

proportion of all the measures of the executive in relation to foreign nations. If he were not wrong in this; it was of the utmost consequence that the papers which had just been read, should also be laid before them, previous to its discussion, as they could not form an opinion on the subject until they had an opportunity of perusing those papers.

The question was carried for Monday. Mr. W. Smith moved, that as the consideration of the president's speech was made the order of the day for Monday, that when the house adjourned, it might adjourn to that day.

Agreed and adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.
Yesterday at 12 o'clock, the Senate in a body, waited on the President of the U. States, at his own house, and presented the following address, in answer to his speech to both houses of Congress, on the existing state of the union.

To the President of the United States,

SIR,
The Senate of the United States request you to accept their acknowledgments for the comprehensive and interesting detail you have given in your speech to both houses of Congress on the existing state of the union.

While we regret the necessity of the present meeting of the legislature, we wish to express our entire approbation of your conduct in convening it, on this momentous occasion.

The superintendance of our national faith, honor and dignity, being in a great measure, constitutionally deposited with the executive, we observe, with singular satisfaction, the vigilance, firmness, and promptitude, exhibited by you, in this critical state of our public affairs, and from thence derive an evidence and pledge of the rectitude and integrity of your administration. And we are sensible, it is an object of primary importance, that each branch of the government should adopt a language and system of conduct, which shall be cool, just and dispassionate, but firm, explicit and decided.

We are equally desirous, with you to preserve peace and friendship with all nations, and are happy to be informed, that neither the honor nor interests of the United States forbid advances for securing these desirable objects, by amicable negotiation with the French republic. This method of adjusting national differences, is not only the most mild, but the most rational and humane, and with governments disposed to be just, can seldom fail of success, when fairly, candidly and sincerely used. If we have committed errors, and can be made sensible of them, we agree with you, in opinion, that we ought to correct them, and compensate the injuries which may have been consequent thereon: and we trust the French republic will be actuated by the same just and benevolent principles of national policy.

We do therefore most sincerely approve of your determination to promote and accelerate an accommodation of our existing differences with that republic by negotiation, on terms comparable with the rights, duties and honor of our nation—And you may rest assured, of our most cordial cooperation, so far as it may become necessary, in this pursuit.

Peace and harmony with all nations is our sincere wish, but such being the lot of humanity that nations will not always reciprocate peaceful dispositions; it is our firm belief that effectual measures of defence will tend to inspire that national self respect and confidence at home, which is the unfailling source of respectability abroad, to check aggression and prevent war.

While we are endeavoring to adjust our differences with the French republic by amicable negotiation, the progress of the war in Europe, the depredations on our commerce, the personal injuries to our citizens, and the general complexion of affairs, prove to us your vigilant care, in recommending to our attention effectual measures of defence.

Those which you recommend whether they relate to external defence, by permitting citizens to arm for the purpose of repelling aggressions on their commercial rights, and by providing sea convoys; or to internal defence, by increasing the establishments of artillery and cavalry, by forming a provisional army, by revising the militia law, and fortifying, most completely, our ports and harbours; will meet our consideration under the influence of the same just regard for the security, interest, and honor of our country—which dictated your recommendation.

Practices so unnatural and iniquitous as those you state, of our own citizens, converting their property and personal exertions into the means of annoying our trade, and injuring their fellow-citizens, deserve legal severity commensurate with their turpitude.

Although the senate believe, that the prosperity and happiness of our country does not depend upon general and extensive political connections with European nations, yet we can never lose sight of the propriety

as well as necessity of equaling the execution, by sufficient and liberal supplies, to maintain, and even extend our foreign intercourse, as exigencies may require, reposing full confidence in the executive, in whom the constitution has placed the powers of negotiation.

We learn with sincere concern, that attempts are in operation to alienate the affections of our fellow-citizens from their government. Attempts so wicked, wherever they exist, cannot fail to excite our utmost abhorrence. A government chosen by the people for their own safety and happiness, and calculated to secure both, cannot lose their affections, so long as its administration pursues the principles upon which it was erected.—And your resolution to observe a conduct just and impartial to all nations, a sacred regard to our national engagements, and not to impair the right of our government, contains principles which cannot fail to secure to your administration the support of the national legislature, to render abortive every attempt to excite dangerous jealousies among us, and to convince the world that our government and your administration of it cannot be separated from the affectionate support of every good citizen. And the Senate cannot suffer the present occasion to pass, without thus publicly and solemnly expressing their attachment to the constitution and government of their country, and as they hold themselves responsible to their constituents, their consciences, and their God, it is their determination by all their exertions to repel every attempt to alienate the affections of the people from the government, so highly injurious to the honor, safety and independence of the U. States.

