

of Philadelphia, was seized and her commander arrested by order of the government. In like manner the person of the ex-governor of Guadeloupe was arrested by process from the American tribunals, to answer a complaint founded upon facts relative to his administration. And the executive directory were obliged to threaten making use of reprisals before that affair could take the course which was assigned to it by the law of nations. During the whole space of time of which a review has just now been taken, the French government endeavored in vain to determine the government of the United States to procure to the agents of the French republic the legal means of carrying into execution the articles of the consular convention of 1788, which granted privileges to our commerce and navigation, the principle of which was established by the treaties of 1778, and nothing could be obtained in this respect, but fruitless references to the tribunals. In general, all matters which, with a truly conciliatory disposition, might have been settled in the way of negotiation were habitually referred to the judicial authorities, who whether they were or not under a secret influence, did in the end either deprive the republic of its rights upon treaties, or modified the exercise thereof as suited the system adopted by the executive.

Such was the true state of things in the month of August 1795, when the ratification of a treaty of amity commerce and navigation, signed at London in November preceding, between the United States and Great Britain, filled the measure of the grievances of the republic.

What had been till that period the conduct of the French government towards the United States? The undersigned in order to contrast it with that of the federal government, needs only recall to mind certain facts which surely cannot have been forgotten.

Engaged in Europe by the most pressing concerns, the Republic had not directed her attention to the United States unless it was to give them fresh proofs of the most sincere attachment and friendship; she left to her agents amicably to discuss, with the federal government, the controversies, a sketch of which has just now been given, and which if they had been met on both sides with a real spirit of conciliation could not have altered, to the present degree, the good understanding of the parties. Scarcely was the Republic constituted when she sent a minister to Philadelphia, whose first step was to declare to the United States, that they should not be urged to carry into execution the defensive clauses of the treaty of alliance, although the existing circumstances were in the most unequivocal manner within the *Casus Federis*. Far from viewing this conduct in its proper light, the American government considered it as the acknowledgment of a right, and in the same spirit the commissioners and envoys extraordinary have met this question in the beginning of their memorial. The minister of the Republic at Philadelphia, having given uneasiness to the American government, was recalled with recriminations of extreme severity. His successor carried to the United States all the reparations that could be wished for, accompanied with the sincerest and most friendly declarations.—Nothing can equal the spirit of conciliation, or rather condescension, in which his instructions were drawn up in relation to every point that had occasioned any uneasiness to the federal government. Citizen Adet, in the name of the convention, corroborated those expressions of good-will, and that assent which received with the effusions of an unbounded confidence and sincerity, the new minister which the President of the United States sent to them, with the apparent intention of corresponding sincerely with the dispositions which the republic had never ceased to evince.

Yet it will hardly be believed, that the French Republic and her alliance were actually sacrificed at the very moment when she was thus giving to her ally increased proofs of her attention and regard, and that the co-representing demonstrations of the Federal Executive had no other view but to lure her and her government into a deceitful security. It is nevertheless well known, at this day, that it was at that period that Mr. Jay, who had been sent to London, only, it was then said, in order to negotiate arrangements respecting the depreciations which were committed by the British cruisers on the American trade, was signing a treaty of amity, navigation and commerce, the negotiation and signature of which had been kept a most profound secret at Paris and at Philadelphia. That treaty was not avowed to our minister plenipotentiary until the last extremity; and it was communicated to him only for form's sake, after it had been sanctioned by the ratification of the Senate. When the agents of the Republic complained of that mysterious conduct they were answered by an appeal to the independence of the United States solemnly established by the treaties of 1778; a strange mode of defence against a complaint which the dissimulation which was used proves to have been but too well grounded; an insidious subterfuge, which to the real point of the question substitutes a general principle, which the Republic could not be suspected to controvert or deny, and which by means of a sophism destroys the intimate confidence which ought to subsist between two allies, and particularly between the French Republic and the United States.

If it is difficult to discover in this conduct that which ought to be looked for from a friend, what shall we think of the treaty itself and of its provisions? That treaty is at this day known to all Europe; and the small majorities which gave it sanction in both houses, as well as the strong and numerous expressions of the opinion of the People against it, are so many honorable testimonials in support of the view which the French government has taken of it. The undersigned will not repeat the observations made by

his predecessor on this treaty, in his note of the 19th Ventose before mentioned and in that of the 19th Messidor following; neither will he repeat what the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic at Philadelphia set forth much at large in his official note of the 25th Brumaire. He will confine himself to observing summarily, that every thing having been calculated in that treaty to make the neutrality of the United States operate to the disadvantage of the French Republic and to the advantage of England, that the Federal government having, in that instrument, made to Great-Britain concessions, the most unheard of, the most incompatible with the interests of the United States, the most derogatory to the alliance which subsisted between the said States and the French Republic.—the latter has been perfectly free, in order to avoid the inconveniences of the treaty of London, to avail itself of the Means of self-preservation which the laws of nations and prior treaties offered.

