<text> f peace, and there is no propolition to break

priety or juffice of the caufe in which we ight. Gentlemen talked loudly about the Inde-pendence of the country, as if they were the fole guardians of it. Could it be fuppoled that men who had fought to gain that inde-pendence, would now be more willing than they who had taken no part in the conteft, to relinquith the prize to any Nation? It could not be fuppoled. Nor could he believe with the gentleman from New-Jerfey (Mr. Day-ton) that the Army of England could be in-tended for this country. He undertlood that Army was propoled to be fent over to Eng-gland in open boats, which gentlemen would not contend could bring them hither. He believed that it was not proper on this, or on any sociation, where danger was apprehended, to thew a diffruit of our countrymen, fromany difference of political opinion which may exit among them ; for, whatever may be their va-riance in that reiged whenever an enemy ap-pears, they will unite in repelling him. As no wat had been faid about the thigugai in of this commy', it was idle. He did not believe that all the powers of Europe united could fubjagate the United States. He flould be in favor or spece of 10,0,00.

The queftion now returned upon Ariking out

o.coo to infert 10.coo

The queffion now returned upon Ariking out 20,000 to infert 10,000. Mr. N. SMITH hoped this amendmen would not be agreed to. It was contempla-ted, when this reduction was propoled, that the power should be given to the Prelident for three years; but it was now refricted to the recefs of Congrefs. He did not himfelf think that at prefers there was any danger of an invalion, nor did he believe that imminent danger of an invalion would exift, whilf the war continued betwixt France and England; but, whenever a peace shall take place be-twixt these two powers, the queffion ought then to be taken whether this country ought not including to go into preparations for war, and if Congrets were not in feffion at the time, the Prefident ought to have the power of determining this queffion. It will depend on feveral circumfances—on what kind of Peace was made—upon what ground parties flood when peace was made—on the ituation of France at the time—on what kind of men are in power—on the futuation of this country—on what is the number of thofe who are oppoied to the government—how many there are of thofe who with to hull the reflet to are opposed to the government-how many there are of those who wish to hull the rest to

# The Gazette. PHILADELPHIA,

## TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 29.

At a numerous meeting of the ishabitants of Pott's Town and its vicinity, in Montgomery county, Pennfylvania, on Saturday the 12th of May, 1798,-SAMUEL BAIRD in the chair, JOSEPH POTTS, jun. Secretary ;- the following refolutions were unanimonfly agreed to : Having contemplated, with anxious foli-titude and approbation, the repeated efforts made by the Executive, to terminate the UT are between this country and the JACOB HUBLEY, Efgr. Sec ry. differences between this country and the French Republic; and having obferved, with aftonifhment and indignation, that

hofe advances towards a reconciliation, have not only met with pointed neglect and indignity, but that infamous attempts have indignity, but that infamous attempts have been made to corrupt the integrity of our government, and to fubvert the happinels and independence of our country ;--

Therefore, *Refolved*, That the prefent interefting crifis imperiously demands that the govern-ment fhould be fully affured of the unlimited the conditional state of the second it was a second to be a second state of the second it was a second state of the sec

confidence and fupport of its conflituents. Refolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare an addrefs to be prefented to the Prefident, exprefive of the foregoing fenti-ments, and affuring him of our firm de-

iudependence of our conntry. Whereupon, John Brooke, Robert E. Hobart, Bartholomew Wamback, Henry Miffimer, and Francis R. Potts, were ap-pointed, who reported the following ad-drefs, which was unanimoufly adopted.

The People of Pott's Town and its vicinity, in Montgomery county, Pennfylvania,

To JOHN ARAMS, PRESIDENT of the United States.

SIR,

WE have been accuftomed to obferve i filence, though not with indifference, those political occurrences which affect the happinels and profperity of our country. The prefent eventful crifis, however, impoles on us a new duty, and we comply with its ob-ligation with cheerfulnefs in expreffing to you, the first officer of our government, those fentiments with which we are at preseut actuated.

