

tioners. On the contrary, they say they draw their conclusions from the face of the dispatches themselves. Other gentlemen lay their stress of objection against the address, because it arraigns the motives of Government. All agreed that it ought not to be referred, but gentlemen gave so many, so different, so contradictory reasons of their opinion, that it was impossible for themselves to define what kind of petitions they would permit, and which they would object to.

But of all the reasons, which he had heard assigned against the reference, one given by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Otis) was the most singular. It was that if this address was referred it might confirm an idea that we are of opinion that great part of the conversations held with our Commissioners by X, Y & Z, were not authorized by the French Government. And if this should be the case, what does that gentleman suppose will be the result? The great danger to be apprehended from this is, that the Executive Directory will disavow the conduct of its Agents. As to himself he should not consider such a disavowal as a mistreatment. He wished they might dismiss their Ministers as corrupt, and prove themselves not to be so. It was very immaterial to this country whether the Directory were corrupt or not, whether they were implicated in X, Y & Z's business or not; but it is of great consequence to preserve peace, and therefore very important that they should disavow all those proceedings. He hardly could have believed that any gentleman should have thought it a misfortune to this country, that the French Government should say they do not want money from us, but that they are ready to treat upon reasonable terms, unless indeed they conceived an accommodation with France to be an unfavourable event. But he believed nothing that Congress could do now could produce any such effect, as before they could learn what was now done, they would be informed of the publication of the dispatches. He hoped the proceeding of these Agents would be disavowed. If he were to express an opinion upon the subject, he would say, that he did not believe the proposition respecting a loan of money would be disavowed; but he believed the Directory would disavow all that related to *douceurs*. But if any means which Congress could take would lead them to disavow the whole; if to refer this petition could contribute to produce that effect, it would with him, and he trusted with the house, be an additional reason to vote in favor of the reference.

Mr. RUTLEDGE wished to add a few words with respect to the document from the state of Massachusetts which had been introduced by the gentleman from N. Carolina, as equally indecent with the proceedings whose reference was now objected against. When the gentleman read it, he saw nothing in it analogous to the present case. He therefore supposed the gentleman had omitted the part which was in point, and he had himself recourse to the paper. This address, it is true, calls in question the propriety of an order of the Executive; but there was no impeachment of his integrity, and it could not be said that it was indecent or improper to disapprove of any act of the Executive. There was nothing, therefore, to justify the comparison, since the Massachusetts address merely says, that the addressers looked upon the order to restrict the arming of Merchants vessels as a wife measure and the repeal of that order as unwise. But the proceedings now before the house charge the Government with duplicity; with having given a false colouring to the late dispatches of our Envoys. And why are they said to have done this? In order to widen the breach between this Government and the French Republic. They say that persons high in authority have done this. But the gentleman from N. Carolina says they have named no person. But had men a right to send abroad such abuse as this, where every one must know who is meant as well as if the charge was direct? Certainly they had not.

Mr. R. said, if it could be shown that any thing equally indecent with this was ever received by the house, he would not object to the referring of this paper; but until this was done, he must persist in objecting to receive what appeared to him to be drawn up with a studied contempt for Government.

A loud call for the question.
Mr. ALLEN said, he would just state before the question was taken, that the reason which led him to object to a reference of the Memorial of the members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, on a former occasion, was, because it purported to come from members of a Legislature, though it was signed by them after the session was broke up.

Mr. GALLATIN said, the gentleman was wholly mistaken, for the Memorial was signed whilst the house was in session.
The question for referring the proceedings was then taken by Yeas and Nays as follows?

YEAS.

Messrs. Baldwin,	Messrs. Havens,
Bard,	Heister,
Benton,	Holmes,
Bloom,	Jones,
Brent,	Locke,
Bryan,	Lyon,
Burgess,	Mason,
T. Claiborne,	McClanahan,
W. C. Claiborne,	McDowell,
Clopton,	Milledge,
Davis,	New,
Dawson,	J. Parker,
Dent,	Skinner,
Elmendorf,	W. Smith,
Fidelity,	Sprigg,
Fowler,	Stanford,
Gallatin,	Sumter,
Gillespie,	A. Trigg,
Gregg,	J. Trigg,
Grove,	V. Cortlandt,
Hanna,	Varnum,
Harper,	Venable,
Harrison,	R. Williams,

NAYS.