Such are the motives which have prompted the *arrestes* of the Directory which the United States complain, as well as the conduct of its agents in the West Indies. All those measures are founded on the Article II of the treaty of 1778; which provides that as to navigation and commerce France shall always stand in relation to the United States on the footing of the most favored nation. The Executive Directory cannot be blamed, if the execution of this eventual clause has produced some inconveniences to the American flag. As to abuses, which may have arisen under the operation of that principle, the undersigned again repeats—that he was ready to discuss them in the most amicable manner.

From this faithful exposition of the facts which have progressively led to the present existing misunderstanding between the two Republics, it is evident, as the undersigned observed in the beginning of this answer, that the French Republic were first aggrieved and that such of her measures as may have given rise to the complaints of the United States are, with a few exceptions the natural consequence of a state of things which it was in their power to produce or to avoid.

If the undersigned, in setting forth the complaints of the Republic should confine himself to the treaty of London, he would but partially fulfil his duty, which directs his attention to further objects.

From the moment when that treaty was put into execution, the government of the United States appeared to think itself released from the necessity of having appearances towards the Republic.—Notwithstanding the reiterated assurance which had been given to its ministers, that this treaty should make no change in the pre-existing state of the neutrality of the United States, the French cruisers were notified in the course of the year 1796, that they could no longer, as had been theretofore practiced, be admitted to sell their prizes in the ports of the United States. This decision was made by the Federal Court of Justice, and grounded on the treaty concluded between the United States and Great-Britain.

The newspapers known to be under the indirect controul of the cabinet have, since that treaty, been doubly active in their invective and calumnies against the Republic, and against her principles: her representatives, and agents; libellous publications openly paid for by the Minister of Great-Britain, have brought to view, under every name, those insults and those calumnies; and such a scandalous state of things never excited the attention of the government, who might have repressed it. On the contrary it was countenanced by the public acts of the government itself. The Executive Directory has seen itself denounced in a speech delivered by the President in the course of the month of May (O. S.) as endeavouring to spread anarchy and divisions in the United States. The new allies which the Republic has acquired, and who are the same who concurred in asserting the independence of the Americans, have also been insulted in official correspondences which have been made public, and in the newspapers. Indeed it is impossible not to discover in the tenor of the speeches, and in that of the publications which have been alluded to, a latent enmity, which only awaits a favorable moment to break out.

Facts being thus placed in their true light, it is disagreeable to be compelled to think that the instructions on which the commissioners have acted, have not been drawn up with the sincere intention to produce a pacific result; since far from grounding their memorial on some acknowledged principles, or uncontroverted facts, they have inverted and confounded one and the other; so as to be enabled to impute to the Republic all the misfortunes of a rupture, which it appears to be intended to produce by such a line of conduct. It is evident, that the intention unequivocally expressed of maintaining, at every hazard, the treaty of London, which is the principal grievance of the Republic; of adhering to the spirit which has produced that treaty and directed its execution, and of refusing to allow to the Republic any of the modes of reparation which she has proposed through the undersigned, has dictated those instructions. It is equally evident, that there is no hesitation in sacrificing to these foreign feelings, those which the treaties of 1778, and the recollection of the circumstances in the midst of which they were concluded, ought to inspire.

The remote consequences of such a conduct have not escaped the attention of the directory. It is wished, while nothing is omitted which can prolong the misunderstanding, and even increase it, to throw on the republic, in the view of America and Europe, all the odium of such a rupture.

It is endeavored, to justify by delusive appearances, the prejudices which are disseminated at pleasure against the republic, and the system of exasperation and alienation which is pursued, in respect to her, with the most unaccountable perseverance: It is intended, finally, to seize the first favorable opportunity of consummating an intimate union with a power, towards which a devotion and partiality are shewn, which

has long been the basis of the conduct of the Federal government.

