

[WHILE France fashions her conduct towards America by her idea of our character and situation, America is too willing to be deceived with respect to the character and situation of France. From this source spring nearly all the difficulties with which we have been overwhelmed since the eruption of French republicanism. Forbearance never wears the appearance of dignified moderation unless the power, by which aggression is to be repulsed, is very conspicuous. Our tameness has been mistaken for cowardice, and our reputation increasingly fulfilled by our ardor for reconciliation. With our fame we have lost our property, and our domestic tranquility, and we are yet disposed to rely on the faith of a nation whose perfidy is proverbial. Plunder and conquest are the objects of the Directory; we should therefore be extremely careful not to furnish them with weapons against ourselves. That weapons have been furnished (and weapons of all others the most destructive, the means of seducing the most ignorant and turbulent classes of the people) by procuring an avowed state of hostility, is seen and felt at home; and evidenced from the press of the Directory.—The following article, translated from a Paris paper, abounding, with ignorance, impudence and falsehood, would never have existed to calumniate our government, if a formal declaration of war had immediately succeeded the return of our outraged minister, Mr. Pinckney. In such a state of things there would have been few bare faced and vaunting traitors, few deluded opposers of defensive measures, and more self approbation in the community. But the consequences of delay have been humiliating in the extreme; and, considering the subsequent paragraphs as oozing from the muddy fountain of directorial artifice, lost must be the spirit of the nation indeed, if it is content to contemplate such a picture of itself, and be satisfied with the undefined and petty species of warfare that exists between the two countries.]

## TRANSLATION

From "L'ami des Loix" of the 23d Plu-  
glose, year 7 (11 Feb. 1799).

"Thanks to the wisdom of the Executive Directory!—An alliance fought after, dips again from the insatiable maker of coalitions, Pitt. His long intrigues in the United States prove abortive, at the moment, when his dissimulation hardly hid the hope of success. The same fate awaits him in Germany, awaits him where ever the opinion of the people is of some weight. The hour that he had fixed on for the expulsion of liberty from Italy, has seen two republics rise on the ruins of two thrones.

"Upon what then was founded the chivalry-like arrogance of George the III's last speech to his exalted Parliament? It seemed, as if the four quarters of the globe had promised him that he would take up arms against France; America, at least, his country, her word.

"Once Vendemiaire (October) last, the British Agents had designated in all the newspapers of the United States the exact epocha when Mack should open the career. They expected there with a secret anxiety the communication which the President, John Adams, would make at the meeting of Congress.—We have just read that speech! It is no longer the Echo of those of George the III. It is no longer, passionate delations, bitter accusations, exaggerated reproaches, here with the President had filled his former communications, and his answers to the popular addresses, in order to draw all the opinions in favor of war. The Directory's moderation has imposed on him the necessity of a moderate tone.

"In this respect, dignity is substituted to pride; reconciliation is close to conquest; pacific professions accompany the recommendation of defensive measures. The French republic is invited to renew her honorable relation with the American republic; the question of etiquette, on the renewal of negotiation, is introduced with delicacy. The President announces that he would send a minister, if he had explicit assurances of his reception.—He pledges himself to receive in a manner becoming the representative of a great nation, the minister the Directory would send.

[The ridiculously continued use these republican tyrants make, of the hackneyed terms, "British Agents" and "British intrigue" is calculated to excite meriment rather than serious chagrin at the insinuation that our rulers are under the influence and direction of any other nation than their own. If a detestation of the conduct of France has been expressed with spirit, it was the expression of the feelings of the people of the United States, and not of George the III. His opinions were unquestionably similar to those of the President, for all the enemies of France entertained the same; but they had

no relation to the President's speeches and addresses; therefore, if any deviation from those opinions has taken place, it is a departure from the ground assumed by our government; not from the dictates of a British ministry. It might have been proper for us never to have discovered our indignation, or never to have relinquished it, until our complaints were redressed.]

