

I HAVE seen a number of resolutions entered into by the Legislature of Georgia, on the motion of James Jackson, published in the Argus of New-York, on the 23d inst. — in which among other things, I am declared to have lost the confidence of that Legislature. Supported by an integrity which has long withstood the efforts of much enmity and malice, I feel myself quite unaffected by a proceeding dictated by the malevolent leader of a disappointed faction; and should not think it necessary to give it the notice which I now do, but for a respect due to the public opinion, liable to be misled by partial publications. The basis of this extraordinary proceeding, is a charge of my having attempted to corrupt some of the members of the Legislature, in the sale of the western territory of that State, and which is said to appear by several affidavits. These affidavits lose their weight by the manner of their being taken — Not by a judicial process, and the opportunity offered of a cross interrogation: but by a secret committee, of which James Jackson was chairman. The questions were all on one side, and such answers or parts of answers, as were not liked, were stricken out before they were reported. But even those affidavits, taken and reported as they were, do not amount to a charge of my attempting the integrity of any member — I they go as to what one man thought another heard, and to what I said to one man or another. I lay stress upon General Jackson's being chairman of the committee, because his enmity to me, on this ground, is well known. It is also well known, that there has been a ferment in Georgia for some time past, that he had put himself at the head of a prevailing party, and has abused the public confidence. A precedent has been established of unlimited mischief, in the destruction of public records, the evidences of right and of property; and the judicial system, the best security in a republican government, has been entirely deranged.

It is not, however, my wish to be understood as treating the acts of the Legislature lightly. It is the government; and its voice, in general, ought to be respected: but the ambitious and uncontrolled ascendancy of an individual, for the moment, and under circumstances of a peculiar nature, would, in this instance, receive the homage, and not the unbiased representation of a free people. — And I am warranted in saying, by recent letters from that State, that the tide of opinion is rapidly changing. An investigation is ordered by the Legislature, affecting a large description of persons interested in the late purchase, in which I consider myself implicated, and which I shall meet with decided pleasure, anticipating as I do, the approving result of an impartial enquiry. It is with reluctance and pain I trouble the public; and my apology is the occasion. The printers who publish the resolutions will have the justice to publish this.

J. GUNN.
Philadelphia, March 25th, 1796.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, March 31.
Mr. Blount moved, to refer the message received yesterday from the President, in answer to the call for papers, to a committee of the whole.

It was supported chiefly on the ground, that it would be proper, as the President had accompanied his refusal with his reasons, that the House should enter their reasons for the call, on the Journal.

It was objected, that such a step would lead to a controversy, which would irritate without ministering to the public good.

The reference was agreed to.
The Yeas and Nays on this question stood as follows:—

For it	55
Against it	37

This business was made the order of the day for Wednesday next. An earlier day was proposed, but Wednesday was carried by the speaker's calling vote.

Friday, April 1.
Mr. Kitchell said, as it appeared from the message of the President lately communicated to the House, that he had conceived the majority of that House who passed the resolution to which that message was an answer, had entertained opinions which he himself as one of that majority wished to disavow. He proposed to submit two resolutions to the consideration of the House, which contained his sentiments upon the occasion, and which he should wish to be referred to the committee of the whole to whom was referred the said message. They were to the following effect:

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this House, that the constitution has vested the power of making treaties exclusively in the President and Senate, and that the House of Representatives do not claim any agency in making treaties, or in ratifying them when made."

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this House, that when a treaty is made which requires a law or laws for carrying it into effect, that in such case, this House has a constitutional right to deliberate upon and determine the propriety or impropriety of enacting such law or laws, and to act thereon, as the public good shall require."

The Speaker informed the House he had in his hand a confidential communication from the President, and the House and galleries were accordingly cleared.

The House went into a committee of the whole on the message, when Mr. Blount, after a few preliminary observations, moved the following resolutions:

Resolved, That, it being declared by the second section of the second article of the constitution, "That the President shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the Senate present, concur, the House of Representatives do not claim any agency in making treaties; but that when a treaty stipulates regulations on any of the subjects submitted by the constitution to the power of Congress, it must depend for its execution as to such stipulations, on a law or laws to be passed by Congress; and it is the constitutional right and duty of the House of Representatives, in all such cases, to deliberate on the expediency or in expediency of carrying such treaty into effect, and to determine and act thereon, as in their judgment may be most conducive to the public good."

Resolved, That it is not necessary to the propriety of any application from this House to the Executive for information desired by them, and which may relate to any constitutional functions of the House, that the purposes for which such information may be wanted, or to which the same may be applied, should be stated in the application.

Mr. Harper, Mr. Dayton, and Mr. Kitchell, offered a few remarks with respect to the propriety of considering the resolutions now moved, or those laid upon the table by Mr. Kitchell a few days ago; after which, Mr. Madison rose and went at length into the subject: and then the committee rose, and the House adjourned, after ordering the resolutions to be printed.

April 7. Mr. Blount's resolutions were taken up in committee of the whole, and agreed to— yeas 57, noes 35.

BOSTON, March 23.

The Algerine Sequin, mentioned in the Treaty with Algiers, in value is one dollar 96 cents; making the annual subsidy between 23,000 and 24,000 dollars.