Messrs. Allen,	Messrs. Hooper,
Baer,	Imlay,
Bartlett,	Lyman,
Bayard,	Machir,
Brooks,	Matthews,
Bullock,	Morgan,
Chapman,	Morris,
Chapman,	Oris,
Coit,	Reed,
Craig,	Rutledge,
Dana,	Schureman,
Dennis,	Sewall,
Edmond,	Shepard,
Evans,	Sinickson,
A. Foster,	Sitgreaves,
D. Foster,	N. Smith,
J. Freeman,	Thatcher,
Glen,	Tillinghast,
Goodrich,	Van Alen,
Grifwith,	Wadsworth,
Harley,	J. Williams,
Hindman,	

Mr. HARRISON reported a bill for regulating the compensation of Marshals, Attorneys, Jurors and Witnesses, which was twice read, and committed for Friday.

Mr. HARPER reported a bill laying a Direct Tax on the United States, which was twice read, and committed for Monday.

Mr. SEWALL reported a bill supplementary to, and to amend the act establishing a uniform rule of Naturalization, and to repeal the act heretofore passed, which was twice read, and committed for Monday.
Adjourned.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 1.

Yesterday, at 12 o'clock, Anthony Walton White, Esq. Adjutant-General of the Militia of New-Jersey, accompanied by Major-Generals Frelinghuysen & Bloomfield, and politely attended by the Members of Congress from that State, waited upon the President of the United States, and, in behalf of the Officers of the New-Jersey Militia, presented the following ADDRESS:

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR,
The Commander in Chief, the General Officers, the General Staff and Field-Officers of the Militia of the State of New-Jersey, feel, in common with their numerous fellow-citizens who have addressed you in the present critical situation of our nation, and most cordially join them in expressing to you their high approbation of your conduct in the management of its foreign concerns, and their indignation for the insult offered to the honor and independence of the American people.

We come not, Sir, to dictate.—Whether peace can be preserved with the safety of our national dignity, or whether an appeal is to be made to arms, are questions entrusted to those in whose patriotism we confide, and according to their decision we shall always be prepared to act. But, Sir, at this eventful period, we deem it our duty, and feel it a pleasure, respectfully to approach our Commander in Chief, and to make him a solemn proffer of our lives and fortunes in the service of our country.

It is not, Sir, for soldiers to boast; but we know the troops whom we have the honor to command; we have been eye-witnesses to their ardent zeal in the cause of freedom; we have been their companions in many toils and many sufferings; and if our beloved country calls, we shall again cast the eye of confidence along their embattled ranks.

Let our enemies flatter themselves that we are a divided people. In New-Jersey, Sir, with the exception of a few degraded and a few deluded characters, to whose persons and to whose services the invading foe shall be welcome the moment of their arrival, and whom we engage to convey in safety to their lines—in New-Jersey, Sir, there is but ONE VOICE, and that is the voice of confidence in the federal government: the voice of perfect satisfaction with your administration of it; and the voice of firmness and determination to support the laws and constitution, the honor and dignity of the United States; and, Sir, for the defence of these, we do this day, in the presence of the God of armies, and in firm reliance on his protection, solemnly pledge to you our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour.

Richard Howell, Commander in Chief.

MAJOR GENERALS.
Elias Fayton, F. Frelinghuysen,
Wm. Holmes, Joseph Bloomfield.

GENERAL STAFF.
Anthony W. White, Adjutant-General,
D. Woodruff, Sec'y to the Commander in Chief,
R. B. ges, Judge Advocate,
Aaron Ogden,
J. Rhea,
Mark Thompson,
Aaron Dunham,
Baamen Loyd,
John Lacey,
Wm. Wikeoff.

Chaplains to Commander in Chief.
James F. Armstrong,
John Croes.

James Neillon, Paymaster-General.
James Schureman, Quarter-master-General.
Thomas Lewis, Commissary-General.
N. Bellville, Physician-General.
Moses Scott, Surgeon-General.
Charles Smith, Surgeon to Cavalry.