"We could not explain this change of language, without the assistance of our private letters; but we see that notwithstanding the epidemic disorder which had caused the cities to be deserted, and the printers under English influence, all the correspondence of the Minister of Foreign Relations with Mr. Gerry, has been published, and mediated upon by the citizens of the United States. The insidious commentaries of the British party have not been able to put out the rays of light which it has carried into the minds of the people. The manoeuvres directed against France were seen through; the danger to which American Liberty was exposed, has been felt; the people availed themselves of the elections, to leave out of the legislature suspected speakers, and to carry to its true Republicans. But a few months since, an American hardly dared to express in public, his regret for the hostile course given to the differences existing between the two countries, a doubt whether it was true that the Directory was for war, and some aversion to an English alliance. Now a most respectable opposition is formed.—It has a balance in Congress; and in March next it will reign over the remainder of the representation seduced by British intrigues. The great mass of the citizens backs it, and it dares to express the wish for an honorable peace. The knowledge of the dispositions of the Directory, manifested by its *Arrets* of 13th and 29th Thermidor last, was sufficient for that purpose.

[Here is a string of absurd and silly falsehoods that answer well enough to dust the eyes of those deluded wretches who are suffering under the oppression of the administration that vents them. They serve however, to convince us that any negotiation with France, at present, must be tedious, expensive and unsatisfactory. While private letters animate their hopes of a powerful party in this country, they will continue to meet our demands of indemnification with their ultimatum, a LOAN and a BRIBE. It is in vain they have a majority in Congress if that majority is unproductive. The *Arrets* of the Directory of 13th and 29th Thermidor last, like the worm-eaten foliage of a sickly tree, will not perform the function for which they were produced; the United States fees through them. Here follows the proof positive of this mighty change.]

"We will cite but one fact—and it is a decisive one.—A Doctor Logan arrived in France (at the epocha of these *Arrets*) for agricultural researches; received as a learned man by some of the Directors, he returns immediately to undeceive his countrymen. He lands at New-York. Tribes of spies are set upon him; the English faction persecutes him; the President denounces him to the Senate; and the people of Pennsylvania places him among their legislators.

[To a person unacquainted with Dr. Logan's character, his reception as a learned man would not be surprising; but he would be at a loss to account for his immediate return. A learned man is not in danger of being flattered into a good opinion of the enemies of his country. But mistaken as this writer is in the character of the Doctor, and the predominant objects of his embassy, he is still more mistaken with respect to the "decisive fact" upon which he grounds his belief, in a great measure, of the subordination of America to the views and interests of the Directory. The constituents of Dr. Logan (perhaps 1000 men) would have elected, to represent them, any wretch of equal audacity, whose principles were known to be consonant with the holy right of infurrection, though he had been snatched from the gallows. They were the children of France, it is true, devoted to licentiousness: many of them fugitives from the goals of Ireland. The county of Philadelphia, which this self-appointed envoy represents, is composed of the suburbs of the city, and several thinly inhabited townships in its vicinity. The liberties of Philadelphia will be all the Union to produce, in the same space, an equal number of men so shamefully violent as are the electors who people these districts; yet the opinions of these men are represented as the epitome of the American mind. Dr. Logan, I believe, is very generally execrated for his assurance, and despised for his vanity.]

"What was the President to do, in a state of things so different from his expectations? All the means to warm up the minds were exhausted; and the national good sense had risen uppermost: the true papers of the negotiation were disseminated, and fables could no longer be invented; it became necessary to go with the circumstances, and it is what he has done.

"Has he done it with freedom? And can this change be supposed sincere? We think not. He had so far engaged himself, that

it was difficult for him to conciliate what had passed with the present; and from that, a certain stiffness is discovered in his expression of pacific dispositions. He is still surrounded with men, who are humbled, because their plan miscarried: from thence, is to be discovered a light shade of humor, which characterizes every forced measure.

"The tenor even of his speeches, shews, that he does not choose to appear to have been in the wrong, and that he wishes to fix the attention of his co-citizens, on the point which hurts them. He brings back to their recollection the enormous losses of their commerce, and the indemnities they are entitled to; he observes to them that the offers of reconciliation from the Executive Directory have not been followed by any modification of measures; he takes care they should not forget, that every American vessel met at sea by French corsairs is arrested; that none escape condemnation; that the tribunals constantly adopt the conclusions of the captors; that the *arrete* of 12 Ventose 3 year, has no more protected them than that compiled therewith, than the treaty had before protected those who navigated under its faith; that the depredations continue in the French colonies, notwithstanding the prohibition of the Directory; that the execution given to the law of the 29 Nivose (concerning British goods) is more vexatious to neutrality than the law itself. He announces that till then the Council of Five Hundred had rejected every proposition brought forward for a revision of the laws relative to corsairs; he persists to demand from Congress that the perspective of a speedy reconciliation should not cause to be neglected the means of defence.

