

tain, whether there were any intermediate stages between a state of peace and a state of war; or in which state the depredations of Great Britain should technically be classed: but one thing was certain and material: that the United States had sustained substantial wrongs which required a substantial remedy. Gentlemen who have regarded names and disregarded substances, have also been extremely alarmed at the idea of a discrimination of conduct by the United States towards foreign nations. A gentleman (Mr. Boudinot) observed yesterday, that the United States had sustained injuries from France and Spain as well as Great Britain, and asked why there should be any discrimination in their favor. Mr. Giles said he was extremely hurt, that the conduct of France should be so unnecessarily and unopportunistically arraigned in that House. He submitted it to the gentlemen to say, if the United States should be compelled to enter into the war, which was at this moment not an improbable event; whether it would be wise to irritate the only nation in the world who could afford them any substantial assistance. He said that this conduct was the less justifiable from the recollection that the conduct of France, was the result of necessity, and that there was every reason to conclude, that the conduct of that nation would be explained in a satisfactory manner. But a consideration mentioned by a gentleman (Mr. Smith, M.) yesterday, was a conclusive answer. The United States owe to France a pecuniary obligation, as well as one of a more sacred nature. This is at all times sufficient for their indemnification. With respect to Spain, if the gentleman would shew the injury sustained and point out a fund for indemnification, Mr. Giles declared he would not hesitate a moment to apply it to that object.

But will the gentleman conclude, that because one nation has injured us in a degree, against which we have no redress; that therefore we shall not indemnify ourselves from a nation which has injured us in the extreme, and against which we have the most ample redress?

He believed the gentleman's coolness, his wisdom and his deliberation could not possibly lead him to such a result. With respect to discrimination in the conduct of the United States towards foreign nations, it necessarily grew out of the character of the conduct of other nations towards the United States.

To keep France out of the comparison, let this indiscriminate conduct, so much applauded, be applied to Great Britain and Holland:—Great Britain destroys our trade, plunders our property, and to her injuries adds insults and contempt—Holland engaged in the same cause, fosters our trade, and respects us as a nation. Under these circumstances do gentlemen contend that an indiscriminate conduct is due to Great Britain and to Holland? Or do they mean to carry this delicate discrimination so far as to refuse to themselves all redress from one nation; because they would wish to deal out the same conduct to all others, whether they had offended or not? He said that discrimination was stamped in the front of the conduct of foreign nations towards us; and to make an indiscriminate return would be the worst and most unjust of all discriminations. He hoped gentlemen would pardon him, but he could not help thinking that they had carried their ideas upon this subject to the most fanciful absurdities. A gentleman (Mr. Smith, S.C.) yesterday remarked, that of late the condition of war had been much ameliorated as it regards the rights of property, and he thought the amelioration ought to be extended rather than abridged. Mr. Giles declared that he heartily joined him in his wishes, that the condition of war would ere long be ameliorated both as it regards property and persons. He hoped that mankind would soon learn more wisdom than to butcher each other for the amusement or security of the privileged orders of the world. From that source he believed all wars arose, and until the cause was banished from the earth, he feared the fatal effects resulting from it would continue to exist. He declared that he should view the banishment of the privileged orders from the world, as the surest harbinger of the approach of the millennium. But this is not the happy period of the world—For although the United States are free from this pest of the human species in their internal organization; yet the evils, they at this moment experience, arise from their external intercourse

with that part of the world which is less fortunate. The attack made on the United States at this moment, is an attack upon property, if there should be a war between the United States and Great Britain; it will be a war of property. Unless there should be a species of madness in the nation not to be calculated upon, they cannot think of invasion and subjugation. It is known that the United States cannot make an attack upon Great Britain; and territory and conquest with them are no objects. Hence the war will be confined to depredations upon property. This is the most dishonorable species of warfare, and therefore the more to be regretted. There is this obvious distinction however between the United States and Great Britain. With Great Britain, at least with the privileged orders, it is matter of choice—with the United States it is matter of compulsion—the United States despise this mode of warfare—they covet not the property of any nation upon earth, but self-preservation demands it. They are under the strong hand of a powerful nation, despising their rights, and regardless of justice. In this state of things there is but little hope of strengthening the sacred ties of property—For in the example of Great Britain, her late conduct, can furnish no consolation for these theoretic speculations; and however the United might be inclined to practice upon them, yet the British depredations will forbid them—for submission will be an invitation to new acts of aggression—he most ardently wished the state of things were otherwise, but exposed to these inconveniences, the most effectual means ought to be adopted for their resistance.

(To be continued.)

Tuesday, April 8.

The Speaker laid before the house, a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, on the representation of the legislature of the state of Kentucky, respecting the adjustment of a claim for the expense of sundry expeditions against the Indians.

The committee appointed to bring in a bill to fortify the city of Annapolis, are Mr. Murray, Mr. Jeremiah Smith, and Mr. Williams.

