

required to issue, or cause to be issued, the said certificates of funded three per cent. stock accordingly.

Mr. MACON reported a bill making additional compensation for the year 1798 to William Simmons, Accountant of the War Department, which was twice read, and committed for Monday.

Mr. CRAIK presented certain resolutions agreed upon at a meeting at Liberty, in Frederick County, (Maryland,) approbatory of the measures of Government. Referred.

Mr. T. CLAIBORNE moved a resolution to provide, that in the bill respecting the purchase of arms for supplying the militia, a clause should be inserted for furnishing arms to such persons as are too poor to pay for them, free of expense. The motion was negatived, 15 votes only being for it.

On motion of Mr. SEWALL, the house went into a committee of the whole on the bill to amend the act to amend, and repeal, in part, the act to ascertain and fix the Military Establishment of the United States, which being agreed to, the committee rose, and the bill was immediately read the third time and passed.

Mr. D. FOSTER, from the committee of claims, made an unfavourable report on the petition of James Swan, respecting a bill of exchange in dispute betwixt him and the Secretary of the Treasury. Concurred in.

On motion of Mr. GALLATIN, the house went into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of commerce and manufactures on the petition of Gustavus and Hugh Colhoun, of this city, merchants, relative to a branch of the Revenue Laws; and after some discussion on the subject, the committee rose, and the report was re-committed to the committee of commerce and manufactures. Adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS, May 24.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman high in the confidence of the United States, to his friend in this city, dated London, February 21, 1798.

"You calculate upon a peace for the rise of the value of land. I am afraid this calculation will fail you. The United States cannot be much longer at peace with France. Our commissioners are not yet received, and no likelihood of it. The directory have reached the pinnacle of arrogance, and will not easily descend from it. The French law of the last month (the particulars of which you will be apprised of without my assistance) completely shews out all hope of honorable accommodation. We might buy the forbearance of the Great Nation (for so France now calls herself) but this does not suit either our character or interest. We have past injuries to seek redress for, and future injuries to prevent. The latter we might buy disgracefully but the former will not admit of even that remedy. I trust the American people will feel one common sentiment of indignation against the rapacious ambition and corrupt views of this proud republic; and that they will unite to a man in vindicating American independence, and sustaining their rank among nations. I have no doubt it will be so. If war becomes necessary, we are able to support it; and rather than yield the rights of our sovereignty, the interests of our citizens, and honor of our country, to gratify any power upon earth, whether democratical or monarchical we ought to stake them all upon our spirit and resources. All Europe (except Great-Britain) seems to be sinking beneath the weight of France. America cannot keep her station by humiliating concession: she must do it by firmness.

"Your conjectures in America about the instability of this government are erroneous. The accounts you receive are from prejudiced sources, principally from opposition newspapers. Setting aside the frightful mass of debts under which it labors, it never was more prosperous, and certainly never half so strong. Its resources are yet great, and equal to any probable exigency. The people are quiet, and apparently attached not only to the constitution, but to the measures of administration. Its navy gives it security from without; and the late brilliant successes of that navy have gratified the national pride, and raised the spirits of the country. The threat of invasion has only served to give new energy to the government by producing general union. France will find in Great-Britain an unconquerable enemy.—Mr. Pitt has lately trebled and quadrupled the *affixed taxes* for the purpose of relieving, or rather sparing, the funding system, by raising part of the supplies within the year; and even this strong measure excites no considerable discontent. In aid of this, a voluntary contribution is now going on, for the defence of the kingdom, which will produce a large sum. It would produce more, but that the vaporing about a descent is not thought to be serious. Ireland has long been in a dreadful state, and is I believe, only kept down by the military. If a French invasion is at all projected, Ireland is probably the destined point of attack; but it cannot succeed, even in that view, while Great-Britain maintains the indispensible empire of the ocean, and has on foot so powerful a force in every affailable part of the three kingdoms. It is almost impossible to learn the true situation of Ireland (accounts are so contradictory) of the causes which have led to it. It is extremely certain, however, that England and Scotland are in perfect tranquility, and likely to continue. The minority in parliament is unusually small, and their influence out of doors less than you would attribute to them. If they had any such influence, the rupture of lord Malmesbury's negotiation, the last manifestations of French ambition on the continent, the menace of a descent, and the declared animosity of the directory, have much decreased it. The partisans of reform are not numerous. If peace were re-established, it is likely they would become so; but moderate men recollect, that this is not the moment for trying experiments on the constitution."

