

on, that when the scaffold was reeking with the blood of our benefactor, the event excited in America more joy than horror. He could wish to find an excuse in the delirium of the moment, and now the nation has returned to its sober senses, he precluded its gratitude would be bestowed on its proper objects.

He was not afraid of advocating the truth on this subject, though he might again be called a monarchist. Names were insignificant, and let a man be called what he might, he could not suffer in public opinion for supporting the truth.

Mr. B. next read the passage in which the writer says he could neither impute the blame of the existing dispute to the one government nor to the other. Would a federalist say this? asked Mr. B. Since the commencement of the revolution, have not the people of this country constantly evidenced a strong partiality in favor of the French cause? Has not the government scrupulously rendered them every service which their duty imposed, or which neutrality permitted? Since the origin of the present dispute, has any step been neglected on our part which could lead to a reconciliation? Has not the government suffered, in silence, till the bitter cup of wrongs and contumely was filled to the brim? Till the wounded spirit of the country was at length roused to resistance, by the danger of annihilation?

Smothering with the sting of the many insults we had received, was not the government willing still to postpone the just claims of our citizens for indemnity for injuries done them, and were not advances made under every form of respect, towards a settlement of differences, upon principles honorable and beneficial to France? and how were these advances treated? With a contempt proportioned to our former submission, and in a manner which could be borne only by a base and abject people. And after all this, could any but a Jacobin say, that he imputed blame to neither of the governments? It was language which suited the mouth of the envoy, but could never proceed from the lips of a Federalist.

Mr. B. next took notice of the expression "enemies of France and America." It was manifest, he said, that this was applied to the government of the United States; because in another part of the memorial, where England alone was meant, the expression was, the enemies of France. Now, he would ask, whether it was credible that a federalist would assert, that the government was not only the enemy of France, but of the people of the United States? This was a false and detestable calumny, and could never have proceeded from any one but a Jacobin. It corresponded with the grime of the French government, and the act of American Jacobins, which equally effected an exclusive attachment to the rights of the people.

Mr. B. next alluded to that part of the memorial which speaks of the opinion of Mr. Jefferson. He asks how Mr. Codman could know any thing about the sentiments of that gentleman? He had not been for years in this country, and as he was a federalist, it might safely be relied on, that he was not a correspondent of Mr. Jefferson's. Now it was extremely likely, that the envoy was in possession of Mr. Jefferson's sentiments. They were intimate previously to the departure of the envoy. It was generally understood that there was much intercourse between them, and it was said by many, and actually believed by some, that the envoy not only carried with him the opinions, but also the credentials of Mr. Jefferson.

He conceived that this reference to a personal knowledge of the sentiments of Mr. Jefferson disproved the fabrication with respect to Codman, and fastened the production upon some connection of the envoy. Mr. B. said, that one passage in this state paper had been relied on with a degree of triumph. He referred to that in which it was stated by the envoy, that in case of invasion, their party would oppose the invaders. There is, to be sure, said he, great merit in this declaration. They say to France, "Capture our vessels, destroy our commerce, ruin our merchants, extinguish the sources of public revenue, lay your embargoes, imprison our seamen, insult and trample upon the rights of the nation abroad, but don't bring an army among us; because then we can no longer hoodwink the people; they will then see and feel for themselves; they can't be deceived as to the cause of what they suffer, and in consequence, our party will be ruined." The people will then perceive that the interest of the government, and their own is the same thing, and all our clamour can never convince them, that it is better to be governed by French bayonets, than American law. We shall be deserted and annihilated; we shall fall never to rise again. Such Mr. B. understood to be the true construction of this boastful declaration; and he had the charity to allow the gentleman the whole merit which belonged to it.

Mr. B. said, that there was a sentiment in the paper equally base and false. He referred to the assertion that the French were the deliverers of this country. Our deliverer he said, was owing to the energy and patriotism of our own citizens. He considered the assertion as an impious slander upon the blood of those heroes who fell in the revolutionary war. It was not until America had demonstrated that they were capable of intellectual resistance, by the capture of a large British army, that French aid was offered to the country. The war, probably, might have been prolonged without that aid; but the nation had spirit enough, and that was all that was necessary, to accomplish their independence, without French assistance.