We affure you, therefore, that we have cordially approved of the firm, yet temper-ate fyltem adopted by the Executive in its intercourfe with the government of the French Republic. With anxious folicitude we have awaited the event of thefe overtures dictated by a fpir t of dignified forbearance and conducted with the firmnels of confcious integrity, which have been made with a view to an amicable adjustment of the differences between the two countries .-But, Sir, though we defired an adjultment upon terms compatible with the honor and dignity of the United States, npon those terms only we defired it, and we have feen, with inexpreffible indignation, the infamous attempts which have been made upon the integrity of our government, by threaten-ing the peace and happiness of our country, unless preferved at the price of national degradation.

With the virtuous fpirit, therefore, of Republicans, we join, we traft, the general voice, in rejecting with difdain the ignominious alternative ; refolved to preferve inviolate, at the facrifice, if necessary, of ep-and what is the amount of fpies in the inviolate, at the facrifice, if neceffary, of property and life, the honor and independence of our country, and to leave them unfullied, a facred deposit with our pof-While a review of the measures of your While a review of the meafures of your adminification impreffes us with a fenfe of your wifdom and firmnefs, it infpires us with a confidence that you will not furren-der any of the rights of the nation, and that its intereft and happinefs will ftill continue the object of your meritorious exertions. *Refolved unanimoufly*, That the toregoing addrefs be figured by the Chairman and Se-cretary, on behalf of this, meeting, and cretary, on behalf of this meeting, and forwarded to John Chapman and Samuel Sitgreaves, Efquires, Reprefentatives in Congress from this diffrict, to be by them presented to the President of the United States.

fuch a surrender, which it is not, some other hand must affix the fignature to the

JOHN ADAMS. Philadelphia, 25th May, 1.798.

IN pursuance of a notification, published infeveral newspapers, requetting the inhabi tants of Berks County, in the flate of Penn fylvania, to affemble and take into confidera tion the prop lety of addreffing the Prefident of the United States on the prefent alarming fituation of the country; a very large number of the most respectable inhabitants of Berough of Reading, on Thursday the 17th

Immediately after the Chairman had-taken his feat and the meeting was opened, the followiag address, figned by JOHN MOORE, and JOHN POTTER, in behalf of 115 Young Men of the County, who marched in mili-tary procession to this meeting, was prefented :

To the CHAIRMAN,

At a moment when we view the prefent alarming fituation of a country that our forefathers ventured their lives to fettle and cultivate; the freedom and liberties of which were fince obtained by the blood of our neareft and deareft connections, we afle, Sir, fhall we fit down cooly and fee those dearments, and affuring him of our firm de-termination to fupport the government of our choice in every measure it may deem neceffary to maintain the rights, honor, and iudependence of our conntry. Whereupon, John Brooke, Robert E. ties of our Country. (Signed) JOHN MOORE, Chairman. JOHN POTTER, Secretary.

Reading, May 17, 1798.

Which being read, it was moved and re-folved, that the thanks of this meeting be given to the Young Mes for the foregoing addrefs.

The following refolutions were then una-nimoufly adopted, viz . *Refolved*, That a committee be appointed to prepare an addrefs to the Prefilent of the Unite 1 States, expressive of the confidence of this meeting in his wildom, patriotifm, and integrity, and of their approbation of the wife and equitable measures adopted by the Executive of the United States with respect to foreign sations, particularly in ne-gociation with the Frenc's Republic.

Rejolved, That George Ege, Efqr. Gen. Jacob Bower, Col. John Myer, Capt. Peter Nagle, and Daniel Clymer, be a committee

for the purpole aforelaid. The Committee having retired for a fhort time, returned with the Addrefs, which beng read, was unanimoufly adopted, and

heartily approved of ; and Ref.locd, That the Addrefs prefented by the Committee aforefaid be figned by the Chairman and Secre ary, in behalf of the meeting, and be transmitted to JOSEPH HEISTER, Efqr. to be by him prefeated to the Prefident of the United States. Signed in behalf of the meeting. JACOB RUSH, Chairman.

Atteft, JACOB HUBLEY, Sec'ry.