London Particular Madeira Wine.

A few pipes of a superior quality, fit for immediate use; and CLARET in cases.

FOR SALE BY

Michael Connor,

No. 102, corner of Second and Dock Streets.

June 9.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 11.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

POETIC EPISTLE,

Address'd to the Young Men of Philadelphia, who first offered their services to their country.

(Continued)

'Tis Union then, still not of arms alone,
But thought and feeling, is your surest shield.
This may you draw from one unfeeling source,
The love of country; that enclaving tie
By nature grafted on the heart of man;
That sacred flame rekindles, which alone
Can give true lustre to the warrior's crest
And make his battles glorious. Mars may urge
The Soldiers valor, and Minerva guide
His arm to victory; but still, unless
Defense of liberty inspire the war,
Each blow that's given tramples nature's laws,
And gives a death-wound to humanity.
Courage may teach us all to laugh at death,
And wisdom not to fear it, but the love
Of country gives us nobler thoughts; O! could
The shades of those who for their country bled
Of Warren, Mercer, and Montgomery,
But speak their dying feelings, we should learn
They neither fear'd, nor laugh'd at death, but still
They felt a pang which none but patriots feel
A pang, regretting they could die but once.

Nor must this flame, which now extending wide
Adorns and brightens all the western world,
Be like the spark which the enforced flint
Darts to the wounding steel;—a moment's glow,
'T' must blaze eternal as the vestal fire,
Pretended guardian of the State of Rome:
Tho' that pretended, this is really yours.
This is the fire that must incessant burn
To save you from the threat'ning'd country, this fire
Which once extinguish'd, never can revive,
But from the ashes of sepulchred fame:
It is the vital warmth on which depends
The life of liberty, which like the blood
Of human systems, once arrested, leaves
A passive, useless and corrupting mass.

O guard it then with ever watchful eye,
But should it weaken—fan it not with friends,
With foreign breath; beof yourselves, yourselves
The guardians, independent never stoop
To borrow help from prejudice or spite.

Form no determin'd hate nor hasty love:
The state which wrongs you, is that day your foe;
Oppose it as your foe, but rush not thence,
With thoughtless haste to the embrace of each
May ope its arms.—Your wrongs redress'd, at
once

Your foe's no more—Columbians! seek not war.
Yourself united, can yourself protect.
Alliance leads to war, league each with each,
And rather suffer from internal want,
'T'han be the prey of an external aid.
For, proffer'd aid, the awkward semblance wears
Of power supreme, and obligations tend
To subjugate; beware! remain the friends
Of all mankind, but ever be prepared
With ready force to meet th' invading foe.

Despising dangers we increase their force;
Oppos'd they lessen: 'tis their nature oft
To steal unlook'd for on their promised prey:
They, like the worm that blasts the opening bud,
In darkness hide their efforts to destroy,
And work in secret at the root of bliss.
Then search the root of that fair smiling tree
Your fathers planted, nor declare it safe
Because its branches blossom to your eye:
Search there—th' attack already is prepared:
One fibre wounded, weakens its support.

Despise not danger at a distance view'd:
The snow-ball rolling from the mountain's brow,
If unopposed in yet its infant state,
Becomes a mountain ere it reach the vale,
Its size and strength increasing as it rolls.
'Tis not that dangers by approach increase,
They're still the same, at distance view'd, or near.
The snow-ball rolling from the mountain's brow
Is full as dangerous as the gather'd heap,
To him resolv'd not to oppose its course.

'Tis opposition firm, at once resolv'd,
Makes conquest sure, or supercedes the need.
Against the raving tyger bar your gates,
You sleep in peace—admit him, you must fight.

Your danger's great; I fear not to alarm,
I not to towards speak; your danger's great.
Known it but serves to animate the brave;
Unknown the brave must fall into its snare.
This moment it is great; but, firmly rise,
The next it lessens; as your ranks increase
It weakens still; then meet it front to front,
'T' will fly, and vanish from protected shores.

Beware of those who seek to lull your sense
In dull security's lethargic dream:
The nurse of danger's confidence misplaced.
Your foes are watchful, be you watchful too,
Nor, watchful, wait till danger shall retire,
Rise all at once and drive it from your land.