The intentions which the undersigned attributes to the government of the United States are so little disguised, that nothing seems to have been neglected at Philadelphia, to render them evident to every eye. It was probably with this view, that it was thought proper to send to the French republic, persons whose opinions and connections are too well known to expect from their dispositions sincerely conciliatory. It is painful to the undersigned to be obliged to contrast the conduct with that which has been held towards the subject of St. James in analogous circumstances. The American executive was anxious to send to London ministers well known to possess sentiments suitable to the object of their mission.—The republic might have expected, it would seem, a similar deference; and if the same degree of propriety has not been observed with respect to them, it is but too probable, that it must be attributed to the views above pointed out by the undersigned.

It is impossible to foresee which such dispositions may lead.—The undersigned hesitates not to believe, that the American, like the French, nation beholds with regret such a state of things, and is sorrowfully affected with the idea of its consequences. He thinks the Americans will form a correct opinion, with regard to the prejudices against an allied people which endeavors have been made to instil into them; and also with regard to the engagements which it seems to be the object to prevail upon them to contract to the injury of an alliance which has so powerfully contributed to place and maintain them in the rank of nations, and that they will discover in those new combinations the only dangers to which their prosperity and national importance can be exposed.

Impressed with the truth of these observations and the consequences which flow from them, the executive directory have authorized the undersigned to express himself with all the frankness which becomes the French nation. It is indispensable, that he should, in the name of the executive directory, dispel the mist of illusions with which the complaints of the ministers of the French republic have for five years past been surrounded with a view to weaken, misrepresent or disguise them. He was absolutely bound, by declaring their sentiments in an unequivocal manner, to clear up every doubt and every false interpretation to which they might have been subjected.

It is therefore, solely with a view to smooth the way to discussion, that the undersigned has entered upon the preceding explanations: It is with the same view that he declares to the commissioners and envoys extraordinary, that notwithstanding the kind of prejudice which may have been entertained with respect to them, the executive directory are disposed to treat with that one of the three commissioners whose opinions presumed to be more impartial, promise in the course of explanations a greater share of that mutual confidence which is indispensably required. The undersigned flatters himself, that this overture will meet with no serious opposition on the part of the commissioners and envoys extraordinary; it is the more natural to expect it, as by the tenor of their powers the said commissioners and envoys extraordinary are authorized to negotiate jointly or separately; so that nothing but the desire of precluding all accommodation could raise any objection against that measure, which moreover is merely pointed out to the commissioners themselves, in order that nothing may on this occasion have an unfavorable appearance, and which evidently has no other object than to secure a happy issue to the negotiation by removing at the first outset every thing that might, in the course of that negotiation, awaken feelings that might eventually commit it.

The undersigned hopes the commissioners and envoys extraordinary will soon enable him to inform the executive directory of their determination. Whatever this determination may be, the undersigned flatters himself, that the explanation he has given will have placed the subject in its true light, and may eventually serve to remove, in the eyes of all impartial men, the unfavorable impression, which might be endeavored to be made respecting the intentions of the French republic and her government. He concludes by renewing to the commissioners and envoys extraordinary, the assurance of his consideration.

(Signed) CH. MAU, TALLEYRAND.

Positively the last Night. AT O'ELLERS ROOM. MR. CHALMERS,

Most respectfully begs leave to inform his friend and the public, that with the assistance of Mr. WILLIAMSON, from the New-York Theatre, he means to give

READINGS AND RECITATIONS,
Serious and Comic.

Particularly a POETIC ADDRESS to the Patriotic Young Men of Philadelphia.

This Evening, the 16th of June.

Mr. Williamson will sing several new SONGS.

And in the course of the Evening

The much admired popular Patriotic songs,
The Boston Patriotic Song,
"ADAMS AND LIBERTY"
The New-York Federal Song,
"WASHINGTON AND THE CONSTITUTION"
And
"HAIL COLUMBIA!"

Several pieces of Music on the Grand Piano Forte,—by the celebrated Mr. LINLEY, being his 2d appearance in public in this Country.

N. B. Mr. Williamson being obliged to perform at the New-York Theatre on Monday evening, the public may depend upon it, that there will be no postponement on any account whatever.

This Day is Published,
By THOMAS DOBSON, No. 41 South Second-Street, (price 62 1/2 cents.)

THE COMPLETE
Soldier's Pocket Companion;

OR,
A PLAIN AND EASY METHOD OF
MILITARY DISCIPLINE.

CONTAINING

The new system of manual and platoon exercise, now practiced in the army of Great-Britain together with filing, grounding, advancing, handling, casing and reverting of arms, with field manoeuvres, camp and garrison duty.