On motion made and seconded to agree to the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to examine and report on the practicability of obtaining a statement of the principles, on which the accounts of the individual states with the United States have been settled, and a statement of the several credits allowed in the said settlement. Negatived—Yeas 39—Nays 56.

Yeas—Messrs. Bailey, Blount, Christie, Claiborne, Dawson, Gilbert, Gillespie, Glen, Gordon, Greenup, Grove, Hancock, Harrison, Heath, Irvine, Latimer, Locke, Macon, Madison, McDowell, Mebane, Moore, Neville, New, Nicholas, Page, Parker, Rutherford, Scott, Smilie, Sprigg, Treadwell, Van Allen, Van Cortlandt, Van Gaasbeck, Walker, Watts, Williams, and Winton.

Nays—Messrs. Ames, Armstrong, Baldwin, Beatty, S. Bourne, B. Bourn, Cadwalader, Clark, Cobb, Coffin, Coit, Coles, Dayton, Dearborn, Dent, Dexter, Findley, Fitzsimons, Forrest, Foster, Giles, Gilman, Goodhue, Gregg, Griffin, Hartley, Heister, Hillhouse, Holten, Hunter, Kittera, Learned, Lee, Lyman, Malbone, Montgomery, Muhlenberg, Murray, Niles, Pickens, Sedgwick, Sherbourne, J. Smith, I. Smith, S. Smith, W. Smith, Swift, Thatcher, Tracy, Trumbull, Venable, P. Wadsworth, J. Wadsworth, Ward, Wingate, and Winn.

A committee was appointed to select such of the confidential communications made by the President on the 24th February last, as are proper to be made public.

Wednesday, April 9.

In committee of the whole on the motion of ad instant, to prohibit all commercial intercourse between the citizens of the United States and the subjects of the King of Great Britain or Ireland, so far as the same shall respect articles of the growth or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, after some debate, progress was reported.

Mr. Heath reported a bill to amend the act intitled, "An act to enable the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line on continental establishment, to obtain titles to certain lands lying northwest of the river Ohio, between the little Miami and Sciota.

From the SALEM GAZETTE.

MR. CUSHING,

I AM a high son of liberty—and sincerely wish the guillotine may be the portion of every one who does not think as I do. I am a true friend to the freedom of the press—and think the Printers ought to publish freely every thing offered them on the right side of public questions—and to be turned out of their employment if they publish on the wrong side.—I am considerably older than you are, Mr. Cushing, and am therefore wiser by the experience of age; and besides, I have more money, and have formerly been a member of the House, and must

therefore be allowed to know more about politics than you, or even than men of equal age and property with myself, who have been confined to the narrow walks of private life. These things being considered, it will plainly appear, that I ought to keep an eye over the Editors of newspapers; for if these sources of information become impure, those who drink of their streams will be poisoned—and if men of my importance don't give lessons to the Printers, who will? The Printers, Mr. Cushing, have it in their power to do more good than any class of people whatever—if they would not contradict each other, they would have none to contradict them; and so they might make all their readers think alike, act alike—and in the course of time, I have no doubt, to even look alike—and if you get them all to think, act and look on the right side of things, what a happy people should we be!

Now, Mr. Printer, you did very wrong in your last, (and I have heard twenty people say the same) to publish the pieces signed "An Elector" and "Essex"—it is your duty not to publish any thing for those aristocratic dogs, who don't think as I do about certain men. Don't you see that they want to enslave us all—to overthrow our state governments—to destroy the freedom of thinking, and speaking our minds about public men and public measures? Why 'tis as plain as the nose in your face—and if you continue to print for such tyrannical lordlings, you are no better than a traitor to your country, and will deserve to be sent to France, to be made a head shorter. Indeed nothing saves you from present damnation, but the piece which followed, signed "A Merchant." Now there you did right, to publish in favor of the old Patriot of '75—only it ought to have put him up for Governor, instead of that crafty aristocrat, Judge Cushing, who wants to sue all the States.

Now, Mr. Printer, if you mean to conduct a Free Press, which is essential to liberty, don't print any more for those people whose sentiments tend to the destruction of all freedom. They are rank old Tories, who wish to throw us into the hands of Great Britain, as they did in '75. We have now too many of her friends stinging us in our bosom. And mark a certain class, and watch them narrowly—they are the most dangerous—I mean some who are continually blustering in the streets about the British, and pretend they would sacrifice money, limbs and life, to revenge their insults, and crush their power—when, all the time, they keep open shops for the sale of British manufactures, which you know are the very sinews of their strength; and to cut which, would at once revenge their injuries, and make the haughty Briton crawl at our feet.

If you should have any more electioneering or political pieces, Mr. Cushing, show them to me, and I will tell you whether they will do to print.

