

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO THE PROPOSERS OF THE TREATY.

The committee appointed by a general meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, for the purpose of procuring the northern liberties and the rights of Southwark, to sign and to present to the president of the United States the memorial expressive of the sentiments of the meeting, in relation to the treaty negotiated between our country and Great Britain, have received the answer, which they think it their duty to publish for the information of their constituents.

Received your letter of the 12th July, covering the memorial presented to the president of the United States, which I have given due consideration to the several objections applicable to this memorial, and it is proper to transmit a copy to you.

With due respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant, G. Washington.

Thomas Walley, William Crutts, Thomas Edwards, William Little, William Scollay, John Pannan, esqrs. selectmen of the town of Boston.

of my administration, I have the happiness of my fellow citizens, the system for the attainment of which has uniformly been to me a personal, local, and partial interest: — to contemplate the interests as one great whole: to see that sudden impressions, when they would yield to candid reason, — and to consult only the substantial and permanent interests of our country.

I have departed from this line of conduct, on the occasion which has produced the resolutions contained in the memorial of the 12th ult.

I have weighed with attention the arguments which has at any time been brought into view. But the guide which I never depart from, — it has assigned to the power of making treaties, the advice and consent of the Senate, and the doublets supposed that the branches of government should be united, without passion and without means of information, and the principles, upon which our foreign relations will be conducted: that they ought not to be for their own conviction, or for the conviction of others; or to seek truth in a narrow channel but that of a temperate and well informed investigation.

To the high responsibility which is attached to the execution of the duty which I have submitted: and which are at liberty to make known as the grounds of their opinion. — While I feel the obligation for the many impositions which otherwise deserve it than the dictates of my conscience.

With due respect, I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, Go: WASHINGTON. 28th July, 1795.

MEMORIAL RESCRIPT.

The emperor of Germany, the prince Colleredo, the aulic tribunal of the empire. As I ascended the throne, I was involved in a war replete with my hereditary estates, into which my father was led by his allies;

and the most solemn promises of the holy Roman empire. At this moment I perceive myself abandoned by my allies, the strength of my people reduced, and my treasures exhausted, whilst my allies have only considered their own interest. I have therefore sent my minister, the count de Lehrbach, to Brittenfee, to conclude a peace, for the sake of my hereditary states, of which I shall render an account to no one. But, ever mindful of the engagements which I have contracted towards the German co-estates, I am silent on the subject of their ingratitude for these my last efforts, and therefore, at the same time, sent to Brittenfee my vice president of the empire, the baron de Barthelemy; there to negotiate an advantageous peace for the empire. I invite (if they should so please) those of the Germanic body who should be inclined to unite themselves to me, to send instructions and full powers to this ambassador, with an assurance that by placing a reliance on the ancient Austrian fidelity to its promises, they will most infallibly meet with more success, than those who with a blind confidence have involved themselves with a power faithful to the most solemn engagements.

(Signed) FRANCIS. Vid. T. Parspa. Trans.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

His majesty's most gracious speech to both houses of parliament:

Saturday, June 27. My lords and gentlemen,

The zealous and uniform regard which you have shown to the general interests of my people, and particularly the prudent, firm, and spirited support which you have continued to afford me in the prosecution of the great contest in which we are still unavoidably engaged, demand my warmest acknowledgments.

The encouragement which my allies must derive from the knowledge of your sentiments, and the extraordinary exertions which you have enabled me to make in supporting and augmenting my naval and military forces, afford the means most likely to conduce to the restoration of peace to the kingdoms, and to the re-establishment of general tranquillity, on a secure, lasting, and honourable foundation.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

I have to return you my hearty thanks for the liberal and ample supplies which the resources of the country have enabled you to provide, beyond all former example, for the various exigencies of the public service.

I have also to acknowledge, with peculiar sensibility, the recent proofs which you have given of your attachment to my person and family, in the provision which you have made for settling the establishment of the prince and princess of Wales, and for extricating the prince from the incumbrances in which he was involved.