To which are added,
Forms of morning reports, monthly returns, recruiting returns, muller rolls, returns of arms, accoutrements, clothing, &c. With a roll of country, age, size and service.—ALSO, The field piece and great gun exercise, with some extracts and observations from Baron Steuben's publication.

By JOHN CAMPBELL,
Late Adjutant in the British 73d Regt of Foot.

June 16

THE creditors of G. Rutter will take notice that he has applied to the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Philadelphia, for the benefit of the act of assembly, passed for the relief of insolvent debtors the 4th day of April last past, and the said court has appointed Monday the 25th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. for a hearing, at the State-house; where you may attend if you think proper.

Philadelphia, June 8th, '98.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 16.

Whether the Editor of the Aurora is an official agent of the French Directory, or not, time may elucidate. There is however not a doubt that he was furnished with the State Paper, published in the Aurora this morning, some time before it was received by the Executive of the United States.

[The following article was not received in time for insertion in the first part of yesterday's impression.]

A private letter, of a late date has been received from Mr. GERRY, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France, stating that Messrs. Pinckney and Marshall had left Paris, and that he himself waited only for expected Dispatches from our Government.

A letter from a gentleman of very respectable character, in Accomack county, Virginia, dated the 8th inst. with a postscript of the 9th, contains the following information:

That about 5 P. M. a very heavy firing began at sea, bearing about east from his house, which called his attention; he repaired to his chamber and with an excellent glass made these observations.—Two large ships were engaged at the distance of about 8 or 10 miles from the shore.—Their hulls were invisible, but the firing was tremendous and the manœuvres plainly seen, after passing and repassing each other. A third vessel lay to about a mile to the northward, during the whole engagement, which continued till about half past seven, when the combatants lay with their heads to he land, apparently about two cables length apart; the wind westwardly, and very light.

9th. A. M. This morning one large ship, and several small vessels appearing to be coasters, returning home, were in sight; the Writers sloop soon after came to the inlet.

It was mentioned some time ago, that the Whig Club of England had resolved to present General Kosciuszko with an elegant sword. This honorable mark of respect was placed in the hands of Mr. King, our Minister in London, for the purpose of forwarding it by a careful hand to the General in this city. Captain Lee, of the Adriana, lately arrived at this port, was the bearer of this handsome present, which is made in the form of a Sabre, superbly mounted with gold, and suitably inscribed. The General being at present in Virginia, availing himself of the salutiferous Springs of that State, Captain Lee has not been able to fulfil the extent of his commission; but we understand, that on Thursday last he assigned it to the care of Thomas Jefferson, esq. Vice President of the United States, who has undertaken to deliver it personally to the brave Veteran on his return to Virginia. This sword, we are told, cost Two Hundred Guineas.

FIRE!

On the 5th inst. at two o'clock in the morning, a Fire broke out in King Street, corner of Price's Alley, Chadelton, which consumed six Dwelling Houses. Our informant supposes it was by accident.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,
There is a most ample display of the "Diplomatic Skill of France," in Bache's Aurora of this morning. Talleyrand's insidious letter in answer to the memorial of our Envoys, with the circumstances under which it has made its appearance through Bache, must convince every person that the French have a party in this country.

The Directory are determined to divide and conquer. They have pursued this policy with great success in Europe, and they are pursuing it here by all the means in their power. I pray to God their stratagems may be defeated! This insidious paper must have been sent by Talleyrand to some of his secret agents here, that it might be thrown upon the people in a manner most favorable to the views of the Directory.

AN AMERICAN.

MR. FENNO,
What better proof do we want of the diplomatic skill of France.—The document this day published in the Aurora,—The document the day before yesterday, in French, together with an answer from our commissioners, which is voluminous. The clerks have been engaged in translating one, and copying the other.—But behold master Ben, has a translation cut and dried, which was forwarded to some Gallo-American agent here, to be circulated without its answer. The vaporing document contains nothing but what has been better said by Adet and others times without number; but it is well to remind the people on all occasions of the steady adherence of the French to their system of dividing the people from the government—and it is useful to pay attention to this fact, as it furnishes the most indubitable and flagrant proof of the traitorous correspondence maintained by their spies here.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

QUERIES,
Addressed to the people of America, by one who has as little intercourse with the office of the Secretary of State, as with the office of the Aurora.

1. Can there be a more complete proof of the existence of a faction in our country, holding a traitorous correspondence with France, than the publication of an "important State Paper," as it is called in the Aurora of this day?

2. By what possible means can it be supposed such a paper, if it be genuine, could have come into the hands of any individual,

in his private capacity, unless by transmission from the government of France itself, or from our envoys?

