

reconciliation to obliterate the remembrance of the wrongs which they experienced during their revolutionary war with Great Britain: and whereas a conduct thus pacific and conciliatory was well entitled to a reciprocal display of impartiality, justice and beneficence on the part of other nations, more particularly on the part of Great Britain, whose commerce, manufactures and arts have been as much promoted; and whose distant and necessitous colonies have been as plentifully supplied, by the American market, subsequent as previously to the separation of the two countries.—But

Whereas it appears that Great Britain, unmoved by this generous example, uniformly actuated by an ambitious and vindictive policy, and equally regardless of positive compact and of general law, has denied the rights, attacked the interests, interrupted the pursuits, and insulted the dignity of the United States; inasmuch as She has arbitrarily refused to surrender the western posts, conformably to the express stipulations of treaty—

She has clandestinely fomented and maintained a savage war upon the frontiers of the United States, contrary to the dictates of justice and humanity—

She has insidiously let loose the barbarians of Africa, to plunder and enslave the citizens of the United States—

She has arrogantly attempted to prefer boundaries to the American commerce—

She has basely authorized piratical depredations to be committed by her own subjects on the ships and citizens of the United States—

She has violently seized and sequestered the vessels and property of the citizens of the United States, to the value of several millions of dollars.

She has insultingly imprisoned, and meanly reduced, or forcibly impressed into her service, the seamen of the United States, to the number of several thousands of citizens.

And she has contemptuously disregarded the reiterated complaints, which such complicated injuries have produced.

And whereas it is at all times the right and at a crisis like the present, it becomes the duty of the citizens, freely and firmly to declare their sentiments; to claim the protection of their government, and to give every merited assurance of confidence and support to those who are employed in the administration of the public affairs: Therefore

Resolved, that the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, being duly impressed with the injuries and insults which Great Britain has offered to the rights, commerce and character of the United States; and expect, from the wisdom and patriotism of the general government; and they hereby pledge themselves, cheerfully to support with their lives and fortunes, the most expeditious, and the most effectual measures (which appear to have been too long postponed) to procure reparation for the past; to ensure safety for the future; to foster and protect the commercial interest; and to render respectable and respected among the nations of the world, the justice, dignity, and power of the American Republic.

And whereas the arduous, but glorious struggles of the French nation, to establish a Free Republic, have naturally, on the one hand, provoked the indignation and resentment of despots, and the slaves of despots; while on the other hand, they have raised the sympathy, admiration and applause of every enlightened and liberal mind, and the remembrance of the important services which France rendered to America, in her day of perfection and distress, as well as the conviction that the cause of the former is virtually the cause of the latter Republic, and of mankind, cannot fail to command the grateful and patriotic wishes of the citizens of the Union, for the triumph and prosperity of their friend and ally: Under this impression, therefore,

Resolved, That is the earnest hope and recommendation of the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, that, whatever may be the political operations of the general government, those temporary irregularities, in the commercial policy of France, which according to the evidence of the recent decree enforcing her treaty with the United States, as the supreme law of her land obviously proceeded from the necessity, and not from the will of the Republic, may be regar-

ded with a generous indulgence; and that every favor may be shewn to her citizens, and her cause, which friendship can dictate and justice can allow.

The following resolution being proposed after the adoption of the foregoing, was likewise, unanimously agreed upon—

Resolved, That the sufferings of America calling thus loudly for redress on the part of the federal government, it is the sense of this meeting that measures adapted to prevent more of our property from falling into the hands of Algiers, or of Britain, will be prudent; as also, that duties and prohibitions ought immediately to take place on British ships and manufactures, until reparation for the losses of our citizens can be obtained, and the just claims of America, to the surrender of the western posts be complied with.

The Chairman requesting the attention of the meeting to the calamitous situation of our brethren who were enslaved at Algiers—the following resolutions were proposed on that subject, and unanimously adopted—

Resolved, That a committee consisting of five citizens, be appointed to prepare a plan for soliciting donations from all benevolent and patriotic freemen, for the purposes of establishing a fund, to relieve and redeem our unfortunate fellow-citizens, who, sailing on board of vessels belonging to the port of Philadelphia, have been captured and enslaved by the Algerine or any other state.

Resolved, That the above committee shall report their plan to a general meeting of the citizens, to be holden on the twenty second day of March inst.

Resolved, That the following named persons shall be the committee for carrying into effect the foregoing resolutions, viz. John Swanwick, Stephen Girard, Israel Israel, Jacob Morgan, and Alexander James Dallas.

STEPHEN GIRARD, Chairman.

