

It 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.

Your own mind, Citizen Minister, will suggest to you, with irresistible 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 condemning thereby vessels taken on the high seas for want of a paper not known to be required, when they failed out of port.

On this subject then the undersigned 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 confiscated, yet, the cargo being proved to be neutral ought to be safe.

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 safe.

The result of these regulations has been the most extensive and universal devastation of the American commerce. Not only vessels bound to and from the enemies of France but vessels bound to and from her allies, and to and from her own ports have been seized and confiscated.

The inevitable consequence 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 republics that harmony which it so truly desires.

America has accustomed herself to perceive in France only the ally and the friend Consulting 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 maintaining for each other a real and permanent affection.

signs to adhere. She wishes and the endeavors to persuade herself that temporary causes, which too often produce effects a found and just policy must reprobate, connected with a misconstruction of the conduct 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.

The government of the United States, therefore, still searches the means of terminating peacefully, and in a manner which ought to be mutually satisfactory, the calamities of the moment, and of averting the still greater calamities which may be reserved for the future.

Bringing with them the temper of their government and country, searching 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 lay 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 those discussions which might tend to restore harmony between the two republics, they have deemed it most advisable, even under the circumstances of informality which attend the measure, to address to your government, through you, this candid review of the conduct, and this true representation of the sentiments and wishes of the government of the United States.

On the contrary no such 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-seated regret that neither the real and sincere friendship, which the government of the United States has so uniformly and unequivocally displayed for this great republic, nor its continued efforts to demonstrate the purity of its conduct and intentions, 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 minister, to accept the assurances of their perfect respect and consideration.

Paris, January 17th, 1798, in the 24th year of American Independence.

Translated extract from the Bulletin des Lois, No. 178, printed at Paris, and enclosed with the quadruplicate of the Bervoys' letters, No. 6. Law relative to vessels laden with English merchandise of the 29th Nivose, 6th year, (18th Jan. 1796.)

The council of Ancients, adopting the reasons for the declaration of urgency, which precedes the resolution herein after contained, approves the act of urgency.

Here follows the tenor of the declaration of urgency, and of the resolution of the 22d Nivose, (15th January 1798.)

The Council of Five Hundred, after having heard the report of a special committee upon the message of the Executive Directory of the 15th Nivose, [18th Jan.] relative to English merchandise :

Considering, that the interests of the Republic demands the most prompt measures against all vessels which may be loaded therewith;

Declares, that there is urgency. The Council, after having declared the urgency, resolves as follows :

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

ARTICLE 2. Every foreign vessel which, in the course of her voyage, shall have entered into an English port, 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 said port as soon as the causes of her entry shall have ceased.

ARTICLE 3. The present resolution shall be printed. (Signed) Boulay (of la Meurthe) President. Guillemardet, Secretaries. Rotiers,

law shall be printed, executed, and that it shall be sealed with the seal of the republic. Done at the national palace of the executive Directory, the 29th Nivose, 6th year of the French republic, one and indivisible. (17th January, 1798) For a true copy: (Signed) P. Barras, President. By the Executive Directory, The Secretary-General, LACRADE. And sealed with the seal of the Republic.

By this day's Mail.

DUBLIN, March 15. The Privy Council has been sitting these two days on the examination of the prisoners who were apprehended on Monday last, and we understand that they have all been committed on charges 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 complete with respect to the treasonable nature of the open and direct rebellion which was meditated, and which we trust by the vigilance and exertions of government will be entirely defeated.

Barlow, Peter Ivers, Laurence Griffin—Queens Co. Laurence Kelly, Peter Bannon—Kildre, G. Cummins—Meath, Thomas Reynolds, Charles Martin—Co. Dublin, Pat. Devine, James Rose—City Dublin, Thomas Traynor, Edw. Hudson—Secretary, John M' Cann, head clerk to Henry Jackson.

When the arrest of the persons now in custody was reported on Monday last, a considerable appearance of alarm and agitation was discernible throughout the city; many persons notorious for seditious practices were seen collecting in various parts, in such numbers as to promise some immediate and violent effort. The first effray of their strength was made by infusing those who were obnoxious from rank or loyalty. In Parliament street 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 assembled round him, the malice of treason was frustrated.

It is glorious for the city of Dublin to record, that upon such a trying occasion, 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 press her name and to breathe her name is glorious not only from the soul inspiring confidence which the circumstance has given to loyalty, but as a full, firm and honorable refutation of the abominable slanders propagated in the seditious papers against our loyal and gallant yeomanry.

While the Yeomanry were waiting on their parades for necessary orders, it was pleasing to observe that several country gentlemen were every moment falling into the ranks in their respective uniforms; and it was truly delightful to contemplate the cheerful and animated countenances of our brave Protectors, arrayed in the common cause of Truth and Honour against Sedition and Rebellion.

The Yeomanry were however directed to take upon themselves the protection of the city for that and the ensuing night, a service which they undertook and performed with the same alacrity and success to which the City of Dublin owed its safety and tranquility in the course of last May and June.

Parties of horse and foot were accordingly established throughout the different quarters of the city on Monday and Tuesday evening; so that the same streets 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 traversed them un molested in the midst of the night.

Tuesday the Superintendent 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 serious 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 assorted, and entitled to Drawback. Apply at No. 5, South Water Street. may 11

A few Copies Of the DISPATCHES from the American Embassadors at Paris, communicated to Congress in the President's Message of the 3d inst. 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, furnished 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. ctw may 10.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY EVENING, Mar 12.

