country may be facilitated; and they will leave France with the most deep-felt regret that neither the real and sincere frie ndship, which the government of the United States has fo uniformly and unequivocally displayed for this great republic, nor its continued efforts to de-

While the Yeomany were waiting on their parades for necessary orders, it was pleasing to observe that several country gentlemen were every moment failling into the ranks in their respective uniforms; and it was truly delightful to contemplate the chearful and animated countenances of our brave Protectors, arrayed in the common caufe of Truth and Honour against Sedition and Rebellion. Nor did Sedition dare to raise her head against such an host. The disappointed Agitators sneaked into their lurking places, and hid their d ministed heads, cursing the ill fortune which had fallen upon their malignant projects of confusion and insurrection.

The Yeomanry were however directed to take upon themselves the protection of the city for that and the enfuing night, a fervice which they undertook and performed with the fame alacrity and fuccess to which the City of Dablin owed its fafety and tranquility in the course of last May and June.

Parties of horse and foot were accordingly established throughout the different quar-ters of the city on Monday and Tuesday evening; fo that the fame ffreets in which it was last week a service of danger to walk even at noon day, were rendered so tranquil, that a child might have traverfed them unmolefted in the midft of the night.

Tuesday the Superintendant Magistrate having received information that The Press was to be reprinted on the night of that day, in the name of a new Proprietor, against whom there were charges of a ferious nature, went to the Printing office of Stockdale, in Abbey street, and seized a considerable quantity of the first impressions of the Paper, and a great part of the printing materials.

. For Sale, Two cases of Scotch Threads, Well afforted, and entitled to Drawback. Apply at No 5, South Water Street.

A few Copies Of the DISPATCHES from the Anerican Envoys at Paris, communicated to Congress in the President's Message of the 3d inft. may be had at this Office.

Furnished Chambers --- To Let. THOSE Gentlemen, Members of Congress and others, wishing to engage for the next session of Congress, Chambers, inruished in a modern style, and in a very pleasant and central part of the city, may hear of them by applying, at the office of this Gazette.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, Mar 12.

APPOINTMENTS -- BY AUTHORITY. JOSEPH HOPKINSON, of Pennfylvania, Commissioner for holding a treaty with

the Oneida Indians. WINTHROP SARGENT, of the North-Western Territory, Governor of the

Mississippi Territory. JOHN STEEL, of Virginia, Secretary of ditto.

PETER BRYAN BRUIN, of the Miffiffippi Territory, to be fecond Judge of

DANIEL TILTON, of New Hampshire, third Judge of ditto.

GERALD BRYAN, of Pennfylvania, fecond Mate of a Revenue Cutter.

Yesterday, the House of Representatives of the United States again went into a committee of the whole on the bill for authorizing the President of the United States to raise a provisional army, when Mr. Dawson moved to amend the amendment proposed by the select committee, by striking out the following words—" or of imminent danger of such investion, discovered, in his opinion, to exist." This motion was negatived, 48 to 41. Mr. Sewall then proposed, instead of the President having the power to raise this army for three years, to insert the following—before the next session of Congress which is or shall be appointed by law. After undergoing several variations the proposition was at length agreed to in the sollowing words—before the next session of Congress. President of the United States to raise a pro-

Mr. SITGREAVES next moved to firike out the following words from the bill, with the intention of inferting nothing in their place, with a view that the array might be immediately raifed—whenever be fball judge the public fafety requires the measure. The question for striking out was carried, but they were supplied by the words recommended by the feathers with the second of the lest committee, viz. "in the event of a decla-ration of war against the United States, or of actual invasion of their servitory by a foreign power, or of imminent danger of fuch invasion, discovered, in his opinion, to exist." 68 votes being for it. The next proposition of the select committee was to reduce the number of men to be raised, from 20,000 to 10,000. Mr. GALIATIN moved to reduce them to 5,000. This motion was negatived, 47 to 41, and that for inferting 10,000 inftead of 20,000 carried, by 54 votes being in its favour. Some discussion them took place on the proposition for giving the President power to call out the militia in detachments, not exceeding 20,000 men each, to be trained and disciplined; but men each, to be trained and disciplined; but fome doubts of a constitutional nature being fuggested, the committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again. On motion of Mr. HARPER, who spoke of some business which would require the attention of the committee of ways and means this day, the House adjourned till Monday.

York, who arrived from Ireland in the Chefapeake.
"While we were at Cork, a confpiracy was

discovered of great magnitude. Lord Edward Fitzgerald, counsellors M'Niel, Ewett, and Sampson, &c. were found in the act of fitting as the DIRECTORY OF IRELAND, with all the commissions for the Navy and Army signed and disposed of, but a week before St. Patrick's day, the day fixed on for a general maffacre. Fitzgerald and Sampson escaped, through one fide of the coach, while the offi cers were entering at the other. They will, however, it is not doubted, be apprehended. The others were fecured. Nothing further had transpired when we came off."

The above intended bufiness of massincre is called in the Aurora of this morning, " a general rifing of the people,"

Died yesterday marning at ten o'clock, in the a 3th year of her age, after a lingering illnefs, which the bore with the greatest fortitude, Miss MARY CONNELLY. daughter of John Connelly, of this city, a young lady who promised fair to be an ornament to her fex, and comfort to her more afflicted parents.