"But a recent discovery, demonstrates better than any thing else, the bottom of John Adams's heart. It cannot be doubted that at the very time he was composing his speech, he delivered some letters of marque to armed vessels having goods on board. One of them has just been arrested on the coast of St. Jean de Luz, having 4 guns and 12 men—her letter authorities him to capture all French armed vessels met with within the limits of the United States; and on the high seas, in conformity to a law of Congress of 21 Messidor 6th year. This law, which is well known, is merely defensive; how can John Adams derive from it the means of aggression? Puerile means, it is true, but offensive by intention.

"The Executive Directory have pronounced themselves for a frank reconciliation; all the republicans of the United States have welcomed their declaration; the British cabinet is out-played, but it does not give up the game.—What shall it not attempt to disunite again the two countries? It knows, that if it can suggest provocations superior to the Directory's moderation, it will destroy the happy fruits of eight months patience. Such is the explanation of the enigma. How many men yet in the United States do blindly follow that infernal policy of a court, which seeks its salvation in a general conflagration! If the President be not of that number, he has them, at least for counsellors.

"However, it does not matter.—Such is the excellency of a representative government that all power yields to the reason and the pulse. The Directory knows, how they can RALLY THE UNITED STATES TO THE GREAT CONFEDERATION OF REPUBLICS.

[Regarded as the sentiments of a solitary individual, this publication would be too unimportant to excite resentment, or to challenge observation; but when we

"Some one of the Directory, can we survey it with complacency. The confession at the conclusion is disavowed by their partisans here; and disbelieved by too many of our honest citizens; yet it is nevertheless true that their end is to revolutionize America, or in their own stile of expression "RALLY HER TO THE GREAT CONFEDERATION OF REPUBLICS."

This is no novelty; the secret machinations of their government have constantly tended to the same point, but it has not before, been treated so daringly and expressly as the universal sentiment of Frenchmen. Alarming as this truth is, we regard it with concern, and our passive silence under their pretensions will shortly be pleaded as an evidence of their justice. It is in vain to declaim again France; it is home, and there alone we must find refuge for the evil.

How repeatedly and how forcibly have we been warned of her treacherous purposes. If we desired proofs, and were anxious for conviction, the bloody scenes of Europe would have furnished us with both. The fane parents which preceded the downfall of all the republics in that quarter are still hovering, with baleful aspect, over our own. Insults and flatteries, menaces and concessions, robberies and relinquishments have all been marshalled like so many pioneers, to prepare the way for the spoiler. But it would seem we have seen these things only in our dreams, and heard the voice of warning only in our slumbers. An untroubled calm broods over our minds, and the little spirit that was roused among us is subsiding again into apathy and indifference. While this tempest deadens every national energy, and invigorates the nerves of faction, well may the Directory affirm "IT KNOWS THE WAY TO RALLY THE UNITED STATES TO THE GREAT CONFEDERATION OF REPUBLICS."

Well may it assert its controul over our lives, liberties and property. There are not the observations of one who is enamoured with the talk of reprehension; he feels the alarming situation of his country, and wishes to extend the feeling. He desires not to censure but to awaken. Could this be done hope would revive; we might drive the monster from our shores, and share the glory of his destruction.]

To W. IN this paper of the 22d inst. there is a piece signed W. reflecting on my well meant address to the managers of the Alms house and house of employ. It struck me at once, from the intemperate expressions that are in it, that the author was not quite right in his mind, and I pitied him. But I have since heard that a certain gentleman wrote it, whom I will not name. Be it who it will, the author says it is hastily written. In this situation, I deem to take any advantage, and therefore I freely forgive all his abuse, as well of my character as of my employment, which he insinuates is a picker of oakum in goal; and further I give him leave to write it over if he chooses.

After this indulgence, I hope he will for his own reputation's sake, examine it well, and not commit himself prematurely, but take time, and let us have the new edition of his work as soon as he can, revised, corrected, and improved, for it is much wanted.

This from his friend, the author of  
No. 1—to the Managers  
of the Alms-House  
and House of Em-  
ployment.

Rigault lately sent his brother from Aux Cayes, on a mission to Touffaint at the Cape. On his way thither, he was murdered, along with four attendants by some of Touffaints party.