IN purfuance of a notification published in feveral newspapers, requeiling the inhabi-tants of Berks County in the state of Penn-fylvania to affemble and take into confideration the propriety of addreffing the Prefident of the United States, on the prefent alarmof the United States, on the pretent alarm-ing fituation of the Country; a very large number of the most respectable inhabitants of the County met at the Court House in the Borough of Reading, on Thursday the 17th day of May, 1798, and unanimously refolved that the following Address be pre-forced fented

etrayed : If the nation were capable of an intention of compelling us to yield the laft farthing ; if in their boundless ambition they hall thick proper to afk t. Signed in behalf of the meeting

ter be at a lofs, which to admire molt, the anxious and unremitted efforts of the United States to avoid war, or those of the French to plunge us into it. Your approbation and confidence are eter be at a lofs, which to admire mol

to plunge us into it. Your approbation and confidence are e-qually encouraging, and I truft with you, that by the bleffings of Heaven, on the Le-gillative and Executive Councils of our Country, fupported by the patriotifm of the People, we fhall be enabled to preferve our Independence. JOHN ADAMS. Philadelpbia, May 24, 1798. MADRID March 14. Sequi, the commiffioner of the French Directory, has found fome difficulties atten-ding the miffion with which he is charged that he did not expect. It approach to cannot

## READING, May 14, 1798. To his Excellency JOHN ADAMS, Prefident of the United States.

AT a moment when add effes of appro-bation are iffuing from 10 many towns, and from almost every flate in the Union, we should deem ourfelves in form d gree culpa-ble, were we to withhold from merit the just reward of thanks and applaufe; which in our opinion every man is estilled to., from the meaneft cottager, up to the first magif-trate, who is fo fortunate as to render di-tinguished fervices to his country. We the fubfcribers, young men of this Borough, having caught the glorious flame of the metropol s, are ambitious to emulate fo noble an example; and though few in number, we traft our offering will net be unacceptable. We are too much engaged in bufinefs, AT a moment when add/effes of appro-

We are too much engaged in bufinefs, We are too much engaged in bulinels, and too young to be competent judges of all the measures of government; but there are fome to obvioufly juft, that even we are able to perceive their propriety and witdom : of this defoription is the pac fic measure, in or-der to preferve a good underlanding with the French Nation, and to avert their hofkile wiews from our country. We have have views from our country. We have been witneffes of her injuffice to other powers, we now feel it ourfelves.

. We have feen her at home, overturning the immense fabric of a despotic and corrupt sonarchy, and erecting upon the runs of it, a republic fill more defpotie and cor-rupt : in the progrefs of this vaft revolution. all the bands of fociety have been loofened; and every priociple, human and divine, has been trampled in the duft.

However, Sir, we are determined to flew them, and the whole world, that we prefer the Religion and Laws of our forefathers to their new fangled doc rines ; and that we will oppole, to the utmost of our power, their vyrannical demands, and every attack, upon our liberty as facured to us, by our noble and excellent Constitution. As a pledge, Sir, of our fincerity, we hereby make you a voluntary tender of our best fervices, for the fafety of our common country, whene-ver it shall please you to demand them. Accept, Sir, our ardent wilhes for your

happiness and welfare. Signed by one hundred and fifteen young

men

### To the Young Men of the Borough of Reading, iu Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN, Inted under the aufoi

# FOREIGN ARTICLES.

CADIZ, March 8.

Signed in behalf of the meeting, (Signed) JACOB RUSH. Chairman. Atteft, JACOB HUBLEY, See'ry. To the Inhabitants of Berks County, in the flate of Pennfylvania. GENTLEMEN. THE publick and unequivocal teftimony you offer, in favour of my Administration, efpecially in the late attempt, to negociate a treaty of preace with the French Nation, de-ferves my thanks. I think with you that hiftory will hereaf-ter be at a lofs, which to admire moft, the

that he did not expect. It appears that he cannot approach the Prince of Peace Io of-ten as he withes, and that it was not without fome difficulty, that he was enabled to fend off the courier which he has difpatch-ed for Paris within these few days.—Those who with absolutely to divine that which is not confided to them, pretend to fay, that there is fomething more than coolne's exifts between the commissioner and the ambassador of the Trench republic. However, be it as it may, it is certain that it will not be long before Sequi departs for France.

HAMBURGH, March 15. Twenty barrels filed with filver have laterly arrived here from England, and is faid to be defined for Vienna—We underftand that a fecond remittance, of the like kind, will foon arrive.

Many people pretend to fay, that we fhall be brought under the yoke of a great ower.

So far, however, nothing has transpired, that can alord the least foundation to fo difagreeable a report.

