

nature proper, and that they have been fairly executed; nothing will ever be done by me to impair the national engagement; to innovate upon principles, which have been so deliberately and uprightly established, or to surrender in any manner the rights of the government. To enable me to maintain this declaration, I rely, under God, with entire confidence, on the firm and enlightened support of the national legislature, and upon the virtue and patriotism of my fellow citizens.

JOHN ADAMS.

P A R I S, March 13.

This day the directory announced the ratification of the treaty with the Pope. His Holiness cedes Avignon—renounces Ferrara and Bologna—permits a French garrison at Ancona—pays 30,000,000 livres, and 1600 horses—Pensions the family of Balleville who was assassinated—re-establishes the French academy of 1789—gives the pictures, &c. demanded at the armistice and contents that the French shall occupy his territory until the execution of the treaty.

L O N D O N, March 26.

Dismissal of British Ministry.

CITY OF LONDON.

At a very full meeting of the Livery at Guildhall, March 23d, it was moved, "That an humble address and petition be presented his majesty, upon the present alarming state of public affairs, and praying him to dismiss his present ministers from his councils forever, as the first step towards obtaining a speedy, honorable and permanent peace." Mr. Wappington supported the resolution with spirit—he delineated the desperate situation of the kingdom in consequence of the war, and said, though the livery fought not "indemnity for the past," they demanded "security for the future." On the show of hands, the motion appeared to be unanimously carried—but on a scrutiny, five or six hands were found against it, out of three thousand citizens.—The address was presented, and carried with great acclamations.

Southwark and Southampton have followed the example of the livery of London. March 23.

Yesterday a king's messenger was dispatched in Harwich, said to be destined to Berlin with dispatches for Lord Elgin.

The article which the Oracle gave currency to on Friday last, has after causing much speculation quite evaporated. Oracles were never famous for truth.

An alliance between Prussia and France is improbable; not that our quondam ally would feel any scruple at turning his arms against us; but we are assured, from the first authority, that the emperor of Russia, has clearly expressed his determination not to be a pacific spectator of any attempt on the Germanic body. This information is strongly corroborated by the confidence with which the emperor seems to act both in Italy and on the Rhine.

It was observed that the opposition lords looked extremely sad as they were returning from the house last night. Lord Suffolk is said to be at the point of death with the spleen; and it is confidentially reported that the worthy descendant of Lord North has formed the pious resolution of retiring from the field for the season.

March 31.

It is strongly reported that an entire new arrangement of administration is now under the consideration of his majesty—and that too at the express recommendation of Mr. Pitt and his friends, who, as has been more than once asserted, never wished to keep in place to be the means of protracting a peace, whenever there was a possibility of obtaining it upon just and honorable terms.

Lord Thurlow and the Marquis of Lansdowne, it is said, are engaged with the king in the arrangement of the new administration; of which themselves are to form two of the principal supports.

If Mr. Pitt should set up a direct opposition to the new ministry (whoever they may be) and in this he might, probably, be justified by precedent, it is very likely a dissolution of parliament must take place; for it is very evident, that no government can be carried on unless the minister of the day has a majority in the House of Commons, and we believe Mr. Pitt's friends form a great majority of that house at present.

It has been said that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has signified, that his support of administration was no longer to be depended on. It is now added, that this was done soon after his offer to go to Ireland had been declined, tho' in a manner the most respectful to the prince.

If we are to judge from circumstances that have since happened, the Prince of Wales has now openly joined the standard of opposition. On Saturday last his Royal Highness gave a grand dinner, at which were present Mr. Fox, Mr. Erskine, Lord William Russell, Dukes of Norfolk and Devonshire, and Earl Moira. It was said to be the feast of reconciliation.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Bedford, are also said to be reconciled again.

April 1.

The Hamburg mail which was due, arrived this morning.

Letters from Vienna of the 15th ult. mention, that reinforcements were marching both to the army of Italy and the Rhine.

The emperor of Russia is determined to support the constitution of the Germanic empire.

Several skirmishes had taken place between the advanced post of the allies, which had in general terminated favorable to the Austrians.

IRISH INSURRECTION—Quelled.

Dispatches from Lord Camden, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to the Duke of Portland contain the agreeable information that the insurrection in the northern parts of that kingdom, had been entirely quelled. The Hamburg mail mentions no new alliance between Prussia and France.

Early this morning we received by express from Dover, some further information respecting the embargo, which we have already mentioned to have been laid on at Calais, and some other ports of France.

The French persist in their design to invade this country. We have good reason to think that the object of the Texel Squadron is to go North about, most probably before the grand embarkation sails from Dunkirk. The discomfiture of the Spaniards has not disconcerted their plan. To accomplish it the Directory would be content to risk even half of the fleet of France. An army of 140,000 men is collecting upon the coast.—The greater part of the soldiers are from La Vendee, with the keenest inveteracy against this country to stimulate them to enterprize.—ORACLE.