BRIGADIER GENERALS. Isaac Kip,
John N. Cumming, Jon. Vanbuuren,
Richard Day, Samuel Reading,
John Doughty, Hiram Smith,
James Giles, E. Vangelden,
Elisha Lawrence, James Conover,
Jona F. Morris, James Cox,
Clarkson Edgar, Samuel P. Forman,
Jona. Hill, Gared Stillwell,
Joseph B. early, John Stillwell,
Franklin Davenport, Thomas Little,
John Heard, James Critch,

LIEUT. COLONELS. A. V. Middlesworth,
James Heddin, Wm. Toild,
Wm. Crane, Clement Wood,
Jedediah Swan, Jona. Hardenburgh,
Chilion Ford, Wm. McKiffack,
Jacob Arnold, Jona. Frelinghuysen,
Wm W. Bell, Gertham Duas,
Thomas Blinse, Samuel Morford,
Nehemiah Wade, J. Veyther,
Prudden Alling, Andrew Lytle,
Samuel Quay, Phineas Carman,
Wesley T. Stout, Joseph Marth,
Barrae Smock, Andrew M'Dowell,
James Green, C. Shipmons,
Elias Conover, Thomas Paul,
P. I. Stryker, Wm. Kolberdieu,
Henry Vandevceer, John Galhill,
James Henry, John M'Peck,
E. Beatty, Richard Edfall,
Robert Koff, Elias Ogden,

MAJOR COMMANDANTS. Solomon Broderick,
Peter Keenon, John Stevens,
Ralph P. Loit, John Stevenfon,
Charles Reading,
Jona. Black,
P. Hunt, Jona. Porter,
Thomas Heston, Wm. Dumont,
Johua L. Howell, Samuel Beck,
Daniel Benzetti, Robert Lucas,
Dayton Newcomb, Joseph M'Hvaine,
Aula M'Calla, Wm. Pearson,
Eli Elmer, John Lawrence,
Johnus Sihon, Shmual I. Keer,
L. Bakeman, Wm. Irick,
Andrew Sinickfon, John Forman,

MAJOR COMMANDANTS. Albermarle Collins,
Peter Keenon, Joel Gibbs,
Ralph P. Loit, Thomas Wilkins,
Samuel Flannigan,
Marmaduke Stokes, John Lee,
E. L. Whitlock, James Williams,
Nathaniel Beach, Enoch Leeds,
Nehemiah Williamson, jr. Ephraim Back,
Wm. Dayton, Almerin Brooks,
Wm. Shute, Morris Beasley,
David Clark, Jacob Hufy,
Nathan Ford, Robert O. Johnson,
Cornelius Hoagland, Richard Fisher,
Benjamin Jackson, Wm. Gordon Forman,
John Budd, J. H. Imlay,
Wm. Colfax,
Abraham PoB,

To which the President returned the following Answer:

To the Commander in Chief, the General Officers, the General Staff and Field-Officers of the State of New-Jersey.

GENTLEMEN,

AMONG all the numerous addresses which have been presented to me, in the present critical situation of our nation, there has been none which has done me more honor, none animated with a more glowing love of our country, or expressive of sentiments more determined and magnanimous. The submission you avow to the civil authority, an indispensable principle in the character of warriors in a free government, at the same moment when you make a solemn proffer of your Lives and Fortunes in the service of your country, is highly honorable to your dispositions as Citizens and Soldiers, and proves you perfectly qualified for the duties of both characters.

Officers and Soldiers of New-Jersey have as little occasion as they have disposition to boast. Their country has long boasted of their ardent zeal in the cause of freedom, and their invincible intrepidity in the day of battle.

Your voice of confidence and satisfaction, of firmness and determination to support the laws and constitution of the United States, has a charm in it irresistible to the feelings of every American bosom; but, when in the presence of the God of armies, and in firm reliance on his protection, you solemnly pledge your lives and fortunes and your sacred honor, you have recorded words which ought to be indelibly imprinted in the memory of every American youth.—With these sentiments in the hearts, and this language in the mouths of Americans in general, the greatest nation may menace at its pleasure, and the degraded and deluded characters may tremble lest they should be condemned to the severest punishment an American can suffer—that of being conveyed in safety within the lines of an invading enemy.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, May 31st, 1797.