Say some, "we'll wait till danger shall arrive,"
Who stir not now, is n'w his country's foe.
Unguarded men! you think no danger's here!
So thought the Trojans, lul'd by Sinon's arts,
For hellish purpose.—(Mark! for Sinons lurk
In every nation.) On the fatal night
Their city flamed and fell; so thought in Rome
The sleeping soldiers, while the wakeful foe
Had reached the Capitol;—In Athens so
Some cowards w/d to think, while Philip's rage
Was thundering at their gates; so Cefar thought
Amidst surrounding daggers in the breast
Of seeming friendship hid; so, on the lap
Of fatal pleasure slumbering, falsely thought
Deluded Anthony; so thought the Pole
When Russia threaten'd; so King Louis thought
Louis furnam'd the "well beloved of France."
When thus the murmuring people he address'd
"Come share my power but give me all your
love."

So falsely thought, and so deluded fell
Th' Heivetic union: doubting to oppose
Until the never-tiring, falsest foe
In steps of blood, advanc'd to feel her fate.

Route then! beware! by others fate be warn'd
Nor, on the pillow of delusive hope,
Lull every active thought, till all at once
The foe appear in long prepar'd array,
And wreak their vengeance on defenceless shores.
Then shall we see our wives and children fall
The prey of brutal lust, our cities burnt,
Our infants writhing on the halber's point
The sport of savage ruffians; and the heads
Of our lov'd rulers borne on reeking pikes
In triumph through our streets, then must our
songs,

Our songs of boast'd union, be changed,
To heli yells of massacre and blood,
And freemen sink to slaves! Hah! will you wait
Till scenes like these shall strike your sleeping
souls

And stir them into action, or prepared
Avert them all? Columbians! can you doubt?
Route! Route! for honor's sake! the hour is
come

The latest hour of warranted delay.

This is th' important crisis of your fate,
O seize it then, as would a drowning man
A rock of succour; think, O think,
Once lost, what streams of human blood must
flow

To purchase then what now is yours, or flow
Perhaps, in vain I rise then at once, my friends,
With energetic fervor, and let one,
One part at least of this deluded globe
Be free from horror, massacre and ruin:
Where men may offer to the God of Peace
Their uncheck'd pray'rs, and sweet religion dwell
Secure and honored, where each virtue pure,
As on the altar of approving heaven,
May breathe its fragrant incense, and atone
The fatal errors of the eastern world.
(To be continued.)

THE ADDRESS,

Of the convention of Congregational Ministers,
in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts,
To the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
adopted in Boston, May 31st, 1798, in full con-
vention, without a dissenting voice.

SIR,
WE, the congregational ministers of your native
state, met in annual convention, feel ourselves called
upon as men, as American citizens, and as public
professors and teachers of christianity, to address you
at this solemn and eventful crisis.

While the benevolent spirit of our religion and of-
fice prompts our fervent wishes and prayers for the
universal extension of rational liberty, social order
and christian piety; we cannot but deeply lament
and firmly resist those atheistical, licentious and dis-
organizing principles, which have been avowed and
zealously propagated by the philosophers and poli-
ticians of France; which have produced the greatest
crimes and miseries in that unhappy country, and
like a mortal pestilence are diffusing their baneful
influence even to distant nations. From these prin-
ciples, combined with the boundless avarice and ambi-
tion, have originated not only schemes of universal
plunder and domination, but insidious attempts to
divide the American people from their rulers, and in-
volve them in a needless, unjust and ruinous war; ar-
bitrary and cruel deprivations on their unoffending
commerce; contemptuous treatment of their repeat-
ed messengers and generous overtures of peace; rapacious
demands and insulting threats in answer to the
most fair and conciliating proposals.

In this connection, we offer you, Sir, our tribute
of affectionate esteem and gratitude, and to Almighty
GOD, our devout praise for the wise, temperate
and benevolent policy, which has marked your con-
duct towards the offending power, and which has
given a new and splendid example of the beauty and
dignity of the christian spirit, contrasted with the
base and profligate spirit of infidelity. We also bless
GOD for your firm, patriotic and important services
to your country from the dawn of its glorious revolu-
tion, and for the conspicuous integrity and wisdom
which have been consistently displayed both by you,
Sir, and your excellent and beloved predecessor.