An embargo is laid upon all vessels at Calais; and it is generally supposed that this embargo extends to several other ports on the French coast.

There have arrived at Dunkirk, a great quantity of transports, completely equipped, from Boulogne and Calais: There are at present in the harbour 40 ships to set sail on the first signal; ten battalions of infantry are already embarked, and sleep on board, ten more battalions from the neighboring garrison, are to proceed thither in a short time; and it is believed, that after they have embarked, the expedition will set sail.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

March 23.

Lord Oxford, in a maiden speech, moved an address to H. M. for peace with France. The distress of the country was his inducement. The duke of Norfolk declared that ministers had lost all public confidence. Earl Guilford supported the address. It was opposed by lords Grenville, Barrington, Moreton, Spencer, Carlisle and Coventry, principally on the idea, that the French directory did not wish for peace. The motion was negatived 53 to 18.

March 27.

DISMISSAL OF MINISTRY.

The earl of Suffolk introduced his proposed motion for the dismissal of ministers by condemning the system which they had pursued, from the beginning of the war to the present time. He concluded by moving,

"That an humble address be presented to his majesty, praying him to dismiss from his councils, his minister, the first lord of the treasury, he having by his conduct lost the public confidence."

A long debate took place, at the conclusion of which the house divided.

Against the motion 86—Proxies 81—104. For the motion 15—Proxies 2—17, Majority 87.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

March 29.

Mr. Pollon rose to apprise the house of his intention to bring forward a motion of great importance to the country; in doing this, he disclaimed the idea of embarrassing ministers or provoking irritation in the public mind. The state of affairs, required, in his opinion, an immediate revival of the negotiation for peace, and if the enemy refused to listen to moderate and honorable propositions, he trusted that the house would afford a co-operation with ministers, in a vigorous prosecution, of the war.

It was therefore his intention to move on Friday, April 7th, that an address be presented to his majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to renew the negotiation for peace, or declare explicitly his reasons for carrying on the war.

## FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE.

Friday, May 19.

The Speaker informed the house that he had received a communication from the Department of State, containing sundry documents referred to by the President in his speech to both houses, numbered from 1 to 18. He proceeded to read No. 1, viz.

1. A letter from Gen. Pinckney, to the Secretary of State, dated Paris, Dec. 20, 1796, giving an account of his arrival at Bourdeaux: of his journey from thence to Paris, in which, from the badness of the roads, he broke three wheels of his carriage; of the ill treatment he received from M. Delacroix, &c. He remarks that it is not surprising that the French Republic have refused to receive him, since they have dismissed no less than 13 foreign ministers; and since they have been led to believe by a late emigrant, that the United States, was of no greater consequence to them than the republic of Genoa or Geneva. He also mentions, that it seemed to be the opinion in France that much depended upon the election of the President, as one of the candidates was considered as a friend of England, and the other as devoted to France.

The people of France, he observes, have been greatly deceived, with respect to the United States, by misrepresentation, being led to believe that the people and government have different views; but, adds he, any attempt to divide the people from the government, ought to be to the people of the United States, the signal for rallying.

General Pinckney several times mentions Mr. Munroe in his letter with great respect, and says that before his arrival, the Directory had been very cool towards him, but, since that time, they had renewed their civilities to him.

2. It is a report of Major-General Montflorenc to Gen. Pinckney, dated Dec. 17, 1796, on the subject of American vessels brought prizes into the ports of France.

3. Extract of a letter from Gen. Pinckney to the Secretary of State, dated Paris, Jan. 6, 1797, in which he mentions the distressed situation of American citizens, arriving in the ports of France, who were immediately thrown into prison, and could not be released, until an order was got from the American minister, countersigned by the French minister of foreign affairs; and no minister being acknowledged there at present, no relief could be afforded. He however applied to M. Delacroix on their behalf, by means of the Secretary Major Rutledge, and got them attended to by the minister of general police. Gen. Pinckney gives a further account of conversations which passed between his secretary and Delacroix, on the subject of his quitting Paris, in which he told him he must do so, or be liable to the operation of the police laws; but refused to commit his orders in writing. He mentions Baras's answer to Munroe's address, as a curious production; but says it was not particularly calculated as answer to what was said by Mr. Munroe, as he had it prepared, and was unacquainted with what would be said by Mr. Munroe.

4. Extract of a letter from Gen. Pinckney to the Secretary of State, dated Amsterdam, Feb. 13, informing him, that having had official notice to quit the French republic, he had gone to Amsterdam.