Somerlet county, Maryland 8th May, '98.

In pursuance of public notice a large number of citizens assembled in the Court house in Princess Anne, the honorable John Done was called to the chair, and Ezekiel Haynie appointed Secretary.

After an address from the chair, it was on motion unanimously resolved,

That the honorable John Done, Littleton Dennis and major general Winder, col. John Gale, major Samuel Willson, George Robertson Esqrs. and Ezekiel Haynie, be a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of our approbation of the conduct of the government of the United States and our determination to support such measures as may be necessary for the interest and safety of the country and that the committee make report to a meeting to be held in this place on Wednesday the 16th instant; till which time this meeting adjourns.

May 16th.

A large number of the most respectable citizens of the county convened and the committee having reported the following resolutions, they were after being twice read unanimously adopted.

This meeting taking into consideration that it is equally the duty and interest of those who have the happiness to live under a government so free and equal as that of the United States, to be ready on all occasions to aid and support it and deeply sensible of the critical and embarrassing situation to which our country is reduced by the lawless aggressions in the first instance and in the second; by the insulting and obnoxious refusal of the French government to listen to overtures for an amicable accommodation of the dispute subsisting between the two nations, under the false and degrading opinion that the people of this country are divided from and will not support the government of their own choice; anxious to refute this charge, and as far as we are able vindicate the rights and honor of our country, we have thought it our duty to come forward and express our sentiments in the most solemn and public manner and do therefore, unanimously resolve,

1st. That in assuming a neutral position at the commencement of the war in Europe our government evinced the fittest political discretion and consulted the best interests of the country: And as the measure in itself was wise and prudent, so the means which have been employed for continuing to us its benefits have been judicious, just, and impartial, so much so that in all the new & trying conjunctures which have been produced by the clashing interests, intrigues and lawless dispositions of the belligerent nations (and which were of a nature to create infinite difficulty and perplexity) it is a subject of just and grateful exultation that we are not able to discern any trait, in the system that has regulated our foreign relations, that can justly be made the subject of censure at home or complaint abroad.

2d. That the President of the United States in his instructions to our Envoys to France manifested in the strongest and most unequivocal manner, his own and his country's attachment to peace, and the sincerity of their wish to restore harmony and a liberal intercourse with that nation and that while we regret the failure of his efforts and those of the amiable and estimable characters who have sustained their mission with so much propriety and dignity, and deprecate the consequences that may result, we are consoled for the humiliation which our country has suffered by the reflection, that it will add to the unanimity which already prevails among our citizens, and bring into active exertion that spirit and energy which are necessary to the defence of our rights and sovereignty, and which have too long been repressed.

3d. That entertaining the fullest confidence in the talents, firmness, fidelity and patriotism, which have so long and so highly distinguished the chief magistrate of the union, the most perfect reliance on the wisdom and patriotism of the Senate and of the House of Representatives of the United States, and grateful for the distinguished advantages and happiness we enjoy in a country, and under civil institutions the best in the world we cheerfully pledge ourselves to second and support, with our utmost efforts, and at the hazard (if necessary) of our lives and dearest interests, all such measures as our government shall adopt for the interest and safety of our country the assertion of our rights, and the maintenance of our national dignity and self government.

4th. That our silence heretofore on the great and interesting questions which have at different periods occupied the public mind, has not proceeded from an indifference to the fate and fortunes of our country but has either been the effect of doubts as to the propriety of any interference on the part of the constituent body (except in a constitutional way) as being liable to

grow into a familiar practice and be abused, or the public avowal of our sentiments was deemed superfluous; those of the people of this district being at all times so truly represented in Congress.

And lastly, it is unanimously resolved, that copies of the proceedings and resolves of this meeting be forwarded to the honorable John Dennis with a request that they be laid before the President, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and that the committee heretofore appointed carry this resolve into effect.

Signed on behalf of the meeting,
JOHN DONE, chairman,
E. HAYNIE, secretary.

To the citizens of Somerlet county in the State of Maryland.

