

April—Our informant heard the guns fire when the Americans entered the fort—the Spaniards evacuated it in the night, the next morning they sent the keys to capt. Gion.—The polls at the Walnut hills are all given up.

Our informant saw Mr. Ellicott the last of March, who informed him, that he had got all his things packed up and would proceed to run the line the beginning of April.

A letter from Natchez of the 24th of March says, "capt. Pope returned a few days since from the Chactaw nation—all was well in that quarter, although the Spanish government are making use of every method to poison their minds."

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.

Extract of a letter from New York, dated June 17, 1798.

"This morning about 10 o'clock arrived in this port, the ship Alexander Hamilton, in fifty days from Bourdeaux. General Marshall, one of our commissioners, came passenger in this vessel. General Pinckney is gone to the South of France, and Mr. Gerry remains at Paris.

"General Marshall it is said has brought with him the official answer of the French Directory to our commissioners' memorial, and their reply. No prospects of accommodation."

June 22.

The members of both houses of congress, we are informed, intend to give a dinner at O'Eller's hotel on Saturday, as a tribute of affection, approbation and respect, to general MARSHALL. The committee of arrangement consists of Messrs. Bingham and Read, of the senate, and Messrs. Sitgreaves, Otis and Rutledge, of the house of representatives.

Yesterday in the house of representatives of the United States, the bill concerning aliens was passed, after considerable debate. Its passage was opposed by Messrs. Livingston, S. Smith, M'Dowell and Gallatin, and advocated by Messrs. Kittera, Otis and Harper. The yeas and nays on its passage were as follow:

YEAS:

Messrs. Allen, Beer, Bartlett, Byard, Brooks, Bullock, Champion, Chapman, Cochran, Coit, Craik, Dana, Edmund, Evans, A. Foster, D. Foster, J. Freeman, Gleng, Goodrich, Gordon, Griswold, Grove, Harper, Hindman, Hofner, Imlay, Kittera, Lyman, Matthews, Morris, Otis, I. Parker, Reed, Rutledge, Shureman, Sewall, Shepard, Sinnickson, Sitgreaves, N. Smith, Thatcher, Thomas, Tillinghast, Van Allen, Wadsworth.—46.

NAYS:

Messrs. Baldwin, Bard, Benton, Blount, Brent, Burgetts, T. Claiborne, W. Claiborne, Clopton, Davis, Dawson, Dent, Fowler, Gallatin, Gallepsie, Gregg, Hanna, Harrison, Havens, Heister, Holmes, Jones, Livingston, Locke, Lyon, Macon, M'Clanahan, M'Dowell, Milledge, New, S. Smith, W. Smith, Sprigg, Stanford, Sumter, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Varnum, Venable, R. Williams.—40.

In the course of the sitting, the following message was received from the president of the United States.

Gentlemen of the senate, and

Gentlemen of the house of representatives,

"While I congratulate you on the arrival of general Marshall, one of our late envoys extraordinary to the French republic, at a place of safety, where he is justly held in honour, I think it my duty to communicate to you a letter received by him from Mr. Gerry, the only one of the three who has received congé. This letter, together with another from the minister of foreign relations to him of the 3d of April, and his answer of the 4th, will shew the situation in which he remains, his intentions and prospects.

I presume that before this time he has received fresh instructions (a copy of which accompanies this message) to consent to no loans, and therefore the negotiation may be considered at an end.

I will never send another minister to France, without assurances that he will be received, respected and honoured, as the representative of a great, free, powerful and independent nation.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, June 21, 1798.

Paris, 16th April, 1798.

My dear Sir,

THIS I expect you will receive by my colleague, general Marshall, who carries with him the last letter of Mr. Talleyrand to the American envoys, and their answer. On the day when we sent the answer, I received a letter from the minister, a copy of which, and my answer, is enclosed. I have not sent these to the secretary of state, because I have not time to prepare a letter to accompany them. Indeed, I expected my passport with my colleagues; but I am informed the Directory will not consent to my leaving France; and to bring on an immediate rupture, by adopting this measure contrary to their wishes, would be, in my mind unwarrantable. The object of Mr. Talleyrand, you will perceive, was to resume our reciprocal communications, and again to discuss the subject of a loan. I thought it best, in my answer, not merely to object to this, but to every measure that could have a tendency to draw me into a negotiation.