Mr. B. said, there was one other passage in the memorial, of so much meaning and depth, that he should double the house with some observations upon it. It at once marked the source from which the paper came, and furnished a key to the novel and mysterious embassy. He referred to that part in which the envoy so feelingly appeals to the interest of the French government, "to allow the true American character to blaze forth at the ensuing elections." The envoy knew,

what the party are capable of, that their actions had so affected them in the public opinion with the French cause, that their popularity must sink, as that declined. French popularity was their popularity; and it was well known, that every man who was cured of the Gallic mania, was lost to their party. The enormous aggressions and humiliating insults committed on the country by the French began to recal the senses of the most infatuated. Goaded into resistance, the nation had at last roused, taken up the gauntlet, and bid defiance to her adversary. In the attitude we then stood, and he hoped still stood, one blow from France would have placed the nations in a state of general hostility. This was the event deprecated by the party, because a war with France would necessarily obliterate every trace of French influence, and to extinguish the attachment to France was to annihilate the party. To resist the war, was to contend for their existence. We are not, therefore, to be surprised if they should prefer the pillage of our commerce, the prostration of national character, or even the imposition of a tribute, to a state of war. On the other hand, a great object presented itself to those who sent the Envoy. They knew that our citizens were peaceable in their tempers, industrious in their habits, and however willing, in case of extremity, to abandon every thing for the defence of the country, yet that peace was desirable to them and that if it could be obtained by their party, while it cast an odium, or at least a suspicion on the conduct of the administration, would at once reinstate French influence, and restore French favorites to public esteem. The Envoy might well flatter himself with a cordial reception. He went to represent a party against the government. It opened a noble field for diplomatic skill. A more auspicious event never presented itself to French intrigue. It promised to accomplish the great object of their policy in every country:—To separate the government from the people; or, in other words, to divide the people among themselves; which might ultimately render them a cheap prey to French ambition. It enabled them to say, "We do not go to war with the good people of America, but only with the government, the pensioners of Pitt."

This view of the subject, Mr. B. said, was justified by the passage of the memorial which he had just cited. It was thought that peace was popular, and if denied to the government and granted to a party, it would strip the government of public favor and support, and confer it on the party. It was thus, that the true American character was to blaze forth at the approaching elections, when a grateful people were to reward the party which obtained peace, and the power which granted it. He believed that this was a great object of the embassy. To procure for the party the popularity of peace makers, which should operate on the elections, which were approaching. He would not say that the nation had escaped the precipice to which this affair exposed them, because the danger might not yet have passed away: It was impossible to foresee what consequences might have followed, if France had offered to the Envoy certain terms of accommodation, which in themselves were acceptable to the people. Could the government have accepted of them—knowing they had been denied to them in order to be granted to a party, would it not be allowing a foreign government to erect a minority in this country into a ruling power, and thereby to establish an influence among as destructive of our independence? He had no hesitation in saying, that for the government to accept terms of peace refused to themselves, and designedly granted to a party, would be an act the most disgraceful and dangerous in their power to commit. And yet, perhaps, to discard them, might inflame the spirit of party to a height, which might be attended with the most deplorable consequences to the country. Such, said Mr. B. is the danger to which the presumption, the folly, or criminality, of an individual, might expose us. It proved the expediency of the present law. Mr. B. said he should make no further observations on this state paper, as it had been called. He believed he had said enough to point out the source from which it came, and the object it was designed to accomplish.

Before he sat down, he hoped he should be indulged notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, in a few observations on what had fallen from the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Livingston). That gentleman had been absent during the greater part of the time that the present bill had been under debate. And recollecting what had happened on a former occasion, he had presumed the gentleman had again hastened to save the nation, stored with knowledge, not simply the fruits of his own industry, but of the researches of many other heads equally wise, governed by principles equally patriotic. He conceived therefore, he looked for much edification. He expected a great speech. He was preparing to yield to an involuntary conviction. But what was his disappointment, when, after patiently attending to the gentleman for more than half an hour, he found he had nothing to tell the house, but a story about a boiled Cook and a roasted heretic. Believing, in the end, that the gentleman designed only to amuse the house, he expected he would have gone on with the stories of Tom Thumb and of Jack the Giant killer. His speech would then have been divided into co-ordinate parts, all having equal application to the subject under discussion. But, said Mr. B. perhaps he was mistaken. The speech which was delivered might be designed simply as an apology for one which was to be published. As this once had happened, it might again occur; and possibly they would be indemnified for present disappointment, by the merits of a second edition.

Mr. B. said, he should trouble the house no longer. He had not risen for the purpose of entering upon a regular discussion of the subject before the house, but for the purpose of making the remarks he had sub-

mitted upon some matters introduced into the debate, tho' not properly belonging to it.

Tuesday, February 12.
The speaker laid before the house the Treasurer's account of receipts and expenditures for the last quarter to which they are closed, which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Josiah Parker, from the Navy Committee, reported the pay of Captains and Commanders of ships and vessels of the United States, which was committed.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill respecting balances due from individual States to the United States, was taken up and concurred in. They went to give the right of jurisdiction to the U. States of all places whereon fortifications should be built; but reserved to the States the right of soil and the right of serving criminal and civil process therein.

The bill from the Senate for organizing the troops of the U. States, and for other purposes, was read and committed.