5. Extract of a letter from Gen. Pinckney to the Secretary of State, dated Amsterdam, March 5, in which he observes that before he left Paris, it was rumoured that the Dutch were determined to treat American vessels in the same manner as the French had done. He now believes that the French wished them to do so. As he had lately received intelligence that the Dutch had objected to do this, alledging that it would be a great injury to them, as they should then lose their trade with this country, and if so, they would be deprived of furnishing that support to the French, which they then gave them. France acquiesced, because she saw it was her interest; and having 25,000 troops in Batavia, it was generally known, they could do what they pleased with that country. The Gen. adds, with detestation, that there are American citizens who fit out privateers to cruise against the trade of this country.

6. Extract of a letter from M. G. Montflorenc to Gen. Pinckney, dated Paris, Feb. 14, mentioning the capture of a vessel from Boston, and another from Baltimore, by an American citizen on board a privateer; adding that American citizens, of this class are continually wishing for more rigorous laws against American commerce.

7. Extract of a letter from the same to the same, dated Paris, Feb. 21 giving an account of two more American vessels being brought into L'Orient by the same man, and another vessel taken by a French privateer.

8. Extract of a letter from Gen. Pinckney to the Secretary of State, dated Amsterdam, March 8, mentioning the capture of several American vessels. He also speaks of the disagreeableness of his situation; and was of opinion that the new third of the French councils, would determine whether this country and France were to remain at peace, or go to war. Though the former was desirable, he wished the measures of our government to be firm.

9. Speech of Baras, president of the French Directory, on Mr. Munroe's recall.

10. The decree of the executive directory of March 2, relative to the seizing of American vessels.

11. Extract of a letter from John Quincy Adams, esq. minister resident of the United States, near the Batavian Republic, to the Secretary of State, dated at the Hague, Nov. 4, 1796, giving an account of the disposition of the people of that country towards this, which he states to be friendly; and this he attributes to its being their interest to be so. This country, he remarks, is the only quarter from which they receive regular payments. He adds, however, that they have no will in opposition to the French government.

12. Extract of a letter from the committee of foreign relations of the Batavian Republic to the above minister, dated Sept. 27, 1796, making it appear very desirable that the United States should join them in their common cause against Great-Britain, reminding him of the many services which they had rendered to this country.

13. Extract of a letter from John Quincy Adams in answer to the above, wherein he says he shall not omit to forward their letter to his government.

14. Extract of a letter from John Quincy Adams, to the Secretary of State, dated Hague, Feb. 15, 1797, representing the French Republic as paying as little attention to other neutral powers as to the United States. He alludes to their conduct towards Hamburg, Bremen, Copenhagen, &c.

15. Extract of a letter from Rufus King, Esq. to the Secretary of State, dated London, March 12, 1797, to the same effect.

16. A letter from the minister of Spain, resident in Philadelphia, to the Secretary of State, dated May 6, 1797, complaining of the injurious operation of the British treaty against Spain, in three respects, viz. as it destroys the doctrine of free ships making free goods; as it makes certain articles contraband of war, which in former treaties were not considered so; and as it gives to Great-Britain a right to navigate the Mississippi, which that minister insists belongs not to give, as it belonged wholly to Spain before it gave the right to the United States, by the late treaty, to navigate that river. He concludes his letter with saying that the king of Spain is desirous of harmony between the two countries, and relies upon the equity of his complaints for satisfaction.

17. A letter from the Secretary of State to the Spanish minister, in answer to the above; in which he acknowledges that the treaty lately concluded between the two countries, had proved satisfactory to the U. States, as it put an end to a dispute which had existed for many years, respecting the navigation of the Mississippi, and also as it afforded satisfaction to our mercantile citizens for the capture of their ships and cargoes. All these, he allowed, were acts of substantial justice; but all the other stipulations were wholly voluntary, and perfectly reciprocal. With respect to the three articles of complaint respecting the British treaty, he justified the stipulations as being just and consistent, and such as this country had a right to enter into.

18. A letter from General Pinckney to the Secretary of State, Paris, Feb. 1, stating that the day after the arrival of the news of Buonaparte's successes in Italy, he received a letter from M. Delacroix, directing him to leave Paris. Gen. Pinckney concluded this letter with observing that the French seemed, to speak of this country as if it were indebted to them for independence, and not to any exertions of our own. Our treaty with Great-Britain is execrated; they wish us to have no connections with that country; they wish to destroy the trade of Great-Britain, and they look upon us as her best customer.

The whole of these documents, having been read, on motion, they were committed to the committee of the whole on the State of the Union, and 500 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Venable, from the committee to whom it was referred to prepare an answer to the speech of the President reported one (pretty much an echo of the speech) which was twice read and committed to a committee of the whole.

On the speaker enquiring for what day it should be made the order,

Mr. W. Smith mentioned to morrow.

Mr. Nicholas Monday.

Mr. Giles said the answer could not be printed before to morrow. As it was, perhaps, the most important answer which was ever returned to a speech since the commencement of the present government, he therefore ought to be well considered, he thought Monday would be as early as it ought to be taken up.

Mr. Livingston said, there was another reason for delay. In the reading of the answer it appeared to him to go to an ap-

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