Francis Cole, and George Colley, were tried at the admiralty sessions in London, the 22d January, for the murder of Captain William Little, of the ship American Eagle, of Newburyport, and the jury after being out only ten minutes, brought in their verdict guilty, and they were sentenced to be executed the Monday following. The other two concerned in the murder, were Spaniards, and could not then be tried. The circumstances attending the murder, are shocking to humanity.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

Yesterday arrived here the Sloop President, Capt. Cunningham, in 20 days from Havre. We have only time and room to mention that after the surrender of Manheim, the Austrians, commanded by Clairfayt, who had previously crossed the Rhine, were obliged to recross, having been severely pressed upon by Jourdan and Pichegru. The cessation of hostilities, was requested by Clairfayt to be for three months, but the French General would not accede to it. — The first requisition had marched, composed principally of young men. A fleet is making up at Cadiz to consist of 17 sail of French, and 15 Spanish ships of the line, to carry into effect the Spanish Treaty in St. Domingo. The Emperor has solicited the Court of Denmark, to mediate a peace between the Empire and the Republic; in consequence of a resolution of the Diet.

A letter of the 10th Feb. from Havre, informs, that English Commissioners had arrived in France, for the purpose of negotiating Peace; that terms were offered by the French, which were thought by them to be very honourable to both parties; but that the English Commissioners imagined them too humiliating to submit to, and immediately took their departure for England.

S A L E M, March 22.

The accounts from the French nation are more favourable than were expected. They are perplexed by the present state of their Finance. In the Council of 500, the arrears were represented to be 305 millions, borrowed from the Bank 21 millions, and 7 millions due to foreign Correspondents, leaving in assignats above 2,000 millions of livres for the expences of Jan. 1796.

Several chiefs of the Chouans have been taken near Rennes, and all alarms from armed parties in the nation have ceased.

Verbal information, from Capt. Blachler, arrived at Marblehead from Liverpool.

Letters from Bristol mentioned that the coast and the Land's End was lined with wrecks and other spectacles of distress. The weather on the English and Irish coast has been more severe than was ever known. — It being computed that the loss of vessels from November to February, amounts to nearly 500 sail and 10,000 souls — many of the transports having been lost. The destruction of property has not been so great in 20 years. The cries of the people in the manufacturing and other towns against the unjust and unnatural war with France (as it is termed) had arisen to an alarming height, and it was not doubted, that if they did not reach the ear of

his Majesty, they would be heard in heaven, whose vengeance would be wreaked on the guilty heads of the ministry.

On the night of the 22d of January, the press gang, at Liverpool pressed an American sailor (as they had done several times before) and carried him to their house of rendezvous. Those repeated insults so irritated the American sailors, that they assembled in a body of about 250, went to the house and demanded their companion. They were refused admittance, and entered by force, and regained the man: and after placing the recruiting Captain and Officers in the centre of the room, compelled them to give three cheers to the United States of America. On the 27th an instance of the same kind occurred. The sailors again assembled, and took from the press gang an American whom they had pressed; beat the whole gang severely, threw two of them into the dock, where one was drowned, killed one on the spot, and the remainder fled. On the 2d February, the American Captains in port were summoned to appear before the Mayor and Magistrates of Liverpool. They accordingly appeared, and were requested by the Mayor to keep their sailors under better subjection, and not suffer them to break the peace, as they had done repeatedly, by insulting the press-gang. He added, that as long as they behaved themselves with civility, they should be protected by the laws of the land, but if that they renewed their insults they should be punished with the utmost severity of the law.

The Captains in answer replied, that America was at war with no nation — but that their citizens had been repeatedly insulted by the British ships of war. That they were citizens of an independent nation, and would receive no insults with impunity from the subjects of any nation — and that the attempts to impress their men was an outrage and an insult that the English government did not justify — and that if they would not trouble the Americans, they would conduct themselves with propriety and not trouble them. After this not an American was molested — their conduct was such as justified the title of freemen, and they supported the honour of the nation to which they belonged.

FAYETTEVILLE, APRIL 21.

Extract of a letter from Samuel E. J. Esq. agent of the United States in London, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated January 17.

"As soon as Ministry learn the line of conduct which the House of Representatives mean to pursue, I am persuaded their conduct, as it regards us, will be less fluctuating. Should the House coincide with the President and Senate, every thing here will go well. Should obstacles on the other hand be thrown in the way by the popular branch of the government, I doubt whether the western posts will be surrendered, or restitution made of our captured property. However, I trust that every man who has any regard to the honour, the faith, or interest of his country, will see the necessity of carrying the treaty fully into effect, so far as regards the United States."

In the Federal House of Representatives on the 4th inst. the following resolutions were agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to prepare and report to the House of Representatives at the next session a plan for laying and collecting direct taxes, by apportionment among the several States, agreeably to the rule prescribed by the constitution; adapting the same as nearly as may be to such objects of direct taxation, and such modes of collection as may appear, by the laws and practice of the States respectively, to be most eligible in each.

Resolved, That the sum of _____ dollars ought to be obtained to discharge the debt due to the bank of the United States, by creating a stock bearing an interest of six per cent, and irredeemable for _____ years; the redemption thereof to commence thereafter and to be payable in _____ yearly installments.

The committee of ways and means were directed to report a bill in pursuance thereof.

F O R S A L E,

THE HOUSES and LOT now occupied by Messrs. Whearson & Tisdale in this town. Possession may be had on the first of August next. For terms apply to ISAAC HAWLEY.

THE co-partnership of SMITH & LOWDER is by mutual consent dissolved — those who have demands against said firm will be pleased to call for payment; and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is authorized to settle said business.

WILLIAM SMITH.

Fayetteville, April 14.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber qualified at the present term of Cumberland county court, as Executor to the last will of John Blocker, dec. He therefore requests all persons who have claims against the said estate, to bring them forward properly attested; and all those indebted thereto are required to make payment.

* The personal estate will be sold on the 2d of May next. — The terms will then be made known. April 15. JOHN M'KOY, Exc.