As ministers of the Prince of Peace, we feel it to
be our duty both to inculcate and exemplify the prin-
ciple of non-resistance, and to commend to the
christian spirit which adorns his character and doctrine.
We remember his command to forgive and love our
most injurious enemies. But neither the law of christi-
anity nor of reason requires us to prostrate our na-
tional independence, freedom, prosperity and honor
at the feet of proud insatiable oppressors; especially
of a government, which has renounced the gospel
and its sacred institutions, and has transferred to im-
aginary or heathen idols the homage due to the cre-
ator and redeemer of the world. Such a prostration
would be treason against that being who gave us our
inalienable privileges civil and religious, as a sacred
deposit to be defended, and transmit to posterity.
It would be criminal unfaithfulness, and treachery to
our country, our children and the whole human race.

The fate of Venice and other countries subdued
by France, though held up to intimidate us to degra-
ding submission, shall teach us a far different lesson.
It shall instruct us to resist that insidious embrace,
which aims not only to reduce us to the condition of
tributaries, but to strip us of the gospel, the christi-
an sabbath and every pious institution. These privi-
leges we consider as the chief glory of our country;
the main pillars of its civil order, liberty and happi-
ness; as on the other hand we view its excellent po-
litical institutions, under GOD, the guardians of
our religious and ecclesiastical privileges. This in-
trinsic connection between our civil and christian bliss-
ing is alone sufficient to justify the decided policy
which the clergy of America have uniformly taken in sup-
porting the constituted authorities and political inter-
ests of their country. While we forgive the calumny
which our order has received from some persons on
this account, we will still, by our prayers and exam-
ples, by our public and private discourses, continue
the same tenor of conduct which has incurred this
malvolent or misinformed abuse.

Amidst the fashionable scepticism and impiety of
the age, it is matter of consolation and gratitude that
we have a PRESIDENT, who, both in word and ac-
tion, avows his reverence of the christian religion,
his belief in a redeemer and benefactor of the world,
and his devout trust in the providence of GOD.

May that Being whose important favor you re-
cently led us to implore, graciously answer our united
prayers in behalf of our common country. May he
preserve your valuable life and health, your vigor
firmness and integrity of mind, and your consequent
public usefulness; and at length transfer you, full
of days and honor, to the possession of an eminent
and everlasting reward.

Signed per order,
DAVID OSGOOD, Moderator } of Convention,
JEDEIAH MORSE, Scribe }
Boston, May 31, '98.

ANSWER,

To the convention of congregational ministers in the State of
Massachusetts.

GENTLEMEN,
This respectful and affectionate address, from the
convention of the clergy of Massachusetts, not less
distinguished for science and learning, candor, modera-
tion, liberality of sentiment and conduct, and for
the most amiable urbanity of manners, than of un-
blemished morals and christian piety, does me great
honor, and must have the most beneficial effects up-
on the public mind, at this solemn and eventful crisis.

To do justice to its sentiments and language, I could
only repeat it, sentence by sentence, and word for
word; I shall therefore confine myself to a mere re-
turn of my unfeigned thanks.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, June 8, '98.

At a numerous meeting of the Inhabitants
of the city of Schenectady, at the house
of John Platt, on the evening of May
16th, 1798, convened by public notice,
JOHN SANDERS in the Chair,
JOSEPH SHURTLEFF, Secretary;

Resolved, That this meeting do fully ap-
prove of the conduct of the President of the
United States relative to the French Re-
public.

Resolved, That we are sensible of the
importance of rallying around the standard
of our own government, at a time when fo-
reign influence is exerted to divide us from
our own rulers, and when encroachments are
made on our national rights, under the
avowed pretence that we are a divided
people.

Resolved, That Doct. James Anderson,
Stephen N. Bayard, Joseph Shurtleff, John
Sanders, and James Murdoch, be a Com-
mittee to prepare an address to the President,
Senate and House of Representatives of the
United States, expressive of the foregoing
sentiments, and declaratory of our determi-
nation to support our own government in all
the measures which they, in their wisdom,
shall adopt for protection against the ag-
gression of any nation who shall violate the
rights or liberties of our country.

The address being prepared and reported,

was agreed to with but one dissenting voice.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Sec-
retary of this meeting sign the address, and
that the Committee forward the same to the
Hon. Henry Glenn, Esq. to be presented
to the President, Senate and House of Re-
presentatives of the United States, and cause
the proceedings of this meeting to be pub-
lished.

JOHN SANDERS, Chairman.
JOSEPH SHURTLEFF, Secretary.

To the PRESIDENT, SENATE and
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
of the UNITED STATES.

WHEN danger threatens the peace and
independence of the United States—when
lawless power violates our national rights—
when we are insulted as a divided people, it
becomes the duty of Americans to rally
around the standard of their government.

