

By a victory over your own passions, you have from every chance of misery your friends and fellow-citizens, and at the same time stamp your own character with the glory. Do it, and while you receive the benedictions of a happy people, you will enjoy the exalted satisfaction which flows from a consciousness of having greatly contributed to their felicity by the timely assumption of self command.

Remember too, we entreat you, that the birth of our nation consecrated the principle for which we fought, and for which we shall always firmly contend. The capacity of man to govern himself—murder not this principle in its infancy—the happiness of the human race is staked on its preservation.

If the experiment made by the People of the United States should fail, the dominion of reason must be supplanted by the dominion of force, and nations be again only distinguishable from nations by their superlative misery.

Forget not also we beseech you, that your fellow citizens have trusted their sovereignty to three distinct branches of government, each of which is equally the object of their confidence, and all of which necessary to their good—derange not the wise distribution, nor listen to the idea some times pressed in support of the authority of your Honorable House, that because you spring immediately, and the other branches of government mediately from the people, you therefore possess the superior confidence of your constituents. The admission of a doctrine so hostile to the principles of our constitution gives cause of suspicion, that its annihilation would not be a disagreeable event to those who urge it.

The greatest possible evil which, in our judgment can befall our country, is the dissolution of the union of the United States; next to that is, the destruction of our government; and next in the doleful recital is war.—The last (if your choice) will very probably produce the first. On the decision of your honorable body, upon this momentous question rests, our destiny—Regard with affection your fellow citizens—We commend you to the protection of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe—and as in duty bound will ever pray.

The above was signed by all the inhabitants convened, excepting 3, and thro' the county, with the same unanimity.

AN ACT

Authorizing a loan for the use of the City of Washington, in the district of Columbia, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Sec. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioners, under the act intitled "An act for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the government of the United States," be, and they are hereby authorized, under the direction of the President of the United States, to borrow, from time to time, such sum or sums of money, as the said President shall direct, not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars in the whole, and not exceeding two hundred thousand in any one year, at an interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, and reimbursable at any time after the year one thousand eight hundred and three, by instalments, not exceeding one fifth of the whole sum borrowed, in any one year; which said loan or loans shall be appropriated and applied by the said commissioners, in carrying into effect the above recited Act, under the controul of the President of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all the lots, except those now appropriated to public use in the said city, vested in the commissioners aforesaid, or in trustees in any manner, for the use of the United States, now holden and remaining unsold, shall be, and are hereby declared and made chargeable with the re-payment of all and every sum and sums of money, and interest thereupon, which shall be borrowed in pursuance of this act: And to the end that the same may be fully and punctually repaid, the said lots, or so many of them as shall be necessary, shall be sold and conveyed at such times, and in such manner, and on such terms as the President of the United States, for the time being, shall direct: And the monies arising from the said sales shall be applied and appropriated, under his direction, to the discharge of the said loans, after first paying the original proprietors, any balances due to them, respectively, according to their several conveyances, to the said commissioners or trustees. And if the product of the sales of the said lots shall prove inadequate to the payment of the principal and interest of the sums borrowed under this act, then the deficiency shall be paid by the United States, agreeably to the terms of the said loans; for it is expressly hereby declared and provided, that the United States shall be liable only for the re-payment of the balance of the monies to be borrowed under this act, which shall remain unsatisfied by the sales of all the lots aforesaid, if any such balance shall thereafter happen.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every purchaser, or purchasers, his or their heirs or assigns, from the said commissioners or trustees, under the direction of the said President, or any of the lots herein before mentioned, after paying the price and fulfilling the terms stipulated and agreed to be paid and fulfilled, shall have, hold and enjoy the said lot or lots bought, free, clear and exonerated from the charge and incumbrance hereby laid upon the same.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the commissioners aforesaid shall, semi-annually, render to the Secretary of the Treasury, a particular account of the receipts and expenditures of all monies intrusted to them, and also, the progress and state of the business, and of the funds under their administration; and that the said Secretary lay the same before Congress, at every session after the receipt thereof.

JONATHAN DAYTON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved—May the sixth 1796.

GO: WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls, in the office of the department of State.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, Secretary of State.

Philadelphia,

FRIDAY EVENING, May 20, 1796.