ROBERT M'KEAN, Secretary.

March 18th, 1794.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES

MR. FENNO,

TO establish the fact mentioned in my remarks, I answer, I have not seen any proclamation from the Executive, withdrawing the permission given to the French to sell their prizes in our ports; and a month has not yet elapsed, since one was sold (the Canada) in New York—since that, a prize has been carried into Charleston and two into Norfolk.

It will now be known whether they continue to do it, or not; but a proclamation I have no doubt will soon be issued, contradicting it, especially as the bill has passed the Senate, entitled a bill "in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States" withdrawing this extra privilege to the French; but what a hairs-breadth escape we have had? 12 to 12, nothing but the patriotic conduct of the Vice President saved this country from war inevitable; it is to such characters that we must look for the salvation of this country.

I beg leave to refer to some passages: Mr. Jefferson's letter to Mr. Morris at Paris "the President tho' expedient thro' the channel of a proclamation to remind our fellow-citizens that we were in a state of peace with all the belligerent powers; that in that state it was our duty neither to aid nor injury any" again "The 17th article of our treaty leaves armed vessels free to conduct whithersoever they please the ships and goods taken from their enemies. It is evident that this article does not contemplate a freedom to sell their prizes here, but on the contrary a departure to some other place: but the armed vessels of France have been also admitted to land and sell their prize goods here, for consumption" Again where Mr. J. enumerates at the conclusion of his letter all the advantages and favours the French have received, we find the following expression "that the exclusive admission to sell here the prizes made by France on her enemies, in the present war tho' unscripted in our treaties and unfounded in her own practice, or in that of any other nation" Let our countrymen read the foregoing, and then say that they have given no offence to England, but have done all in their power to maintain peace. So much has been done as I will venture to say, would have bro't a war upon this country for this very thing, if those nations had not had enough already upon their hands.

I would refer also to the President's address at the opening of the session for further light; also to the declaration of the judges of the Federal Court.

Philad., March 21, 1794.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per cents,	16/9
3 ditto,	9/6
Deferred,	10/
U. S. Bank,	1 to 2 per cent. adv.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Friday, March 14.

In committee of the whole on Mr. Madison's resolutions.

Mr. Ames observed, that the additional duties were intended, he believed, to operate generally, and that their operation would fall on the middling classes of people. But the resolutions would also affect our exports, and in this view injure our cutters of timber, makers of pot ash; and farmers in general would feel their operation deeply, all this for the advantage of our ship owners.

If the resolutions cannot now be termed trifling, then indeed, he had mistaken, their true character, he said. In a moment of danger, when our commerce is nearly annihilated, it is trifling to talk of regulating it, when we should attend to our defence only. When brought forward they had an alarming appearance; negotiations were pending. We should always say peace to the last extremity, and if war threatens strain every sinew to prepare for it. The resolutions say nothing; they say worse than nothing; they are built on partiality for one nation, they have French stamped on the very face of them. If we feel that the English have injured us let us put the country in a state of defence, the resolutions can do nothing towards this. It is folly to think of regulating a commerce, that calls first for protection, and to encourage the encrease of navigation when what shipping we have, is in jeopardy.

Mr. Murray said, when war is staring us in the face, he wondered gentlemen did not feel that the resolutions are not proper. They are bad as a permanent system; bad in the present exigency. He was surprized that the friends of the resolutions, when they were the subject of discussion before, should appear to feel so much from the injuries inflicted by Great Britain, and now that they are encreased ten-fold, should not have risen in those feelings. He was surprized to see their minds stationary, though the danger is growing, and to find every measure of energetic defence which had been proposed, opposed by the gentlemen. The present critical juncture, called certainly for vigorous proceedings, and under this impression the opposers of the resolutions, had been bold to call them trifling. In a commercial point of view, they are ill calculated, and were hazardous when peace was yet within our reach, but when a change of circumstances has given us a prospect of war, they are too trifling.

He put a case. Would a farmer differ with his wife and daughters about the pedlar, they would give a preference to, in purchasing their gew-gaws; whether they would employ the English, Scotch or Irish pedlar, when one of them was stealing the sheep and wantonly sporting with the property on the farm. No certainly, they would unite and drive the thief off. It is just as ridiculous in the legislature to be now spending their time about commercial regulations. More energetic measures are necessary. How is an additional 10 per cent. on importations capable of opposing the torrent of British injustice. Let all intercourse with Great Britain be stopped until they give us satisfaction for the injuries they have done us. This would be exhibiting a temporary enmity for a temporary evil; but the adoption of the resolutions would evince an eternal enmity and at the same time want the energy which the urgency of the case would require.