My lords and gentlemen,

It is impossible to contemplate the internal situation of the enemy, with whom we are contending, without indulging a hope that the present circumstances of France may, in their effects, hasten the return of such a state of order and regular government as may be capable of maintaining the accustomed relations of amity and peace with other powers. The issue, however, of these extraordinary transactions is out of the reach of human foresight. Till that desirable period arrives, when my subjects can be restored to the secure enjoyment of the blessings of peace, I shall not fail to make the most effectual use of the force which you have put into my hands.

It is with the utmost satisfaction that I have recently received the advices of an important and brilliant success obtained over the enemy, by a detachment of my fleet under the able conduct of lord Bridport.

I have every reason to rely on the continuance of the distinguished bravery of my fleet and armies, as well as of the zeal, spirit, and perseverance of my people, which have been uniformly manifested through the whole course of this just and necessary war.

Then the lord chancellor, by his majesty's command, said: —

My lords and gentlemen, It is his majesty's royal will and plea-

sure, that this parliament be prorogued to Wednesday the 5th day of August next, to be then here holden: and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Wednesday, the 5th day of August next.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-Office, June 27.

Dispatches of which the following are copies and extracts, were yesterday received at this office.

Admiral Cornwallis, on board his majesty's ship Royal Sovereign, the 11th of June, to Evan Nepean, esq. secretary of the admiralty.

SIR,

I request that you will be pleased to acquaint the lords commissioners of the admiralty, that on the 6th instant, a ship having been chased by the squadron, a signal was made to me from the Phæton, that it was an enemy's frigate. — But in the evening captain Stopford made me a signal, that he could not come up with the chase, upon which I called him in, and brought to for the night, being then in latitude 47, 28, long. 5, 57. In the morning of the 7th, a sail was seen again to the eastward. I made a signal for the Phæton, Pallas and King Fisher, to chase, and followed them with the line of battle ships. It was blowing fresh from the north: and as we came in with the land several large ships were seen under a sail, which proved to be a French squadron, consisting of three line of battle ships, six frigates, a brig, a sloop, and a cutter. Some of them were at first standing off shore, but unfortunately the wind was fair for them to get into Bellisle road, where we saw several large ships at anchor. We had got very near to the enemy's ships, and had hopes at first we should have got up with them before they could have reached their ports; and made signals for the ships to form for their mutual support, and engage the enemy as they came up. The Phæton fired several shots which the line of battle returned from their sterns. I followed as far as I thought prudent, and then hauled the wind. Soon after I saw three sail standing in, I made the signal to chase, they were two French frigates and a large Dutch built ship in tow of one of them. — They stood round the south end of Bellisle; the hindmost ship got within gun shot, and several were exchanged. The King Fisher fired several broadsides at the frigates; they were obliged to cast off the ship in tow, and rounding the point of the island, we came upon a convoy, chiefly brigs. Eight of them were taken, but the frigates running in shore among shoals, the Triumph and Phæton having made signals to me of danger, we were obliged to give over the pursuit.

By what I can learn the convoy came from Bourdeaux, laden with wines, and under the charge of three line of battle ships, and eight frigates. A brig corvette had anchored close in with the island in the evening, whilst the frigates were chased at night, I directed captain Stopford, in the Phæton, to work in shore, and if he did not perceive any works to protect the corvette, to endeavour to bring her out. He attempted it in the morning, but they opened a battery on the ship which he had not seen; and the brig being close hauled in shore during the night, captain Stopford very properly thought it not an object of consequence to hazard the loss the ship was likely to sustain, and therefore returned, having had one man killed, seven wounded, and two of his guns dismounted. I find the vessels have naval stores as well as wine; the ship has cannon, and I understand is laden with naval and ordnance stores.

Two American vessels, laden with provisions of different kinds, have been detained here by the squadron. I send them in by the King Fisher. I have ordered captain Gosselein to join me here again immediately.