PARIS, March 27. By another arret, of the 26th Ventofe, (15th March) the commune of Bergerac has been declared in a state of fiege, The true motives which have produced this arret are, that the partizans of royalty have ca-deavoured to millead the public mind, and have planned tronbles, which they intended to bring forth at the enfuisg elections, by fending fecter agents among the inhabitants of the country. caufing the deluded farmers to fign a defamatory libel againft the confli-tuted authorities of the department ; that the malevolent-of that commune, have dethe malevolent-of that commune, have determined to carry the rallying flandard, and have refolved to choose the officers of the National guard, from among the enemies of the government; in fine, that they are leagued with those of Bourdeaux, the confe-

quences of which it is impossible to forefee. By another arret of the 28th Ventofe, (17th March) the Executive directory has appointed citizen Lecarlier, administrator of the department of L'Aisne. to be commiffary of the government, near the army of the French republic in Switzerland. Ci-tizen Mengaud, charge d'affairs bf the re-public at Bafle, and citizen Mangouret, refident of the republic at Valais, will conform themfelves to the inflructions which citizen Lecarlier shall give them, in confequence of those which he will receive from the executive directory.

A report has prevailed for these few days paft, and is generally credited, that the poled of 40 thips of the line, belides fiigates, and having 4,000 men on board, has arrived at Syracufe in Sicily.

derations to be decided at the time, and if it fhall then appear that imminent danger does exift, will 20,000 men be too large a number to raife ? He believed not.

Another confideration of great importance was, the language which the houfe would hold to Europe in adopting this amendment. It is faid, that in cale of invafion, war, of imminent danger, 20,000 men will be too many to be railed; we will only raife 10,000. He did not think fuch language the moft pro-per on fuch anoccation.

Thinking the danger, sayous mind with de too many to be railed; we will only raife 10,000. He did not think fuch language the moft pro-per on fuch anoccafion. If the Freach invade this country, it mult be with a view to fubjugate it; and if fo, it mult be done through the medium of a Re-volution; and it the flate of parties at the time authorifes an expectation of fuccefs, we may expect them here. And though he be, lieved, with other gentlemen on this floot, that there is no danger of an invation at pre-fert, it was becaule he believed the opinions frequently expressed in this houfe by the gen-tleman from Peanfylvania and others, were not very prevalent out of doors. If they were, he should count upon nothing lefs than Revolution and Subjection. To provide for the railing of lefs than 20,000 men, would in his opinion, rather invite attack, than ferve to repel it; and as the men would not be rai, fed, except they were wanted, there could be no realonable hefitation about the matter. The quefition for firking out 20,000, and inferting 10,000, was put and carried, 54 vores being in favour off. The quefition next came upon agreeing to for authorizing the Prefident, from time to time, as he flall deem it neceffary, to call forth in rotation fuch portions, no texceeding at any one time the number of 20,000 men of the detachments of the militia of the United states, authorized by the act of the Eatth fune haft, as may be conveniently muftered toge-ther, and caufe them to be trained and difci-pring they here proper officers, either in their reference of the most confidered as in actual fervice and men fhall be confidered as in actual fervice and men fhall be confidered as in actual fervice and men fhall be confidered as in actual fervice and men fhall be confidered as in actual fervice and men fhall be confidered as in actual fervice and men fhall be confidered as in actual fervice and men fhall be confidered as in actual fervice and men fhall be confidered as in

cordingly. After fome difcuffion, in which conflituti-onal objections were urged against this provi-tion, the committee role without taking a question upon it, and the house adjourned

WILLIAM MEREDITH,

Attorney at Latu. HAS Removed to No, 127 Chefaut-fireet, where Titlesto Real effates are examined and Briefs thereof and Conveyances of every kind, prepared. may 22 3aw3w

SAMUEL BAIRD, Chairman. Atteft,

### JOSEPH POTTS, jun. Secretary.

ANSWER.

To the People of Pott's Town and its vicinity, in the county of Montgomery, in the flate of Pennfylvania. GENTLEMEN,

WE live in times, when it is almost impofible to observe with indifference, or in filence, those political occurrences, which affect the happines and prosperity of our

The cordial approbation and refpect you avow of the firm and temperate fystem, adopted by the Executive authority of government, in its intercourfe with the go-vernment of the Freich Republic, is very fatisfactory: You defired an adjument upon terms compatible with the honor and dignity of the United States, and upon thefe dignity of the United States, and upon thefe terms only: You have feen, with inex-prefible indignation, the infamous attempts which have been made upon the istegrity of our gavernment, by threatening the peace and happinefs of your country, unlefs preferved at the price of national degrada-tion: You refolve to preferve inviolate, at the facrifice of life and property, the honor and independence of your country, and to leave them u-fullied, a facred depofit with poficity: and in declaring thefe fentiments to the world, you have deferved well of your country.

your country. Your confidence, that I will not furrender the rights of the nation, shall not be To the PRESIDENT of the United States.