I accepted of this mission, my dear Sir to support your administration, and have brought myself into a predicament, which you must assist me to extricate myself from, by appointing some others to supply the places of myself and colleagues, if a further progress in this business should be found practicable.

I allude to my painful existence here as a political prisoner.

I have only a moment to add my best respects to your lady, and my assurances of the most sincere and respectful attachment, my dear Sir, of yours sincerely,
L. GERRY.

The President of the United States.

(TRANSLATIONS)

Paris, the 14th Germinal, 6th year of the French republic, one and indivisible, (3d April, 1798).

The minister of foreign relations to Mr. Gerry, envoy extraordinary of the United States of America to the French republic.

I SUPPOSE, Sir, that Messrs. Pinckney and Marshall have thought it useful and proper, in consequence of the intimations given in the end of my note of the 23th Ventose last, and the obstacles which their known opinions have interposed to the desired reconciliation, to quit the territory of the republic. On this supposition I have the honour to point out to you the 5th or the 7th of this decade, to resume our reciprocal communications upon the interests of the French republic and the United States of America.

Receive, I pray you, the assurances of my perfect consideration,

CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

Paris, 4th April, 1798.

(Germinal 15, an 6)

I had the honour, citizen minister, of receiving your letter of the 24th Germinal (the 3d inst.) and Mr. Deutement who delivered it, informed me that it was intended to be shewn to general Pinckney and general Marshall.

Whilst my colleagues and myself, to whom the government of the United States have intrusted the affairs of the embassy, had a joint agency therein, I have carefully imparted to them all the propositions which you have requested, and the relative circumstances; and to yourself our decisions thereon, respecting at the same time the unfortunate and embarrassing circumstances which imposed on me this disagreeable task. But as by the tenor of your letter it is now expected that they will quit the territory of the French republic, it will be impossible for me to be the medium of, or to take any measures which will be painful to my colleagues, or not to afford them all the assistance in my power; and it would be moreover inconsistent with the line of conduct which you well know, citizen minister, I have uniformly observed for removing the unfavourable impressions which existed on the part of this government against them; indeed, in our last letter there is a conditional application for passports, which, as it appears to me, supercedes the necessity of a hint to them on this subject; and general Marshall is waiting impatiently for an answer to that part of it which respects a letter of safe conduct for the vessel in which he and his suite may take passage for the United States, to determine whether he shall embark from France or Great Britain; but the unfortunate situation of general Pinckney, with respect to the critical state of his daughter's health, renders it utterly impossible for him to depart under existing circumstances.

You have proposed, citizen minister, the 5th or 7th of this decade for me to resume (reprendre) our reciprocal communications upon the interests of the French republic and of the United States. The reciprocal communications which we had, were such only as I have alluded to in the beginning of this letter, unless your proposition accompanied with an injunction of secrecy, for me to treat separately, is considered in this light. To resume this subject will be unavailing, because the measure, for the reason which I then urged, is utterly impracticable. I can only then confer informally and unaccredited on any subject respecting our mission, and communicate to the government of the United States the result of such conferences, being in my individual capacity unauthorised to give them an official stamp. Nevertheless every measure in my power and in conformity with the duty I owe my country, shall be zealously pursued to restore harmony and a cordial friendship between the two republics. I had the honour of calling on you last evening for the purpose of making this communication verbally, but as you were absent, to prevent misconceptions, I have thought it best to reduce it to writing.

Accept, I pray you, citizen minister, the assurances of my perfect esteem and respect.

To the minister of foreign affairs of the French republic.

To Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, John Marshall and Elbridge Gerry, Esquires, envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary from the United States of America, to the French republic.

Gentlemen,

On the 4th instant came to hand your first dispatches since you arrived at Paris; these were your numbers 1, 4 and 5; and on the 6th instant your numbers 2 and 3 were received. On the 5th, your no. 5, dated the 8th of January, and a translation of the message of January 4th from the Directory to the Council of Five Hundred, were laid before congress.—In this letter you repeat, that there exists no hope of your being officially received by this government, or that the objects of your mission will be in any way accomplished.—This opinion is sanctioned by the whole tenor of your communications; and we trust that soon after the date of your number five you closed your mission by demanding passports to leave the territories of the French republic.