We learn with pleafure that the excellent discourses delivered by the Rev. Dr. Green and the Rev. Mr. Abercrombie, on the national Fast Day, are preparing for the Press, and will speedily be published. The decided, and what is more honorable, the early ftand made by these divines, against the inroads of an infernal fpirit of atheifm and anarchy, cloaked under the garb of philosophy, will justly endear their names to every lover of his country, and cause them to be handed to posterity with distinguished applaufe, as conspicuous affertors of American Independence.

MR. FENNO,

Be pleafed to publish the following letter from Rome, dated 27th Dec. '97. "On the 28th December, at 30'clock,

in the afternoon, a mob of discontented people began to revolt against this government, which took place before the palace of the French ambassador; they tried to difarm the troops of the lines in their quarters, but they were repulfed with loss; mean time a French general, by name M. Dieufaux, (or Duphot) the Frenchambaffador, and five other Frenchmen, went down from dinner with their naked fabres, took off their hats, and put them on the points, crying liberty and equality; at this emotion the troops fired on the mob, and the general received a wound; he finding himfelf for wounded, began to make the best of his

in this action 15 Romans were killed, but none of the foldiers. The French ambaffador, at 5 o'clock the following morning, left this place with all his family for Turcany. The Pope's dangerous state of health renders the fate of this state still very precarious.".

London accounts to the 19th March are received at Alexandria. 'Commodore Warren's letter states the number of veffels captured by him amounts to Eleven only. No Frigate was taken.

FEDERAL GRENADIERS.

The gentlemen composing this new corps, as also all those disposed to oin it, are requested to affemble on Monday evening, May 14, 8 o'clock, at Ogden's tavern, in Chefnut near Third-

N. B. Gentlemen of grenadier-fize are particularly invited.

CHARLESTON, April 27.

Wednefday, in the afternoon, capt. Sheffield, of the Maria, from New-York, fell in with a French privateer, off Romain, the captain of which defired him to heave to, and receive on board the captain and crew of the ship Favorite, from Charleston, which he had taken the Monday before, on her voyage for England and a market. Capt. Sheffield complied with the request of the captain of the privateer; captain Jerfey of the Favorite, and his crew, (excepting the mate and two hands) with their baggage, were accordingly brought on board his ship, in the privateer's barge and have arrived here with him. The privateer was twelve days from Cape Francois. She is called the Merfuain, mounts fix iron guns, but shews five of a fide, and had about 60 men. Some of the crew of the Favorite were informthat there were five or fix other privateers on this coaft, and that all veffels bound to England would be captured that they fell in with.

FOR SALE, About 660 boxes of fine Spanish GUN POWDER,

Containing 1 co lbs. each.
Apply at No. 13, corner of Arch and Front Rreets.
may 12.

CANNON.

Musket and Pistol Cartridge Papers, A LARGE ASSORTMENT FOR PORT OF THE PORT OF

OF WHOM MAY BE HAD

Baron Steuben's Regulations for the Order and Difeipline of the Troops of the United States.—To which is
added, an act of Congress concerning the Militia, price
50 cents; do. large prints 67 cents. W. Young.

Has for fale, on the lowest terms, for cash or negociable

Large writing, printing & drafting paper,

Foolscop, Post, Folio and 4 to. Post of various sizes, it and plain; ink powder, feating was, we fire, postes, ink stands, black lead pencils, quills, rulers, cases of mathematical infruments, gunter scales, parchment and with the memorandum books, pen-knives, india rubber and ink.

United States, Pennsylvania District. } J. I spurfuance of a writ to me directed from the Honorable Richard Peters, Efq. Judge of the Ciffrid Court of the United States, in and for the Pennfylvania Diffrict, will be exposed to public fale at the Merchants' Coffee-Honse in the City of Philadelphia on Wednefday the 16th May inflant at 12 o'clock at noon.

of Philadelphia on Wednesday the 16th May inflant, at 12 o'clock at noon,

The Brigantine called the

CHARLOTTE,

With all and fingular her tackle apparel and furniture, as they now are—The said Brigantine having been condemned to pay the ma

WILLIAM NICHOLS, Marshal. Marshall's Office, ? May 10, 1798. \\
N. B. The inventory may be feen at my office.

For Sale, The cargo of the brig American from Laguira, CONSISTING OF Caraccas Cocoa. Henry Philips,

No. 112, South Fourth Street. april 23 New Publication. A Senfible, Seafonable and Spirited A D D R E S S, Written by a Citizen of Philadelphia-entitled,

"What is our Situation? What our Prospects?"

A few Pages for Americans.
For Sale by WILLIAM YOUNG,

Corner of Chesout and Second Breets, And at the Office of the Editor, 119 Chesout Br

And at the Office of the Editor, 119 Chefnut fir (Price three fixteenths of a dallar)

Extract from the above.

"When hour by hour we are yielding point by point; relinquishing one right to day and preparing to facrifice another tomorrow, these generous friends tread rapidly on our fleps, and every new concession but opens a new demand. Rapacity grows more infolent by uninterrupted fucceis, and limid submission invites depredation-Where will this end? What offering will gorge the appetite of plunder, or appeale the rage of unrelifted holdlity? No civilized nation has ever before been guilty of such outrage and inf lence, no free nation has ever before endured them."

fabre against the cavalry, which came to help the infantry; they fired on the said for immediate use, and at a reduced price—For sale by JAMES YARD.