MARRIED.—On Saturday evening last by the Rev. Dr. Smith, Mr. CHARLES FORMAN, of Baltimore, to Miss SARAH WOLF, of this city.

## Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia.		
ARRIVED.		
Ship	Days	
Edward, Wickham,	Lisbon 53	
Galen, Nicols, St. Sebastian via N. Y.	6	
Lovina, Browne, Liverpool	60	
Brig Winifred, Turner,	Bristol 63	
Amelia, Stottsburg, Liverpool	49	
Bee, Hansen,	Hamburg 45	
Hannah, Norris,	Figato 43	
Sch'r Agnes, Bacon,	Lisbon 38	
Sloop Sally, Potter,	Richmond 4	
ARRIVED AT THE PORT.		
Ship Harmony, Snell,	London —	
Brig Amazon, Lewis,	La Guira —	
George, Harding,	Havanna 12	
Fair American, Labree,	Jamaica 20	
Sloop Friendship, Browne,	Havanna 13	
CLEARED.		
Ship Lenny, Green,	Hamburg	
Brig George, Ripley,	Havanna	

The ship *Harmony* left the convoy, on the night of the 22d May. On the 26th, was captured by a French frigate of 36 guns, from Guadeloupe bound for Rochefort, who took on board captain Snell, his team, four boys, and his boats, leaving on board, the mate, steward, and cook; with a prize-master and nine crew. She was in lat. 41, 22, long 58, W. On the 29th with the assistance of one man, (a passenger) after a severe contest, retook the ship, and fled for Philadelphia.

(Signed) JOHN NELSON,  
Mate of the ship Harmony.  
Fort Mifflin, June 22, 1799.

We are happy to state, that all the letters were preferred on board the Harmony, and that only a few packages of fine goods were taken out at the time of her capture. She is detained at the Lazaretto on account of the Frenchmen being from Guadeloupe.

Arrived, ship Lovina, Browne, 60 days from Falmouth. On the 28th May, in lat. 46 15 N. long. 45, W. spoke the brig *Peggy*, from Belfast, 123 days out, with passengers, bound to N. York, 10th June, in lat. 41, 50, N. long. 66, 30, W. spoke the U. S. brig *Merrimack*, capt. Browne, 4 days from Boston; same day, ship *Fair American*, M'Paul and ship *Nancy*, from N. York, bound for London and Liverpool, 14th, spoke the *Sch. Hope*, from St. Bartholomews bound to Salem, lat. 40, 15, long. 68, 30, W. all well.

Ship George, M'Collom, for Marining, left N. Castle yesterday.

The brig *Sea Nymph*, captain Greene, has put back on account of her having sprung a leak.

A dismasted ship is below, supposed to be the *Lovina*, captain Browne, from Liverpool and Falmouth.

A ship and a brig, names unknown, are below.

Captain Turner, of the *Winifred*, on the 28th ultimo, in lat. 40, 20, N. long 54, W. spoke the ship *Samuel Smith*, captain Stiles of Baltimore, from hence, bound to Lisbon; all well.

Brig George, Howland, from hence to Oporto, sent into Vigo has been liberated, cargo condemned.

Ship Ben. Franklin, Senkey, for Bordeaux and Hamburg, brig Ruth and Mary, for Havanna, and ship Ann Hall, for Charleston, lay at New Castle yesterday morning.

Captain Hansen, of the *Bee*, June 10, long. 62, 30, W. spoke the armed ship *Robert* of N. York, captain Haller, 8 days out, for Cadiz all well.

Captain Hansen left at Hamburg the following vessels:

Ship Voltaire, Bowen, and brig Grace, Edwards of Philadelphia, to sail for Peter-

burg, the first in 4 days, the last in two weeks.

Ship *A Gave* from Baltimore, just arrived.

Hannah and Eliza, Ewing, Bolton.

Friendship, Williams, Salem.

Brig Polacke, Shoemaker, St. Thomas.

Ship Rein Deer, Froit, Baltimore.

Brig-Lilly, Blake, in 6 days, for Lisbon.

Nancy, Young, 16 do. for Boston.

Abigail, Matthews, 14 do. Havanna.

Ship Harriot, Martin, 14 do Baltimore.

Brig Sally Dorlon,

Ship James, M'Carthy, Baltimore,

Williamston, Blair Philadelphia.