GENTLEMEN,

Your resolutions of the 8th and 16th of May have been presented to me by your representative in Congress Mr. Dennis.

Sentiments more patriotic, and resolutions more ample, judicious and decisive have not appeared from any part of the union, and as they appear to have been adopted, and declared with unanimity, at a very large and respectable meeting they ought to have great weight with the public. In a very particular manner they deserve from me my best thanks.

JOHN ADAMS.
Philadelphia, May 31st, 1798.

ANSWER

Of the President of the United States to the Address signed James Kent, Chairman, published in yesterday's Gazette.

To the citizens of Queen Anne's County, in the State of Maryland.

GENTLEMEN,

Your address to the President, Senate, and House of Representatives of the United States, has been presented to me by one of your Senators, Mr. Lloyd, and one of your representatives, Mr. Hindman.

I thank you gentlemen, for the public declaration of your opinions of the instructions of the Executive authority of government to our Envoys.

Threats should not have been employed by Frenchmen, to move Americans, whom they ought to have held in more esteem and respect.

Whenever we shall be compelled to unsheath the sword, in defence of our rights, the people of America who have neither injured nor offended nations, or men, though greatly injured and offended themselves, may with confidence appeal to the God of nations for the justice of their cause.

I cannot with you consider war as the heaviest of human calamities; national corruption and national incapacity for war, arising from effeminacy, luxury, avarice, vice, or frivolity, are much more to be deplored, as one half of Europe at least, demonstrates at this hour.

Your heroic declaration in concord, with so many others, that if war cannot be averted, by measures consistent with national honor, you are ready, at the expence of your lives and fortunes to defend those rights, which your fathers and yourselves contributed to establish, is a glorious proof, that Americans, are not deprived or degraded, but are still worthy of the character of the first of men.

I cannot profess my attachment to the principles of the French Revolution, until I know what they have been, and what they are. An anxiety for the establishment of a government in France, on the basis of the equal rights of mankind, as far as such a government is practicable, I feel in common with you.

That country however which gave us birth, and in which we live, and hope to die, is entitled to our anxiety, exertions and sacrifices in preference to any other in the universe.

JOHN ADAMS.
Philadelphia, May 24, 1798.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, May 31.

POSTSCRIPT.

At half past two o'clock yesterday afternoon, the British mail was received at the post-office, and the delivering of letters commenced a little after three. This mail was brought over by his majesty's cutter sloop Constitution, captain Slater, of ten guns—the left Falmouth the 19th April, and touched at Halifax.

The March packet, from her not having arrived, is supposed to be lost or taken.

The William Penn, Josiah, from Philadelphia to London, was taken in la. 48, long. 20. by a French privateer; retaken by the Cleopatra frigate, and arrived at Portsmouth. The privateer had taken the Nelly and Kitty, Church, from Baltimore to London.

The ships Independence and Ofego, had arrived safe at London from this port.

The ship Fair American, of this port, bound from New-York to Hamburg, is taken into Plymouth by the L'Impeteux, of 78 guns, capt. W. Paine, and detained.

The late accounts from Ireland state that unfortunate country to be in a very unsettled state. We shall give some lengthy extracts on this subject in a future paper.

Three per cent consols, April 16, were at 48½ a 49.

Voluntary contributions continued with patriotic spirit. [Daily Gaz.]

LONDON, April 10.

The state of the elections in France is the most important feature in its internal situation which the last papers exhibit.—The Directory for some time past have made the elections a principal object of attention, and have spared no pains to lead the public opinion in such a choice of representatives as might secure them from the opposition they had to encounter from the new third last year. It does not appear, however, that all the proclamations they have issued, have been of much avail. As far as they have proceeded, the elections, in many places, have been tempestuous and divided. In many of the primary assemblies the most violent contests have taken place. The character of the electoral assemblies,

where it has been yet ascertained, so far from answering the hopes of the directory, is the subject of undiguided disapprobation and anxiety.

In consequence of these appearances of opposition, the directory have published a new proclamation, in which they remind the public that the legislative body has the power of judging the operations of the electoral assemblies; and that, as on the 18th of Fructidor, the traitors who disgraced the national representation were expelled from its bosom; the traitors who are desirous to enter it will likewise be excluded. It is evident from this warning, that the directory are determined to prevent the necessity of another 18th Fructidor, by admitting into the councils, none but those on whom they can depend.