We are happy, since our sentiments on the subject are in perfect unison with yours, in this public manner to declare, that we believe the conduct of the government has been just and impartial to foreign nations, and that those internal regulations which have been established for the preservation of peace, are in their nature proper, and have been fairly executed.

And we are equally happy, in possessing an entire confidence in your abilities and exertions in your station, to maintain unshaken the honor, preserve the peace, and support the independence of our country; to acquire and establish which, in connection with your fellow citizens, has been the virtuous effort of a principal part of your life.

To add you, in the honorable and arduous exertions, as it is our duty, so it shall be our faithful endeavour. And we flatter ourselves Sir, that the proceedings of the present session of Congress will manifest to the world, that although the United States love peace, they will be independent. That they are sincere in their declarations to be just to the French and all other nations, and expect the same in return.

If the sense of justice, a love of moderation and peace, shall influence their councils—which we sincerely hope, we shall have just grounds to expect, peace and amity between the United States and all nations will be preserved.

But if we are to unfortunate, as to experience injuries from any foreign power, and the ordinary methods by which differences are amicably adjusted between nations shall be rejected—the determination, "not to surrender in any manner the rights of the government" being so inseparably connected with the dignity, interest, and independence of our country, shall by us be steadily and inviolably supported.

To which the PRESIDENT returned the following reply.

Mr. Vice-President, and Gentlemen of the Senate, IT would be an affectation in me, to dissemble, the pleasure I feel in receiving this kind address.

My long experience of the wisdom, fortitude, and patriotism of the Senate of the United States, enhances in my estimation, the value of those obliging expressions of your approbation of my conduct, which are a generous reward for the past, and affecting encouragement to constancy and perseverance in future.

Our sentiments appear to be so entirely in unison that I cannot but believe them to be, the natural feelings of the hearts of Americans in general, in contemplating the present state of the nation. While such principles and affections prevail, they will form an indissoluble bond of union, and a sure pledge, that our country has no essential injury to apprehend from any appearances abroad. In a humble reliance on Divine Providence, we may rest assured, that while we reiterate, with sincerity, our endeavours to accommodate all our differences with France, the independence of our country cannot be diminished, its dignity degraded, or its glory tarnished, by

any nation, or combination of nations, whether friends or enemies.

JOHN ADAMS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.

By the William Penn, we have received files of London papers, which contain matter deserving particular notice; one circumstance, of an unusual cast, the refusal of his Britannic majesty to receive the petition directed to be presented in behalf of the livery of London, praying the King to dismiss from his counsels for ever, the ministers who have plunged the British nation in all the calamities consequent on the present war; this refusal is stated to have spread consternation and dissatisfaction through the metropolis, and that another meeting of the Common Hall of the city of London was summoned in order to remonstrate on the refusal of the hitherto constitutional right, that of petition.

The Holbrook, capt. McCall, failed in company with the Mary Rice, lately arrived to the Eastward; having received by her as slave papers as are now on the continent from that quarter, and had an opportunity of consulting private letters, we can confidently state that the recent reports concerning Mr. Pinckney are not founded in fact; he still remains at Amsterdam.

WILMINGTON, (D) May 8.

On Monday last passed Newcastle, his Britannic Majesty's ship Lion, 27 guns, Capt. Morgan, after convoying 27 American vessels from Hispaniola, 15 days passage. As she passed Newcastle she was saluted by a small battery, which was politely returned by the Lion with 15 guns.

PETERSBURG, May 30.

A letter from a captain of a vessel in the Havannah, to his owner in Charleston, dated the 5th instant, says there are certain accounts there of the surrender of Porto Rico to the English.

On the 22d inst. at the Federal Court at Richmond, the Grand Jury for the District of Virginia, made the following presentment:—

"We of the Grand Jury of the U. States, for the District of Virginia, present as a real evil the circular letters of several members of the late Congress, and particularly letters with the signature of Samuel J. Cabell endeavoring at a time of real public danger, to disseminate unfounded calumnies against the happy government of the United States, and thereby to separate the people therefrom, and to create or produce a foreign influence, ruinous to the peace, happiness and independence, of these United States."

June 2.
Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated May 26, 1797.