A bill was received from the Senate, vesting the power of retaliation, in certain cases, in the President of the U. States.

Wednesday February 13.

Mr. Gregg presented a remonstrance against the alien and sedition laws, signed by 270 of the inhabitants of that part of Milford county which lies north of Tussey's mountain. Also two petitions and remonstrances on the same subject, signed by 320 of the inhabitants of Cumberland county in this state. They were referred to the select committee yesterday appointed.

Mr. Havens also presented a memorial from Queen's County, in the state of New York, praying for a repeal of the alien and Sedition laws, which was referred to the same committee.

Mr. Tillinghast presented a petition from Samuel Sterne, a citizen of the state of Vermont, praying for support to a medical work which he has compiled in two volumes folio, and which he calls a "Complete Medical Library." Mr. T. moved to have it referred to a select committee; but the reference was negatived 37 to 32.

Mr. Gregg from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Robert Sturgeon, reported a bill authorizing the discharge of the said Robert Sturgeon from his present confinement, which was committed.

Mr. J. Williams observed, that it was said the other day, that some additional revenue might be drawn from commerce. As a bill had passed this house for the purpose of effectually protecting commerce, he hoped some additional would be raised from it; and proposed a resolution to the following effect:

"Resolved, that the committee of ways and means be instructed to enquire whether any, and if any, what additional duty ought to be laid upon drawbacks allowed on goods exported from the U. States, and that they report by bill or otherwise. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Rutledge called up for consideration the bill for the relief of Joseph Wheaton, which, after a few observations, was agreed to, 260 dollars being allowed him on account of his sickness. It was ordered for a third reading to-morrow.

The bill from the Senate vesting the power of retaliation in certain cases in the President of the United States, was read, and on a motion being made to commit the bill for to-morrow.

Mr. Nicholas hoped it would be committed for Monday. His reason for wishing this was, that when this bill was before the Senate, he understood that it was declared, that the President had received information of the suspension of the arrears of the French Directory, declaring citizens of neutral countries found on board British vessels pirates which this bill was meant to repeal. He wished the bill to be made the order for Monday, therefore, to give an opportunity to learn whether or not, this information was founded.

This motion occasioned a warm and considerable debate. The motion for Monday was at length negatived 51 to 39. The bill was then made the order for to-morrow.

Mr. Livingston afterwards laid a resolution on the table to the following effect: "Resolved, that the President of the United States be requested to lay before this house any information which he may have received touching the suspension of the arrears of the French Directory relative to the citizens of neutral nations found on board British ships of war." Ordered to lie till to-morrow.

The two following bills from the Senate, were then read and committed:

A bill to amend the act giving effect to the laws of the U. States, within the state of Tennessee; and

A bill to amend the act providing for the sale of land of the U. States north west of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river.

On motion of Mr. Pinckney, the house went into a committee of the whole on the bill appropriating a certain sum of money to defray the expense of holding a treaty or treaties with the Indians; and after filling the blank for containing the sum appropriated with 25,000 dollars, the committee rose, and the house having concurred in the amendment, and on motion of Mr. Allen, adopted a proviso limiting the allowance to commissioners to eight dollars a day, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

City Dancing Assembly.
THE subscribers are informed that there will be no Assembly prior to the 22d inst.
Feb. 12.

To be Let.
A genteel, convenient three story BRICK HOUSE,
IN SPRUCE STREET, (No. 64)
THIS house has been newly papered and painted, and was not occupied during last fever.
Feb. 12. dt. of. co. of.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 14.

APPOINTMENTS—BY AUTHORITY.

Rufus King, Esq. Minister Plenipotentiary for the special purpose of negotiating a treaty of Amity and Commerce with the Emperor of all the Russias.

William Smith, Esq. Minister Plenipotentiary for negotiating a treaty of Amity and Commerce with the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

NAVY OFFICE.

Extract of a letter from Captain Stephen Decatur, to Benjamin Stoddard, Esquire, Secretary of the Navy, dated

On board the Sloop of War Delaware, January 7.

"SIR,

"I HASTEN to inform you that we arrived safe with the convoy under our care, which was increased on the passage by the junction of eight, making in the whole fifteen, all of which we saw safe in the Havana on the 30th of December; after which we hauled our wind in pursuit of a French privateer which we had seen the day before; and on the 1st day of January, off Matanzas, we spied three sail running down before the wind, two of which were French privateers in pursuit of an American schooner from New-York, and would have overtaken her, had we not spoke the schooner, when the privateers hauled their wind: it being so light however, we could make no hand of them. One laid to windward at long gun shot, having a brass 24 pounder, and fired fifteen times at us; but could not reach us. On the 5th of January, off the Havana, Mr. Izard, American Consul there, came on board, and informed me that there was an Embargo at the Havana, and it was likely it would continue for some time. There are near one hundred Americans there. He likewise informed me of a French ship that mounted from 26 to 28 guns—two brass eighteen pounders are among the number."