We have the satisfaction to announce, that advice was yesterday received at the admiralty, that the Cambria frigate, of 44 guns, one of Sir Edward Pellew's squadron, and commanded by the honorable captain Legge, had taken two French privateers, one of 20, the other of 14 guns, and recaptured an American vessel bound to Philadelphia.

April 11.

The gigantic plan of aggrandizement which the French have formed in the Eastern part of Europe, and in Asia, which we long ago announced to our readers, begins to develop itself; a scheme of more extent, both in point of territorial and commercial advantage, was never formed either in the ancient or modern world; and we fear it is as practicable as it is magnificent. It will be found that it forms one of the secret articles in their treaty with Austria, and that the Sublime Porte, who they have both terrified and cajoled, will be finally the victim of their inordinate ambition.

Their project is clearly to get possession of the Greek Islands, which may serve them as a nursery for seamen, at least for the navigation of the Mediterranean and Levant, to receive permission to attempt again the ancient plan of opening a canal into the Red sea, from which they are not to be deterred by the failure of every former enterprise of the kind. The improved state of engineering gives them hopes that they will conquer every obstacle that nature has opposed to this design, and the grandeur of the object will be flattering to the character of the people. If they succeed they will open to themselves a navigation to the east, by a course so much shorter than the present, and will have such a demand for sugar in Egypt, and on the coasts of all the seas of which they will have the monopoly, that their commerce must receive an enormous addition.

The last accounts from France seem to signify that the armament from Toulon is destined to this expedition. A body of 17,000 troops are embarked on board transports, and which are to be under the convoy of only 4 or 5 ships of the line; it is not likely that such a force can be ordered round to assist in the expedition against Portugal, or to join the fleet at Brest. They have too just a knowledge of the vigilance of Lord St. Vincent to make the experiment. We have no doubt but their rendezvous is the Archipelago, and their first object the revival of the Greek republic.

At the same time it is obvious that the King of the Two Sicilies is destined also to fall, and the Toulon armament is sufficient to reduce the unprotected city of Naples to their sway; the next journals from France will disclose the real object. In this quarter of the world, we know not that any efforts of the British Government can obstruct their views? we have lamentably seen that wherever a country is to be divided the confederate Princes of the Continent no longer talk about the principles of religion and social order but hasten with avidity to the partition of the prey.—Accordingly, if the two Emperors are to come in for a share of the spoils of the Ottoman Porte, the French will be permitted, without molestation, to pursue their course.

Many contradictory reports have lately been in circulation respecting the much talk of invasion. In Monday's paper, we stated from the Paris Journals, the very flimsy preparations on the part of the enemy.

We have reason to believe, that government has within these few days received information of the most important nature on the subject. Orders were on Monday transmitted by the Telegraph and by express to Portsmouth for the immediate sailing of the grand fleet, under the command of Lord Bridport, and we have no doubt but that they will sail immediately.

April 13.

As this paper was going to press, we received the Paris papers up to the 10th, inclusive. The following appear to be the principal articles they contain:

Yesterday, says the Redacteur, arrived an extraordinary courier, from Madrid, with the intelligence that the Prince of Peace on the 28th of March last, gave in his resignation of the office of Prime Minister as well as that of Commandant of his Majesty's Life Guards. The King accepted his resignation of both by a decree extremely honourable to the Prince of Peace, and provisionally appointed as his successor, as Prime Minister, M. Saavedra, Minister of Finance and as Commander of the Guards, the Marquis Ruchena unconditionally.

It is thought, that the retreat or fall of the Prince of Peace is not disagreeable to the Directory, who for some time are said to have suspected him of trimming too much with England, or even conceiving the design of a reconciliation sooner or later with that Power.

M Saavedra, the temporary successor of the Prince of Peace, is firmly attached to what is called the French party.

An expedition to the Levant, and against Egypt, is still talked of, without the precise object, or the means to be employed, being pointed out.

The Venetians are said to be extremely discontented with the Imperial Government