An official copy of your letters of credence having been delivered to the minister for foreign affairs, and by him laid before the Directory, they were suffi-

ciently informed of the great objects of your mission; and considering that you were an extraordinary delegation from an independent nation, you had a right to expect a prompt and respectful reception. The fair and honest views of the American government, which dictated your appointment and your powers, entitled you to expect the early appointment of a commission by the French government, with equal powers, to negotiate all the matters in controversy between them. Had the French government been influenced by similar views, the objects of your mission would long since have been accomplished, to the advantage and peace of both nations. But, instead of coming forward on such equal and proper ground, they have treated you, and through you your country, with extreme neglect.

Under these circumstances, the president preferred you have long since quitted Paris and the French dominions; yet actuated as you were with an ardent desire to preserve peace, which you know would be grateful to your country; and having for this object manifested unexampled patience, and submitted to a series of mortifications; as you also proposed to make one more direct attempt, subsequent to the date of your last letter, to draw the French government to an open negotiation there is a bare possibility that this effort may have succeeded.—The president therefore thinks it proper to direct.

1. That if you are in treaty with persons duly authorized by the Directory, on the subjects of your mission, then you are to remain and expedite the completion of the treaty, if it should not have been concluded. Before this letter gets to hand, you will have ascertained whether the negotiation is or is not conducted with candour on the part of the French government; and if you shall have discovered a clear design to procrastinate, you are to break off the negotiation, demand your passports, and return. For you will consider that silence is ruinous to the essential interests of your country.

2. That if on the receipt of this letter, you find not have been received, or, whether or not, if you find not be in treaty with persons duly authorized by the Directory, with full and equal powers, you are to demand your passports and return.

3. In no event is a treaty to be purchased with money, by a loan or otherwise. There can be no safety in a treaty so obtained. A loan to the republic would violate our neutrality; and a douceur to the men now in power, might by their successors be urged as a reason for annulling the treaty, or as a pretext for further and repeated demands.

It is proper to apprise you that a motion has been made in the senate, and will doubtless be repeated in the house of representatives, to desire the president to lay before them your communications; and he will probably be under the necessity of doing it; only withholding the two names which you promised should in no event be made public.

I have the honour to be, with great respect, gentlemen, your obedient servant.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Department of State,
Philadelphia, March 23, 1798.

COLUMBIA, May 25.

On the 15th inst. there was a severe frost in the neighbourhood of this place, and which led us to fear that it has considerably injured the wheat in the upper country.—This frost has fallen eleven days later than the noted May frost, so often referred to.

CHARLESTON, May 31.

Extract from a Journal, kept on board the ship Maria, capt. Kennedy, from Algiers.

"The ship Maria left Algiers on the 11th of March, in company with the ships Sarah, capt. Thomas Hopkins, of and for Bolton; and John and Martha, of Newburyport, captain Knap. Some days before her departure the frigate Crescent and schooner Hamblelah arrived at Algiers, and were remarkably well received by the dey and regency.

"Capt. O'Brien, our consul, (who is well qualified to conduct the affairs of the United States in the quarter) arrived in the Crescent, with a large sum of money, to clear off the debts with the Barbary states, but was surprized to find it too little, owing to debts that have arisen from causes little suspected by the government of the United States. America, however, seems to be the favorite nation with the dey and regency, and will no doubt remain so, while they continue to supply them with the necessaries they are eternally craving, and which they always obtain from tributary nations.

"Capt. O'Brien put the crews of the frigate and schooner on board the ships Maria and Sarah, and provided each vessel with a passport from the dey, to secure them to the United States. The captains of each vessel, notwithstanding the strong protestations they had obtained, were still fearful of the French ravages that infest the Mediterranean seas; and, in consequence, concluded to keep the Barbary coast on board, where the dey holds prerogative of 20 miles of sea.

"On the 13th, lost sight of the John and Martha in a heavy gale of wind, and supposed from her lofty condition that she must have tried to have made port.

"On the 31st, gained Tetuan Bay, in company with the ship Sarah: at noon heard a heavy cannonading, which continued till dark.

"First of April, at day break, discovered a fleet composed of men of war and merchant men, to the eastward; the wind being favourable, immediately bore away for them, and in a little time got in the midst of them, and learned, from a number of Americans who we spoke, (and who had also taken the possession of the fleet) that they were an English fleet.