Mr. Parker rose to set the gentleman last up right as to one assertion. He said that the friends of the resolutions were opposed to every energetic measure which had been proposed. This was not the case; indeed, unless himself and several other members, friends to the resolutions, had voted for some of those more energetic measures they would have failed.

Mr. Murray thought he confined his observation, to a majority of the friends of the resolutions.

Mr. Parker believed the resolutions would be beneficial to his country and tend to encourage our manufactures. Under this impression, he was in favor of them. He wished all party distinctions drop, at the present critical juncture, he did not like to hear of these gentlemen and those gentlemen: let us unite as one. A member from Massachusetts conceived these resolutions bore the stamp of French on the very face of them. He wished, for his part, that every body and every thing could be plainly read by some such device, we should see what and who is French and who is English. He should not, he hoped, let prejudice get the better of his reason, but thought however, that he never could forget, that probably without France the legislature would not be deliberating within these walls.

Foreign Intelligence.

From Paris Papers brought by the brig Suffannah, Captain Tarris, from Bourdeaux.

PARIS, December 31, 1793.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

In the beginning of this session, the following letter was read, written in Weis-

sembourg, (26 Dec.) by Beaudose, Sacote, Representatives of the people, with the army of the Moselle.

" Treachery delivered the lines of Weissembourg to the enemy; bravery has given them back to the Republic. The French carried them this morning. The city of Lauterbourg was attacked the same time. In this last place they took fourteen pieces of cannon, and a great quantity of warlike stores, and some magazines. The important post of Achanbach in front of Lauterbourg, is likewise in our power. The Austrians have retreated to their camp at Balberhof, from whence they must be driven, in order to get to Landau. In the course of yesterday four cannon were taken, instead of two, as was mentioned first, and 20,000 cartridges for cannon. The enemy in their retreat from Weissembourg left behind 1500 muskets, a great number sick and wounded, two hundred of our brethren which had been made prisoners at different times. In their retreat we have taken from them 10 pieces of cannon, fourteen forage waggons, one waggon with shoes, and we are yet on the march, a whole company that has deserted is just come in, and the brave defenders of the Republic are eager for action."

January 1st, 1794.

" Aristocracy is put to the flight, writes the popular society of Belfort." Royalism is annihilated. The mal contents and traitors are every where pursued. Superstition is in despair fanaticism is vanquished, reason governs; the assignats are at par, the tax goes on well; the constitutional authorities act up to their great principles; the people is calm; the Popular Societies are restored: the Republic is the general cry of the inhabitants of the Upper Rhine. If you ask, Legislators, who has operated these prodigies: It is Hercul!"

This letter, which was read in the beginning of this days session, was ordered to be inserted in the minutes, and was followed by another from Ganier representative of the people in the department of Orne: he says that the Catholic army in passing through the towns of Mans and La Fleche have left there two scourges worse than war itself, viz. famine and the plague, and that he has taken the necessary steps to put a stop to both.

In the beginning of the session some letters had likewise been read, which mention the raising of the siege of Landau; the committee of public safety, was therefore required to make their report, and Barrere in the name of this committee appeared in the tribune, where he was received with the loudest acclamations.

This member gave the certain and official account that the siege of Landau, this important place, this key to the Republic, was positively raised. The representatives of the people entered that city at the head of the French columns the 28th December. On the preceding day the republican troops were in pursuit of the enemy, who fled and abandoned magazines and positions which formerly a handful of freemen defended against whole armies. Fort Vauban (St. Louis) is surrounded on all sides, and will be clear in a short time of all the slaves of despotism.

The National Convention, decreed, that the armies of the Moselle and of the Rhine, as well as the inhabitants of Landau had deserved well of their country.

The Prince of Hohenlohe had summoned the commandant of Landau to surrender the place; he had even written to the garrison to engage them not to resist any longer the efforts of the combined armies; but Laubadere and his brave brethren in arms answered the Prince in the style of true Republicans. The enemy says that they have thrown into Landau 40,000 shells, and our brave defenders agree that at least 25,000 have been thrown in. The inhabitants and the garrison were reduced to the necessity of living on bread made of shorts and oats; but the love of their country and of liberty was in their hearts and the republic triumphed. The gate of Spire will soon be open for us, and the satellites of the German tyrants, will soon be forced to acknowledge, that the French republic is invincible and imperishable.

Several officers of the army of the Rhine gave these details at the bar, and on motion of Moses Bayle the President, Couthon, gave them in the name of the national representation the fraternal embrace.

Charlier laid before the convention the