A few days since we published from a Connecticut paper, an account of American vessels lately captured by the French. The Aurora of this morning introduces the list with the following remarks:

"We have frequently hinted that it could not be expected that France would long remain quiet sufferers under the effects of our partial neutrality. It is undeniable that every invasion of our rights by the British, which remained unredressed, encouraged further injury, and that so far as our trade with France was concerned, she must have suffered from our pusillanimity. Retaliation was consequently to be expected; it is deserved. Some evidences of it begin to be felt, witness the following, extracted from a Connecticut paper.

Effects of the pusillanimity of our Executive, and recoil of British depredations.—

A Correspondent handed us the following remarks. The above observations, in plain English, amount to this. An unarmed traveller is robbed on the road, of one half of his property, by a gang of armed plunderers: in consequence of which, his pretended friends, but in fact another set of armed plunderers, rob him of the other half, in revenge of the loss he had before sustained. Rifum &c.

The enemies of our government have often declared that they do not wish for war, but here we see the seizure of our vessels and property by the French, is justified as a deserved retaliation, because we have preferred neutrality to war.

"Some evidences of it begin to be felt" says the Aurora. Had the least trait of impartiality ever governed the publications of facts respecting depredations on our trade, it would have appeared, that, in proportion to the means possessed by the two powers, to annoy our trade, we have suffered more by the French than by the British.

The memorial lately presented to Congress, by the Merchants of Philadelphia, respecting losses by the French, which has never been noticed by the Aurora, contains a statement, which taken in all its parts, cannot be equalled. This, according to the Aurora, is "a recoil of British depredations" to the tune of more than two millions of dollars.

It is a species of patriotism new under the sun, that the plundering of the Merchants of America, by any nation whatever, should be justified by her own citizens.

We are assured, that the Message of the President of the United States to the Senate, which contained the nomination of Mr. KING and Mr. HUMPHREYS, published in yesterday's Gazette, stated, that those nominations were made in consequence of the request, respectively, of Mr. PINCKNEY and Mr. SHORT, to be recalled.

DIED, at his house near Tellico block-house, Tennessee, SCOLACUTTA, commonly called Hanging Mass, a great, & beloved chief of the Cherokees, aged about 65 years.

A man distinguished for his love of peace, and exertions for its preservation, between his nation and the United States.

In his death Humanity has lost an able supporter.

HUMANITY, celestial name,  
More glorious than the Hero's fame:  
What, in luxurious scenes refined,  
Ennobles thus the human mind?  
Tho' all the polish'd arts we boast,  
Were in one general chaos lost,  
This virtue would their place supply,  
And keep the founts of sorrow dry.

AN ORATION

Will be delivered for the benefit of the Philadelphia Society, for the formation and assistance of persons emigrating from foreign countries, on Sunday Evening, the 22d instant, at 7 o'clock, at the Baptist Meeting House in Second Street.

By MORGAN J. RHEES.

Proper Anthems are expected to be Sung on the occasion, by the Uranian Society. May 20.

A Stated Meeting of the Philosophical Society will be held at their Hall this Evening.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary. May 20.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED. days.  
Ship John, Turner, Liverpool 50  
Schr. Flying Fish, Naddell, from a cruise  
Sloop Planter, Hefs, New Providence 13  
An inward-bound ship was seen below, name unknown.

Capt. Tinker, of the brig Cruger, from Trinidad, May 5; lat. 27, 52; spoke ship Dauphin, Reed, N. York, from Georgia to Jamaica, out 15 days, all well.

Sale postponed.

ON account of the rainy weather, the sale of the estate (late Mayo's) at Germantown, advertised to be sold the 18th, is postponed till Saturday next, the 21st instant, when it will be sold on the premises at 12 o'clock. May 19] JOHN CONNELLY, Auctioneer.

For the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Bache in his morning paper, hath, in the most bare faced manner declared, that the French Republic are right, in taking American vessels bound to, or from any port belonging to the English, because of our "partial neutrality" and wonders they had not done it before. Now Citizens, do you doubt the truth of the intelligence from Paris, that certain citizens were bringing on us the cause of war, either with France or England, when you see their very Bache and his Junco admit to the French a right to capture our property?

Can it be a question but the same "needy" and

every "patriot" from the highest down to a printer's devil, are the very citizens intimated in the Paris letter? and if the present crippled state of France should prevent an open declaration of hostilities against us, because we dared to be independent of her and of the whole world, she is however justified in taking our vessels, notwithstanding our neutrality.