We, inhabitants of the city of Schenectady,
in the state of New-York, impressed with
this idea, beg leave to declare to the
President and Congress of the United States,
our warm and unequivocal approbation of
the measures adopted by our government,
to maintain a state of neutrality with the
belligerent powers of Europe, to recede
exiling differences with the Republic of
France, and to support our national inde-
pendence. Permit us also to express our
firm confidence in the wisdom, patriot-
ism and fidelity of him, whom the united voice
of our country has placed at the head of
her councils.

With every true friend to this country,
we deprecate the calamities of war, and va-
lue the blessings of peace; but if these bless-
ings must be secured by bribes, by the re-
linquishment of our independence, or by
any means humiliating or dishonorable to us
as a nation, we will cheerfully prefer war,
with all its horrors, to a state of peace upon
such degrading conditions.

When we view the republics of the old
world overturned, and their very names
blotted from among the nations of the earth;
when we see every exertion made by a fo-
reign power to introduce disorganizing
principles among us, and to separate the
people from their government, that we, like
the wretched Republic of Venice, may be-
come an easy prey to her unbounded ambi-
tion; we feel as Americans under such
circumstances ought to feel, and are resolved
at all hazards, with our lives and fortunes,
to support our laws, our liberties, and our
country.

May that Being, who decides the fate of
empires, direct you, Sir, and both Houses
of Congress, to pursue, with wisdom and
firmness, measures which will secure the
honor, safety and independence of the United
States.

Signed by order and in behalf of a
large number of respectable inhabi-
tants of the city of Schenectady,
convened, agreeably to public notice,
at Platt's Inn, in said city, on
Wednesday, May 16th, 1798.
JOHN SANDERS, Chairman.
JOSEPH SHURTLEFF, Secretary.

To the Inhabitants of the City of Schenectady,
in the State of New-York.

GENTLEMEN,
YOUR address to the President, Senate
and House of Representatives, has been
presented to me by one of your Senators in
Congress, Mr. North, and your Representa-
tive, Mr. Glenn.

The sense you express of your duty, to
rally round the standard of your government,
your warm and unequivocal approbation of
its measures, and your firm confidence, are
very acceptable.

The melancholy fate of the republics of
Europe, cries to us in America, with a
warning voice, to beware!

The preference of war, to a degrading
peace, is worthy of the brave and the free.
Your prayers for direction to the govern-
ment, are received with gratitude, and re-
ciprocated with sincerity.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, June 1st, 1798.

At a numerous meeting of the Inhabitants
of Chatham county, convened by public
notice, during the sitting of the court,
on the 15th day of May, 1798,
JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq. Chairman,
JOHN RAMSEY, Esq. Secretary;

The following address was unanimously re-
solved on:

To the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR,
AT this important crisis, when war, with
all its train of calamities, seems ready to
burst upon us; when, by the malice of our
enemies, we are represented as a divided
people, a people inimical to the measures of
our own government, and wanting confi-
dence in it; we deem it our duty as citizens
of the United States, explicitly to declare,
our fullest faith in the integrity and wisdom
of all the departments of our government,
our high approbation of the conduct of our
Executive in its late endeavors towards ne-
gotiation with France, and our firm resolu-
tion to unite in opposing all foreign influ-
ence. We feel and rejoice in the happiness,
freedom and liberty we experience under
our present constitution, and we want no
further incentives, to induce us to devote
our services and our lives in the support of
it. Nor can the attempts made, to mark us
out as dissatisfied, discontented, or divided,
produce any other sentiments among us, but
those of contempt and indignation. We
have not failed to remark, that the conduct
of our government, under the pressure of
foreign depredation and insult has been pa-
tient and pacific, to the utmost extent which
could consist with the honor and dignity of
an independent people. And should all
other measures fail, should our enemies
drive us to the last resort,—we humbly
hope that Almighty God will look down
with favor on the exertions of freemen in
defense of their liberty and their country.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Chairman.
JOHN RAMSEY, Secretary.

It was then unanimously resolved, that

this address be sent to William B. Grove
Esq. to be presented to the President; and
that a copy of it be published in the Fay-
etteville Gazette.—And the meeting was
adjourned.

John Williams, Chairman.

John Ramsey, Secretary.

To the Inhabitants of Chatham county, in the
State of North Carolina.

GENTLEMEN,
I THANK you for this address, pre-
sented to me by one of your Representatives
in Congress, Mr. Grove.