"There is nothing new stirring amongst us at present, but all appear to be anxious for the issue of the question, now before Congress. This session will undoubtedly be important, big with interested consequences to the commercial interests of America.—Some talk of an embargo—a subject on which I hope Congress will be cool and deliberate.

"The treatment of Mr. Pinckney does not appear to be singular, the Directory were in an ill humour; thirteen other foreign ministers were dismissed—perhaps they did not like to have so many foreign ambassadors residing among them during the time of a general election.—However, it is the best policy of America, "as much as possible to follow peace with all men."

Accounts from Paris mention, that Thomas Paine left that city about the 1st of March, on his return to America.

WILMINGTON, June 8.

Captain Burr, of the schooner Friendship, from the Havanna bound to New-York, touched at this port on Friday last, in 7 days passage. The captain informs, that on the 22d of May, a brig, being one of a fleet of Spanish merchantmen from Carthage bound to the Havanna, arrived there; the captain said, that on the 5th they fell in with a British frigate off Cuba, which captured the whole fleet, except himself, and carried them into New- Providence. This fleet was richly laden and had on board one million of dollars.

On the 26th, in lat. 24 30, capt. Burr fell in with two American armed ships, one belonging to New-York, the other to Boston, with a number of American vessels from Jamaica, under convoy.

On the 30th was brought to by the Prevoyante a British ship of 50 guns, and politely treated. The commander inform-

ed captain Burr, that he chased ashore a Spanish sloop of 12 guns, at Augustine, under the guns of the fort.

Extract of a letter from the Havannah dated April 11.

"Provisions are very low, except flour, which is worth 24 dollars. Duck per bolt, will bring 40 to 50 dollars; Staves 50 to 60.

E R R A T A.

Under the head of Deaths, in last week's Gazette, for Mr. JOHN TELFAIR, read Mr. WILLIAM A. ATKINS, who died at the house of Mr. Telfair.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ENTERED

Schooners William, Clifford, N. York; Perseverance, Forrester, Charleston, Brig Matilda, Whippo, St. Thomas's.

CLEARED

Brig Mary, Tocas, Martinico. Sch'rs Friendship, Gardner, New-Providence; Young Patrick, Feehan, Bolton; Jennet, Crowel, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

THAT the subscriber has for sale the following Tracts or Parcels of LAND, lying in Duplin county, formerly the property of Joseph and Walter Blake, Esq's. viz.

400 acres on the north-east and south sides of Cypress creek swamp, patented by John Norris, and by him conveyed to Thomas Hicks, &c.

320 acres, being part of 640 acres granted to John Pocock in 1737, beginning at a branch near the mouth of a small branch running into Rock-Fish creek.

100 acres on the north side of Goshen swamp, at the mouth of Cowhole swamp, bordering on the land formerly James Taylor's.

250 acres on Lime Stone on the west side of the North-east river, above the Dutch landing, formerly Plunker Ballard's.

60 acres on Long Branch, joining Rivenberg's, surveyed for Peter Young, and from him conveyed to John Thully, &c.

56 acres on the North-west side of the North-east branch of Cape Fear, formerly the property of William Burton, above said Burton's home place.

300 acres on the north side of Rock-Fish creek, within half a mile of Rock-Fish bridge; formerly Case's land.

100 acres on the north side of Stewart's creek, below the Great-Road.

200 acres on Maxwell's swamp, near Thomas Keenan's old place.

100 acres on Long Branch, being a branch of Rock-Fish creek, conveyed from Rivenberg to John Folk, &c.

Terms may be known and titles examined by applying to

JOHN BURGWIN.
Hermitage, June 5. if

NOTICE.

THE drawing of Edward Russell's LOTTERY will commence on Wednesday next. Those persons who have subscribed for tickets, are requested to call for them previous to that day; and those wishing to become adventurers, will please to make speedy application.

EDWARD RUSSELL.

June 8

For NEW-YORK,
(To sail in six days.)
The SCHOONER
WILLIAM,
Captain CLIFFORD.

She has excellent accommodations for passengers. For passage apply to the Master on board, or to **CHARLES JORDAN.**

June 2.

GOOD FRESH FLOUR, and CORN MEAL,

FOR SALE, by
F. Fontaine & Co.

May 18.

Forty Shillings Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, a negro fellow named ALICK, about 20 years of age—he is a stout likely fellow, and has for some time past, as I am informed, been lurking about the plantation of Mr. John Hill, to whom his mother belongs. **SAMUEL VANCE.**

June 8. if