Does any man want further proof of the friendship of these patriots to France, and their enmity to America, than such publications? If she does I trust it will not be long before the quantum of dollars allow to each "needy patriot" will be made manifest. In the mean time the lists of the captured vessels and cargoes by our French favorites will must be highly gratifying to the owners, and every independent American. Keep us from such baneful and hateful fraternity, say I.

AMERICANUS.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, May 18.

Mr. Vincent, who is appointed Minister of France to the United States, was formerly an Officer in the Corps of Engineers.

Gen. Courtois, charged with being the author of the French disasters before Metz, has been sentenced by a Court Martial to 3 months imprisonment.

The Clubs at Nantz and Angers, connected with that of the Pantheon, have been shut up by Gen. Hoche.

The Executive of France now prosecute five Printers of pamphlets and papers, where the Ministry of Great Britain do one. The French papers are infinitely more abusive than any of the English or American; and those prosecutions for libels which, in the opinion of our over-warm patriots, have been so tyrannical in Great Britain, are now more frequent in Paris.—A proof that the boasted distinction between a Republican and Monarchical Government is not half so much in favor of freedom as is commonly supposed. A little more opportunity for seditious men to show themselves, and a little more exasperation of parties in this country, would introduce similar prosecutions in the United States.

It is thus that attempts to push liberty to extremes, has, in every free country, been the direct cause of introducing arbitrary Government. Violent opposition to Government, generates the necessity of more force to keep the public peace. It is thus that Liberty abused, becomes the immediate cause of tyranny.

FRANCE.

The State of France at the date of our last accounts, was as follows: The Legislative Body and Directory busy in restoring some order to the finances. Mandats to the amount of 24,00 millions livres had been proposed by the Directory as a substitute for assignats and coin—the proposition was adopted. They are issued on the credit of the national property, and specie and assignats prohibited circulation.

[This expedient resembles in a degree the new emission of bills issued by the American Congress, after the former emissions had sunk to almost nothing.]

The proposal to limit the liberty of the press, on account of the licentiousness of public Gazettes, has not succeeded.—The council passed to the order of the day.

Parties equally violent and unforgiving as formerly. This renders necessary all the vigilance of Government, and severe restraints. The terrorists in Paris and the royalists in the South and West, keep the country in perpetual ferment. We however hear of no want of provisions. The expected scarcity has brought supplies of corn from all parts of the African coast and the Levant.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The tranquility of that country has not been disturbed. We hear very little of insurrections or reforms of Parliament. The price of corn in various parts of England had fallen. The Farmers had kept it, till large supplies from abroad had arrived, or were expected, and of course find it necessary to sell or risk a loss.

Insurrections and riots in Ireland frequent as usual. Numerous bands of defenders start up in various places, and make work for the bayonet and halber. Scarcely a paper which does not announce work of this kind.

REMARKS

On HARRINGTON, from the Minerva—published at New York.

This same Harrington has been for several weeks combating my assertions, except when he has stepped aside to encounter the President's message or some member of Congress. His remarks soon convinced me that he did not know what he was about and that it was idle to take any notice of him.—But the foregoing extract is so much to the point; so full and explicit in favor of my first assertion, that I cannot omit thanking the writer for the trouble he has taken to support my opinion. He has selected the strongest proofs of the truths of what I advanced, and indeed he has saved me the trouble of collecting further proof.

Harrington has proved, that the Southern States had not within themselves the means of self defence—that a few thousand British troops, which never amounted to a third of their force in America, laid waste and ravaged those States for two or three years that all the force of those States could not drive them from their territory—in short he has demonstrated that the Southern States did not and could not protect themselves. The Northern and Southern troops and a body of French finally rid the Southern States of the British army. Had one half of the British force which attacked the Northern States in various points, been originally sent to the Southern, and those States had been left to themselves, they must have been conquered and been this moment British provinces. I have heard it a hundred times acknowledged by candid gentlemen in those States, that without the aid of the Northern States, they could not have defended themselves. The very beef which subsisted the troops before York-town was, a great portion of it, sent from Massachusetts and Connecticut.