Copy of a letter from captain Gosselein, of his majesty's sloop King Fisher, dated Falmouth, June 24th, 1795, to E. Nepean, esq. secretary to the admiralty.

You will be pleased to inform my lords commissioners of the admiralty, of the arrival of his majesty's sloop under my command, off this port, and having seen the large ship captured by vice admiral Cornwallis's squadron the 7th

instant, in safety; all the rest of the squadron parted company with me on the 19th, in a severe gale of wind. I am, &c. T. L. GOSSELIN.

Extract of a letter from vice admiral lord Cornwallis, dated June 25, 1795, on board the Royal Sovereign, at sea, to Evan Nepean, esq. secretary to the admiralty.

I have the honour to inform you, for the information of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, that on the 16th, in the morning, standing in with the land near the Penmarks, I sent the Phæton a-head to look out for any of the enemy's ships on the coast. I stood after her with the rest of the ships; at ten she made a signal for seeing a fleet a-head, and afterwards that they were of superior force; upon her bringing to, I made a signal to haul the wind upon the starboard tack.

At this time I could see the hulls of the strange sails. Thirty were counted, and some of them had all their sails on upon a wind to leeward of us. I stood upon the starboard tack with all our sails, keeping the ships collected. Upon enquiring by signal, the enemy's force, captain Stopford answered, 12 line of battle ships, 14 frigates, 2 brigs and a cutter, in all 30 sail. Near half of them tacked in shore; in the afternoon the wind fell very much and came round to the northward, and of course brought those ships of the enemy which had tacked to windward, and the other laid up for us; they were seen in the morning, before it was day-light, upon both quarters of the squadron.

At nine in the morning one of the front line of battle ships began to fire upon the Mars; their frigates were arranging up abreast of us to windward, except one, which kept to leeward and ran upon the larboard quarter of the Mars; then yawled and fired, which was frequent and repeated. This was the only frigate that attempted any thing. A rearing fire with intervals was kept up during the whole day; in the evening they made a shew of a more serious attack upon the Mars, which had fell a little to leeward, and obliged me to bear up for her support: this was their last effort — if any thing deserves that appellation. Several shot were fired for two hours after, but they appeared to be drawing off, and before the sun had set, their whole fleet had tacked and was standing from us; the Mars and Triumph being the sternmost ships, were of course more exposed to the enemy's fire; and I cannot too much commend the spirited conduct of sir Charles Cotton and sir Erasmus Gower, the captains of those ships. Lord Charles Fitzgerald also, in the Brunswick, kept up a very good fire from the after guns; but that ship was obliged the whole time to carry every sail. The Bellerophon, being nearly in the same circumstance, I was glad to keep in some measure in reserve, having reason first to suppose there would be full occasion for the utmost exertion of us all: and being a head of me was not able to fire much. I considered that ship as a treasure in store, having heard of her former achievements, and observed the spirit manifested by all on board, when she passed me.

Joined to the activity and zeal shewed by lord Cranston during the whole cruise, I am also much indebted to captain Whitby, for his activity and unremitting diligence on board the Royal Sovereign. The frigates shewed the greatest attention and alertness. I kept the Pallas near me to repeat signals, which captain Curson performed very much to my satisfaction; indeed I shall ever feel the impressions which the good conduct of the captains, officers, seamen, marines and soldiers in the squadron, has made on my mind; and it was the greatest pleasure I ever received to see the spirit manifested by the men, who, instead of being cast down at seeing 30 sail of the enemy's ships attacking our little squadron, were in the highest spirits imaginable. I do not mean the Royal Sovereign alone, the same spirit was shewn in all the ships as they came near me, and although, circumstanced as we were, we had no great reason to complain of the conduct of the enemy, yet our men could not help repeatedly expressing their contempt of them: could common prudence have allowed me to let loose their valour, I hardly know what might not have been accomplished by such men.

Little damages have been received by