An Enemy to Aristocrats.

## Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

### NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Thursday, December 12.

Evening Sitting.

A great number of female citizens demand the speedy trial of their incarcerated parents and relatives.

President—"The welfare of the people is the supreme law. It is the law which dictated the arrest of suspected persons. The convention will weigh in its wisdom your claims. The law shall punish the guilty and absolve the innocent.—The convention invites you to wait with confidence the decision of the law. You are admitted to the sitting." Applause.

The Convention referred the petition to the committee of general safety, and ordered the President's answer to be inserted in the bulletin.

Friday, Dec. 23.

A commissary of war appeared at the bar, and wished to be heard, when some contention ensued.

Bourdon of Oise—"It is truly astonishing that you should refuse to hear a man who comes to denounce the non-execution of the laws, and to entreat the Convention to break the chains of 1000 brave Republicans, who languish at Mentz through the neglect of the Minister at War."

The Commissary of War being permitted to speak, said "When Mentz was evacuated, the Prussians detained 1000 Frenchmen as hostages, till the expenses of the departure of our columns, and those of the hospitals, should be defrayed, and all their debts paid.

"Tired of their long and rigorous captivity, our unfortunate brothers in arms obtained leave for one of them to come to Paris, to demand the execution of the law. That citizen is arrived a month ago. He vainly ran forwards and backwards through the war offices, and to the national treasury. The one sent him back to the other, without coming to any point.

Mean while those brave Republicans are Sans Shoes, Sans Stockings, Sans Shirts, Sans Money, Sans every thing! They are quite naked, and many of them will perish through the inclemency of the winter, if the Convention does not relieve them."

Bourdon would not slip this opportunity to inveigh most violently against the Minister at War; and moved, that Bouchotte be summoned immediately to the bar, to account for the delay of releasing those hostages.

The Convention decreed, that the minister be summoned to the bar during the present sitting.

A young maiden complained of the hard and cruel treatment which she experienced on the part of her parents, for refusing to marry a man whom she does not love.—Referred to the committee of legislation.

The Convention passed a long decree, respecting the plan of national education.

Bouchotte, the war minister, appeared at the bar, and read several written documents, tending to clear his conduct with regard to the 1000 hostages still detained at Mentz. He proved, that ever since the end of last August, he gave orders to pay the enemy the sums stipulated for the enfranchisement of those hostages, and that he had since sent considerable sums for their support.

Bourdon of Oise observed, that those sums ought to have been sent six months ago. He read a letter signed Brunswick, granting permission to let pass the sum of 20,000 crowns, expended by the prisoners at Mentz.

Referred to the committee of public welfare.

Saturday, Dec. 14.

Lecointre of Versailles—"About the latter end of October, we received several denunciations against an armed force, calling itself revolutionary, commanded by Turlen, Aid-du-camp to General Henriot.

The commonalties of Thieux, Jully, and others of the district of Meaux, have been the victims of its robberies. At Corbeil the same infamous transactions have taken place, and the particulars attending them are so atrocious as to make one shrink back with horror.

"On the 30th of November, a detachment of that armed force, forming a kind of van-guard, all armed with hangers, and girded with pistols, entered at ten o'clock at night the dwelling of Citizen Gilbon, the father of a family of eleven children—an old man, past 75 years of age, and a farmer at Tigery, near Corbeil, who keeps three ploughs. Having entered the kitchen, the chief of the horde gave orders to a piquet of 50 men, forming the corps of reserve, to remain without doors, to guard the house and waggon which followed them.

"He asked what was the name of the citizens present, and who was the master? Being answered that the latter was in bed, he went there, forced him to put on his cloaths, and demanded that all the arms be delivered up to him. The wife of Gilbon delivered a hunting-piece, the only article of fire-arms which the house contained; then the whole horde seized the body of old Gilbon, dragged him into an adjacent room, struck, bound and handcuffed him with his hands behind his back, tied them down to his feet, and covered his head with a sack. The wife and ten servants, two of whom were females, all shared the same fate. Then those ruffians demanded of Gilbon the keys of his drawers and chest, "to verify," said they, "if they could not find some fleurs de-lys, or some other articles contrary to law."

"Gilbon promised obedience if they would untie his hands. They refused, searched and wrested from him his keys. No sooner were the doors opened, than the ruffians seized and carried off 26 covers, a soup basin, 3 soup and ragoo spoons, and 3 goblets, marked Louis Gilbon, 2 snuff boxes, 40 counters, and 2 watches, all made of silver; another watch in a gold case, and various other effects, especially a gold cross and a silver key chain which the wife of Gilbon was then wearing: They tore the cross from her neck, saying they would take a process verbal of it as soon as they should be quiet and easy at Melun, and that those effects were to be carried to the waggon which remained before the door with the escort.

"They then asked Gilbon, where was his coined specie? "If thou dost not de-