S I R, THE interefting crifis to which the Unit-ed States are at latt driven by the rapacity, wickednefs, and ambition of the French Government, calls loudly and explicitly up-on us to unite in defence of our country; and by difplaying that unanimity o the world, to convince our enemies, that the people are not *d* vided from their Government.

There remains not the leaft doubt that their project of plundering this part of the globe, is very much firengthened by the fair llacious idea that the Executive of the U ited States hath contravened the wilhes and fentiments of the people at large in his inter-courfe with foreign nations. To repel this falle and mifchievous calum-

ny as far as lies in our power, by bearing a public and unequivocal teffimoney in favour of your Administration, and efpecially in behalf of the late attempt to negociate a t eaty of peace with the French Nation, is both our motive and apology for intruding on you with this Addrefs.

If our fituation has become in any degree ferious or alarming, we are highly gratified in the reflection it has not proceeded from any want of temperate and judicious mea. fures, on your part to prevent it. The relative conduct of the United States

and of France, at this eventful period, mult, form a flriking contrall, in the judgment of the candid aud differing part of mankind; and hillory will bereafter be at a los which to admire most, the impudent profligacy and exorbitant demands of the French, in order to plunge us into war, or the anxious and unremitted efforts of the United S ates to avoid it. While we thus express our unreferved approbation of the conduct of the first Magistrate, we cannot omit the opportunity of declaring, that we have the moft entire confidence in your wildom, integrity, and political fortitude ; and that we truft, by the bleffings of Heaven, upon the Execu tive and Legislative Councils of our country. aided by the patriotifm of the People, we shall be enabled to support our independence, in defiance of an enemy, who not only fpurn

at our ministers of peace, but openly avows

ces and with the express approbat on of your fathers, is most affecting to me .- Upon your own principle you are entitled to thanks and applaufe; the refpect you avow to the young men of Philadelphia has been well merited.

Those must be young, indeed, who are not competent judges of the prefent flate of their country, and cannot lee the road of honor, vistue and patriotifm.

The voluntary tender of your best fervices, for the falety of our common country, does you honor, and will receive its applaufe, JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, May 24th, 1798.

WASHINGTON LOTTERY, No. II.

### A Lift of Blanks and Prizes.

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954	995	846	39249
3263	15780 X	875	639
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BATAVIAN CONSTITUTION.

Letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the President of the Executive Direct-ory-2 Germinal [March 2].

Citizen Prefident, I this inftant receive intelligenec, that the plan of a confliction, prefented to the conflictent affembly, of the Batavian people, has just been definitively adopted. 1

(Signed) CH. MAN. TALLYRAND]

# COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

March 23. Gauthier (of Calvados) flotes ; in a motion of order, the neceffity of organizing speedily, establishments for public instructon, efpecially with refpect to morals, which by proposing that all indjects not ur ent be adjourned for one month, and that the com-mittee of public inftruction be heard every other day. The council adopt the proposition.

### RASTADT, March 15.

Anfwer of the French minifters, to the last note of the deputation of the Empire dated the 11th inft.

The minificers plenipotentiary of the French republic, have always thought, that the de-putation of the Empire, convinced of the neceffity of a fixed and invariable limit be-tween the two countries, would accede to a proposition which private intercits and fu-ordinate paffions above could have delayed. They fee with pleafure, in the refolution

of the 11th March, (22d Ventole), of which the Imperial minister has communicated to them a copy, a nextd to his own note. that their hope was not without foundation.

It is now that, it will be poffible to begin to labour more efficacioully for the happi-nefs of the people, fince it is poffible, im-mediately, and without impediment, to fet about preventing the evils of war, by the fpeedy conclution of a ftable peace, of which the first effects will be, the retreat of the troops into the interior. To accelerate this great work, it is ne