3. Can the latter be supposed to hold correspondence with Bache, or his office?

4. Is not that paper obviously intended as an appeal to the people of America, against their own government, and as an endeavor to spread anarchy and divisions in the United States?

5. Is there any other standard, than our government, around which the American people can rally, in defence of our independence, our liberties, our properties, and all our internal political and civil institutions for securing and promoting the means of happiness?

6. Is not the conciliatory disposition shewn in this important state paper, and the manner in which it has been ushered forth to the views of the world, perfectly analogous to that which was lately shewn to Switzerland?

7. Were not the Swiss held up to us lately by an agent of France as a pattern of "the exact observance of treaties," and as a people "whose respect for the law of nations could not be doubted?"

[Vide Adet's Pickering March 11, 1796, No. 129 in documents. Pickering to Pinckney.]

8. What has been the result of that "conciliatory disposition" with regard to the Swiss, notwithstanding their exact observance of treaties and respect for the law of nations?

9. Was it not to prevent their taking effectual measures of defence, till France should be prepared to strike a blow at once fatal to a great portion of their most valuable citizens, to their independence as a people, and to a government which for the freedom and happiness it diffused amongst its own citizens, and for its pacific and upright conduct towards other nations, had long been the boast of liberty and republicanism in Europe?

10. Ought not their fate and the like insidious attempts, aided by traitors amongst us, to rouse us in defence of our country, that name which was so dear to the ancient Spartans, and which it is hoped will be not less dear to the Americans of this day?

Some further queries upon the particular merits of this Important State Paper will be submitted to the consideration of my fellow-citizens.

MARRIED on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, Mr. William Thompson, to Miss Jane Wilson.

Last Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Eulick, Mr. Rembrandt Peale, to Miss Eleanor M. Short.

Same evening, Capt. George Dixon, to Miss Eliza Estinger.

And on Thursday evening, Mr. Wm. M'Call, to Miss Frances Reeves—all of this city.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA
ARRIVED, days.
Schr. Two Friends, Bowman, Savannah, 13
Argo, Sydemann, Paffamaquoddy, 10
CLEARED,
Brig Diana, Kirkbride, Liverpool.

The ship William Penn, Josiah, arrived at London, from Portsmouth, the 10th of April, with all her letters and papers, from Philadelphia safe.

The Ganex was spoke on the 14th instant, 10 leagues distant from Cape Henlopen, with the General Green, Revenue Cutter.

NORWICH, May 29.

It is almost impossible for any vessel (that is either going out or coming in our ports) to escape from the merciless Pirates of the French W. India Islands, who now, in vast numbers infest the coast of America,—upwards of 50 sail, it is said, have been captured within a few weeks by them.

Pirates look out!
We are informed that eight or nine merchantmen, under convoy of the armed ship Hope, Captain E. Clark, are to sail tomorrow for the West Indies, from New-London.

Some of the other vessels are also armed, and the probability is, that if any of the daring piratical villains who now infest the coast of this country, are bold enough to attack them when proceeding on their voyage, they will see the effects of the courage of United Americans, who are determined to defend their liberty and property against all the savage endeavours of the murderous and unprincipled sea-tigers, to the contrary.

The Committee appointed by the Merchants of this City, to procure two Ships to be loaned to the United States,—are ready to confer with such of the Ship Carpenters, Joiners and Blacksmiths of the City and suburbs, as wish to undertake the building of such Ships.

It will be understood that one of the Ships is to be built at the upper, the other, at the lower end of the City. Applications to be made at the Committee office, No. 95, South Front Street.

The committee meet at 9 o'clock in the morning of every day, except Sunday.

ROBERT RITCHIE, Secretary.
June 16

LANDING,

At Walnut Street wharf, from the Brig Sally, James Yardley, master, from Port au Prince,
38 Hogheads } Prime Sugar.
40 Ticks }
25 Hogheads } Coffee.
225 Bags }

FOR SALE BY
Thomas & John Kestland.

WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND,
Ironmongery and Cutlery in packages
Guns assorted in cases
Queens' ware in crates
Closet in lids and cases

Port wine of a superior quality in pipes, hhd's and quarter cases
New-York and Boston Beef, &c.
June 16

30 tons of Lignum Vita,
FOR SALE BY
NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,
June 7

A FEW COPIES OF
THE LAST DISPATCHES,
From the American Envoys at Paris, and a few of those laid before Congress, on the 3d of April and 4th of May, may be had at this OFFICE.