Notice.

THOSE who have demands against the Estate of Mr. GEORGE KEPPEL, deceased, in his private or individual capacity, are requested to present their accounts to the subscriber for adjustment and liquidation; and those who are indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment to the Rev. JESSE TURNER, No. 14, South Second street, or to

JOHN RYERSON,

Attorney in fact for Mrs. Ann K. Kappel.

N. B.—To be let, a good House,

with convenient Stores, &c in a most eligible situation for business in the Dry Good line, or otherwise. In this house there were no inhabitants during the prevalence of the late malignant fever; and the whole has been well repaired very lately. For terms apply as above. Also to be disposed of on very moderate terms, part of the library of the late Mr. Keppel, consisting of from three to four hundred volumes of valuable Books written by the most respectable authors on their respective subjects—These are to be seen at the house of the said Mr. Turner, and to whom application for them must be made.
Feb. 14 3aw4w

Samuel Miles, jun'r.

Of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, having assigned over all his effects, real, personal and mixed, to the subscribers, for the benefit of such of his creditors as may subscribe to the said assignment on or before the first of August next.

Notice is hereby given,

To all persons indebted to the said estate, that they are requested to make immediate payment to either of the assignees, or to the said Samuel Miles, who is authorized to receive the same; in failure whereof legal steps will be taken for the recovery of such debts, as are not discharged accordingly.

GEORGE ASTON,
CORNELIS COMEGYS, } Assignees
JOHN ALLEN, }
Feb. 13. 3aw1f

FOR SALE,

A SMALL Farm of Fifty four acres, within five miles and a half of Philadelphia and one mile from Frankford on the river road, fourteen acres of wood-land, five acres of good meadow, the residue thirty five acres, excellent arable land and which will make the best of meadow. On the premises are a decent two story Brick House and Brick Kitchen a good garden & orchard with a variety of fruit trees and a well of very good water. For terms apply to Thomas Benger, near Bristol Bucks County, or William Wain, No. 144, South Second street, Philadelphia.
A L S O,

A Lot of eight or nine acres,
OF very good land in good order for clover seed with or without a large frame Barn as good as new, enquire as above.
Feb. 14 3aw1w

White Oak Logs—or

White Oak Pipe—WANTED.

PROPOSALS,

WILL BE RECEIVED,

On or before the 10th day of March,

For the Delivery,

To the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia,

or their agent, at any part within the said City

OF THE WHOLE OF PART OF

104,000 feet, running measure, of

WHITE OAK LOGS,

In lengths of ten or twelve feet,

Or of the same quantity, of

L O G S,

Bored into pipe, counterbored and tapped,

as under:

24,000 feet to measure 13 inches at the thickest end, if bored, 4 1/2 inch pipe.

16,000 feet to measure 12 inches at the thickest end, if bored, 4 inch pipe.

64,000 feet to measure 11 inches at the thickest end, if bored, 3 inch pipe.

104,000

The Logs must be straight and free from shakes and knots: no faulty logs will on any account be received. Those who deliver proposals for bored logs, are requested to mention the price at which they will deliver the logs unbored, in case it should be found proper to bore them in Philadelphia.

Proposals in writing will be received by

B. Henry Latrobe, engineer.

South 1st street, the first House from Market street.

Feb 8

PRINTING WORK,

Of Every Kind,

EXECUTED AT THE SHORTEST

NOTICE.

At the OFFICE of the GAZETTE of the

UNITED STATES,

Feb. 13

5

By Authority.

APPOINTMENTS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

Timothy Taylor, Connecticut.

MAJORS.

John Ripley, Connecticut.

Jabez Huntington, do.

CAPTAINS.

John Benjamin, Connecticut.

John Meigs, do.

Elihu Sandford, do.

Stephen Ranney, do.

Samuel Blakeslee, do.

Jonathan Root, do.

John Bullford, do.

Ara Copland, do.

William Young, jun. do.

Coleby Chew, do.

LIEUTENANTS.

Samuel Waugh, Connecticut.

Lemuel Harrison, do.

Bennett Bronson, do.

Reuben Hurd, do.

Trueman Moseley, do.

John Knox, do.

William W. Cheney, do.

Ludwick Gallup, do.

John Ells, do.

Waters Clarke, do.

ENSIGNS.

Salman Clark, Connecticut.

Peter N. Brensman, do.

Trueman Hinman, do.

Walter Smith, do.

Joseph A. Wells, do.

James Gordon, do.

Ebenezer Learned, do.

Peter Richards, do.

Robert Hofner, do.

Solomon Allen, do.

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