The explicit and unanimous declaration
of your fullest faith, in the integrity and
wisdom of all the departments of govern-
ment, and your firm resolution to unite in
opposing foreign influence, are peculiarly
proper and agreeable at this time.

The happiness and freedom which you
candidly acknowledge to enjoy under the
present constitution, are the best of incen-
tives to induce you to devote your services,
and your lives, for the support of it.

You who are satisfied, contented and
united, cannot read the opposite character
which has been given you, without contem-
pt and indignation at the calumny.

The government has indeed been patient
and pacific, to the utmost extent, which
could consist with the honor and dignity of
an independent people, under the pressure of
foreign insults, degradation, and cruelties.

With you I humbly hope, that Almighty
God will look down with favor, on the
exertions of freemen in defense of their
country.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, June 5th, 1798.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. III.

Antecedent to the Declaration of Inde-
pendence, our prejudices against the French
were as violent, as our attachments to them
have been since that period. A Frenchman
was, then, a subject of almost as much con-
tempt and ridicule in Philadelphia, as in Lon-
don. We had imbibed, from the English
writers and painters, the most thorough de-
testation of these people. Differing from
them in language, manners and dispositions,
equally with the English, we were easily led
to consider them natural enemies to the peo-
ple of the Colonies, as well as to those of
the Mother Country. Even after the alli-
ance with France, when it became our inter-
est to throw off all these old and ridiculous
prejudices, it was impossible to effect it en-
tirely. We were grateful for their good
services, and endeavoured to forget our an-
tipathies. While they kept at some distance
we regarded them as our friends and deliver-
ers. But when fighting in the same cause
the French and American Soldiers were ne-
cessarily separated; it would have been im-
possible for them to have inhabited the same
tents in peace. And what is still more ex-
traordinary, long since that period, when
our veneration and attachment seemed to
have been worked to the highest pitch, we
could not bear to associate with them: We
admired and loved them at a respectful dis-
tance. Whenever an American and French-
men happen to reside together, in the same
house, they mutually detest each other—
Do you see Frenchmen associate with any
but themselves? It is most astonishing that
we should have professed such unbounded
regard for a nation whose citizens, individu-
ally, we cannot bear to keep company with.

The same contradiction is observable
with regard to ourselves and the English.—
One would suppose from the public voice,
that every individual of our country would
fly from an inhabitant of Great-Britain, as
from a wretch infected with the plague—
Exactly the reverse is the case. We live
with them in habits of the strictest intima-
cy: What a strange paradox! what a curi-
ous phenomenon! We adore a Frenchman
and yet cannot bear him near us—we hate
an Englishman and yet are as pleased
to see him within our houses as a brother.—
I leave it to others to explain the riddle—to
account for this entanglement of love and
hatred. I reprobate national prejudices, es-
pecially with national attachments. It is my
business to demonstrate that there is no solid
foundation to love the one nation, nor to
hate the other.

I have said that I can find but little to ad-
mire in monarchical, or republican France.
In vain shall I examine the history of that
Country to discover any of those liberties
and privileges which Americans have justly
appreciated so dearly. The grievances we
took up arms to redress, were but "as a
Drop in the Bucket" compared to those
that the citizens of France laboured under
when their Sovereign espoused our cause.

We complained that taxes were imposed
upon us against our consent; and insisted
that taxation and representation ought al-
ways to go hand in hand. We particularly
referred the injustice and cruelty of that act
of Parliament which ordained that any per-
son indicted for murder, or other capital of-
fence, committed in aiding the Magistrates
to execute the obnoxious statutes might be
sent to Great-Britain for trial. These were
 unquestionably, real grievances; but what
should we have thought had the yoke of op-
pression born as hard upon us it did, at that
time, upon the French? What should we
have said if the King of England, without
the interposition of any other power, could
have imposed what taxes he pleased? What
the Kings of France, for several of the last
reigns, have actually done. Would our re-
publican pride have submitted to a certain
deserition of great and wealthy men among
us being exempted from paying taxes, as
was the case with the French Nobles who
had obtained with their titles the right of
not contributing to the expenses of the
state? What should we have said had the
King of England and his Ministers possessed
an unlimited power to imprison? What of
it was a maxim of the French Lawyers "Qui
veut le Roy, si veut la Loi." The will of the
King is the will of law.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Chairman.
JOHN RAMSEY, Secretary.

It was then unanimously resolved, that