APPOINTMENTS—BY AUTHORITY. JOSEPH HOPKINSON, of Pennsylvania, 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 BRUN, of the Mississippi Territory, to be second Judge of ditto. DANIEL TILTON, of New Hampshire, third Judge of ditto. GERALD BRYAN, of Pennsylvania, second 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 invasion, 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 following words—“before the next session of Congress.”

Mr. SITGREAVES next moved to strike out the following words from the bill, with the intention of inserting nothing in their place, with a view that the army might be immediately raised—“whenever he shall judge the public safety requires the measure.” The question for striking out was carried, but they were supplied by the words recommended by the select committee, viz. “in the event of a declaration of war against the United States, or of actual invasion of their territory by a foreign power, or of imminent danger of such 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. GALLATIN moved to reduce them to 5,000. This motion was negatived, 47 to 41, and that for inserting 10,000 instead of 20,000 carried, by 54 votes being in its favour. Some difficulty then 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 some doubts of a constitutional nature being suggested, 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.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New York, who arrived from Ireland in the Chesapeake.

“While we were at Cork, a conspiracy was discovered of great magnitude. Lord Edward Fitzgerald, counsellors M'Neil, Ewert, and Sampson, &c. were found in the act of fitting up 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 massacre. Fitzgerald and Sampson escaped, through one side of the coach, while the officers were entering at the other. They will, however, it is not doubted, be apprehended. The others were secured. Nothing farther had transpired when we came off.”

The above intended business of massacre is called in the Aurora of this morning, “a general rising of the people.”

Died yesterday morning at ten o'clock, in the 12th year of her age, after a lingering illness, which she 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 sex, and comfort to her more afflicted parents.

We learn with pleasure that the excellent discourse 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 stand made by these divines, against the inroads of an infernal spirit of atheism and anarchy, will justify and endear their names to every lover of his country, and cause them to be handed to posterity with distinguished applause, as conspicuous assertors of American Independence.

MR. FENNO, Be pleased to publish the following letter from Rome, dated 27th Dec. '97. “On the 28th December, at 3 o'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 disarm the troops of the lines in their quarters, but they were repulsed with loss; mean time a French general, by name M. Dieuxaux, (or Duphot) the French ambassador, and five other Frenchmen, went down from dinner with their naked sabres, 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 himself so wounded, began to make the best of his sabre against the cavalry, which came to help the infantry; they fired on the said general, and he was killed on the spot;

in this action 15 Romans were killed, but none of the soldiers. The French ambassador, at 5 o'clock the following morning, left this place with all his family for Turin. 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 vessels 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 join it, are requested to assemble on Monday evening, May 14, 8 o'clock, at Ogden's tavern, in Chestnut near Third-Street.

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

CHARLESTON, April 27. Wednesday, in the afternoon, capt. Sheffield, of the Maria, from New-York, fell in with a French privateer, off Roman, the captain of which desired 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 Jersey 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 Merfain, mounts six iron guns, but shews five of a side, and had about 60 men. Some of the crew of the Favorite were informed that there were five or six other privateers on this coast, and that all vessels bound to England would be captured that they fell in with.

FOR SALE, About 660 boxes of fine Spanish GUN POWDER, Containing 100 lbs. each. Apply at No. 13, corner of Arch and Front streets. may 12. \$1W

CANNON, Mufket and Pistol Cartridge Papers, A LARGE ASSORTMENT Is now ready for sale by WILLIAM YOUNG, Bookseller, No. 52, Second Street, the corner of Chestnut Street.

Baron Steuben's Regulations for the Order and Discipline 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 sale, on the lowest terms, for cash or negotiable notes.

Large writing, printing & drafting paper, ALSO, Foolscap, Post, Folio and 4 to. Post of various sizes, gilt and plain; ink powder, sealing wax, wafers, packets, ink bladders, black lead pencils, quills, rulers, scales of mathematical instruments, gunter scales, parchment and self ink memorandam books, pen-knives, india rubber and ink. may 12. \$10W 3W

United States, Pennsylvania District. In pursuance of a writ to me directed from the Honorable Richard Peters, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Coffee-House in the City of Philadelphia on Wednesday the 16th May instant, at 13 o'clock at noon.

The Brigantine called the CHARLOTTE, With all and singular her tackle apparel and furniture, as they now are.—The said Brigantine having been condemned to pay the mariners wages &c.

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

For Sale, The cargo of the brig American from Lagaira, CONSISTING OF Caracas Cocoa. Henry Philips, No. 112, South Fourth Street. april 23

New Publication. A Sensible, Seasonable and Spirited ADDRESS, Written by a Citizen of Philadelphia—entitled, “What is our Situation?” AND “What our Prospects?” A few Pages for Americans. For Sale by WILLIAM YOUNG, Corner of Chestnut and Second Streets, And at the Office of the Editor, 119 Chestnut St. (Price three sixteenths of a dollar.) Extract from the above.

“When hour by hour we are yielding point by point; relinquishing one right to day and preparing to sacrifice another tomorrow, these generous friends tread rapidly on our steps, and every new concession but opens a new demand. Rapacity grows more insolent by uninterrupted success, and timid submission invites depredation.—Where will this end? What offering will gorge the appetite of plunder, or appease the rage of unrefracted hostility? No civilized nation has ever before been guilty of such outrage and infamy, no free nation has ever before endured them.”

Madeira Wine. A few pipes of remarkably fine Madeiras, fit for immediate use, and at a reduced price.—For sale by JAMES YARD. may 2. d4w