Brig Dispatch, Rose,

Ship Sophia, Smith, for Surinam.

Brig Fame, Patterson, fold.

Ships Dispatch, Bulby, and Prosper, Williams, for New York.

The U. S. frigate George Washington, capt. Fletcher, has arrived at Newport from the West Indies, conveying home about 70 sail of Merchantsmen.

It appears from a Boston paper, that the U. S. cruizers *Richmond* and *Eagle*, picked up the five prizes which a French privateer was conducting into Guadeloupe, as mentioned in the late papers.

The sloop of war building at Norwich, in Connecticut, for Government, will soon be launched.

May 24th.

No arrivals at the Port.

Ship Prosperity, Joughan, from London, arrived at Liverpool May 5th.

Ship Swanwick, Kirkbridge, from London, arrived at Liverpool the day the *Amelia* failed.

Ship Molly, Swain, for Batavia was ready to sail when the *Amelia* left Liverpool.

New-York, June 22.

The brig *Georgia Packet*, sailed from Savannah June 14. An English Letter of Marque had just arrived there in 50 days from Greenock. On Monday last, the trial of the French privateer sent in there by the United States brig *Eagle*, Captain Camibell, was to come on before the Georgia District Court of Admiralty.

A gentleman who arrived in the C. P. informs, that a schooner had just arrived in the mouth of the river, with 223 pieces of light Duck, which she had taken from a large wrecked schooner in the Gulph.—When she left the wreck, another schooner bound to the northward, was along side, taking out other parts of her cargo.

Baltimore, June 20.

Arrived this day.

Ship Six Sisters, capt. Baker, 55 days from Liverpool—dry good and salt.—Brings no news later than the Catharine. A ship for New-York and Boston, failed in company with capt. Baker; parted from them about 10 days after they came out. Spoke brig *Alert*, of Boston, carrying 16 guns, in lat. 45, 30, long. 34, from Bremen.

From the Log Book of the schooner *Jay*, capt. Merchants, arrived on Tuesday from St. Vincent.

On the passage, lat. 36, 00, in the Gulph Stream, April 6, fell in with the wreck of a schooner, appeared to be upwards of 100 tons called the *Maria*, of Charleston, no person on board.

The 3d June, in lat. 24, long. 66, spoke the ship *America*, of Newburyport, capt. Wilch, in company with the brig *Rambler*, of Beverly, both letters of marque, from Tenerife bound to Havanna.

MACPHERSONS BLUES.

Legionary Orders, June 24th 1799.

THE first and second Troop of Horse, the Artillery, Grenadiers and Infantry, are ordered to parade at the Menage in Chestnut-street on Wednesday, next precisely 5 o'clock P.M. completely equipped.—When arrangements will take place for the celebration of the Anniversary of our INDEPENDENCE.

By Order of Br'gadier Genl Macpherson.  
JNO. M'CAULEY Adj't.

NEW AUCTION.

THE Subscriber being appointed Auctioneer for the City in the place of Mr. E. Fox, resigned, informs his friends and the public, that his Store, No. 56, South Front street, (formerly occupied by Mr. Fox) is now open for the reception of Goods.

Money will be advanced on Goods if required.

SAMUEL ISRAEL, auc'r.

The Sales of Dry Goods will commence on Monday the 1st July, at 9 o'clock in the morning.

June 24.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, administrator of John Morton deceased, hath (or have) obtained from the Orphans Court of Cecil County in Maryland, Letters Testamentary (or of administration) on the personal Estate of John Morton, late of Cecil County in Maryland deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 30 day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate, given under my hand this 21st day of June 1799.

REBECCA MORTON, Admin'r.

Warwich, June 21. [June 24] 3aw13jy.

For sale by the Package.

GEORGE DAVIS,

No. 319, High-street.

HAS imported in the *Adriana*, Charleston, from London, the following well assorted articles, put up in small packages, to suit the convenience of purchasers,

Ladies' cloths,

Cassimers,

Irish linens 4 and 7 8.

Hats—mens' and childrens', black, drab, and coloured, and drabs with green unders.

Hosiery—men and womens' silk, cotton, and thread.

ALSO ON HAND,

Imported in the *Delaware*—

Swords from Canton—A large parcel of

Fresh Doves and TEAS.

Hyson Skin

June 24. ced:w