The British force which acted against the northern States was usually two and three times greater than the force ever employed against the Southern—yet they never, except in the case of Burgoyne, could sleep more than one night out of the reach of their ships guns, Burgoyne, with an army of double the strength of that which laid waste three or four Southern States, for two years, marched several miles into the country, and maintained himself a week or two, after leaving the lake, before he was compelled to surrender, with all his army.

I will venture another assertion, which I believe to be the truth, that the force which ravaged three Southern States, during whole campaigns, could not have remained on the territory of the smallest of the Eastern States beyond the reach of their ships guns, and exposed to the force of that State only, for two weeks.

Far be it from me to derogate from the honor or merits of the Southern troops. They were excellent troops, though their numbers were small—and no better officers ever commanded men, than those States furnished. My assertion goes only to this point, that the principal means of defence were furnished by the northern States—the British bent their force on this account, against the northern States, and a great proportion of the resistance made to that force, was of course made in the Northern States. The meaning of the assertion, "the Northern States fought the battles of the Southern," is that the Northern States made the principal resistance—a fact that the Southern people themselves acknowledged, and which, during the war, was never questioned.

Harrington says, that "trade in the Southern States, and even cultivation was suspended—the northern was free from the din of arms." True, but this proves what I assert. The enemy never could penetrate into the Northern States—they could and did overrun the Southern. This then is evidence that the northern States protected themselves—the Southern could not.

Had the means of defence existed in the Southern States, the brave officers, mentioned by Harrington, Morgan, Marion, Pickens, Lee, W. Washington, and others, would soon have commanded those means and expelled the enemy. No better officers ever lived; they did all they could do—and Gen. Greene whose ability and activity are every where celebrated, performed wonders. But these States did not furnish the means of defence, and officers could not create them.

With these remarks I quit Harrington—his own writings, if he knew how to apply facts, would establish my assertions in his mind, as they do, in public opinion.

From the Albany Gazette.

Messrs. Printers,

I have read with considerable pleasure the letter of General Smith to his constituents of Baltimore, published in your paper of this day. It is a sensible, severe, but delicate reproof of the weakness and folly of a particular body of men, who presume to instruct and dictate to their representative, to whom for the term of two years, they had entrusted their protection, their public cares, and their political will.

General Smith places the subject on a footing calculated to expose the absurdity of the measure, without alarming certain prejudices which prevail more or less in all parts of the Union, but particularly in some of the Southern States, where the warm temper of their politics is still somewhat at variance with knowledge and good sense. He seems to allow the validity of instructions in general, provided they are deliberate, well digested, and calculated to preclude surprize. It was proper, perhaps, in his particular situation, to yield to this misconception—Let us therefore pass it to the account of his prudence and delicacy, and give him credit for a sentiment, which he hesitates to express.

As we advance and improve in political science, I presume that a truth which is already tolerably well received among persons of the best discernment will be better and better understood by the people at large, that is, that instructions to representatives in a legislature are inadmissible in principle and pernicious in practice. It will be found perhaps that they tend to defeat one great object of delegating power, which is to have, in our public affairs, the advantage of a better judgment than we ourselves can form; and to discharge one of the principal securities in republican government—I mean responsibility.

I have found among some old manuscript notes I took when at school, the following answer of Lord Percival, formerly member of Parliament for Westminster, to instructions sent him by his constituents. I like this rather better than the answer of Mr. Smith, as it is an honest and absolute declaration of the principle, on which that gentleman's mind seems to balance. Indeed in my short range I have met with nothing of the kind more nobly conceived or nearly expressed.

AN OBSERVER.

Monday evening.

Answer of Lord Percival.

"Gentlemen,

"You are welcome upon all occasions, and I look upon this application as a fresh instance of your friendship. As I never concealed my principles from you, so I will never depart from them.—The only motives that direct my conduct are the preservation of the constitution of my country, the security of the present royal family upon the throne and the common liberty of Europe: These views I shall always think inseparable: In the prosecution of them, my judgment sometimes may—my heart shall never fail me. I remember, on my part, that to your independent voice I owe my seat in parliament—on yours, you will not forget that I ought to be independent there. When I differ from your sentiments, I shall do it with great reluctance, and then only when I am convinced that your true interest must exert it from me. In such a case, the crime is equal to flatter popularity, or to court power—it becomes me to respect both; but it is my duty to follow neither beyond those limits which the circumstances of time, prudence, necessity and the public safety may determine.