

His friend Madison is also an honest man. Jefferson, on whom the Federalists cast their eyes, is the President, had foreseen these crises. He prudently retired in order to avoid making a signature against his inclination in favor, the secret of which will soon or late be brought to light.

As soon as it was decided that the French Republic purchased so men to do their duty, there were to be seen individuals, about whose conduct the government could at least form no favorable conjectures, giving themselves up with a scandalous ostentation to its views, and ever contradicting its declarations. The popular Societies from eminent resolutions stamped with the same spirit, and who also they may have been advised by love of order, might nevertheless have omitted or altered them with less solemnity. Then were seen coming from the very men whom we had been accustomed to regard as having little friendship from the system of the traitors, harangues without end, in order to give a new direction to the public mind.—The militia, however, manifest some regard, particularly in Pennsylvania, for the services to which they are called. Several officers resign; at last by excursions or harangues, incomplete requisitions are obtained, and scattered volunteer corps from different parts make up the deficiency. How much more interesting, than the changeable men whom I have painted above, were those plain citizens who answered the solicitations which were made to them to join the volunteers.—If we are required we will march; because we do not wish not to have government, but to arm ourselves as volunteers would be in appearance misrepresenting implicitly to the exact system which we reprobate.

What I have said above, authorizes then our reading on the opinion being incontestable, that in the crisis which has burst, and in the means employed for restoring order, the true question was the destruction of the triumph of the traitors' plans. This being once established, let us pass over the facts related in the common dispatches, and see how the government or the traitors will take from the very blow which threatened his system, the safe opportunity of hampering the adverse party, and of silencing their enemies whether opened or concealed. The army marched; the President made known that he was going to command it; he set out for Castille; Hamilton, as I have understood, requested to follow him; the President dared not refuse him. It does not require much penetration to divine the object of this journey: In the President it was wife, it might, to be his duty. But in Mr. Hamilton it was a consequence of the professed policy which directs all his steps; a misfire dictated by the perfect knowledge of the human heart. Was it not interesting for him, for his party, torturing under the weight of events without, and acclamations within, to proclaim an intimacy more perfect than ever with the President, whose very name is sufficient to excite against the most formidable mark? Now what more evident mark could the President give of his intimacy than by following Mr. Hamilton, whose aims it even understood in the west as that of a public enemy, to go and place himself at the head of the army, which was, if I may use the expression, to cause his system to triumph against the opposition of the people? The presence of Mr. Hamilton with the army most attach it more than ever to his party; we see what ideas these circumstances give birth to on both sides, all however to the advantage of the secretary.

Three weeks had they encamped in the west without a single armed man appearing. However, the President, or those who wish to make the most of this new measure, would not permit that he was going to command it to perform. The session of Congress being very near, it was wished to try whether there could not be obtained from the press, which were supposed to have changed, a silence whence to conclude the possibility of inflicting the constitution in its most essential part in that which fixes the relation of the President with the legislature. But the patriotic papers laid hold of this artificial attempt; I am certain that the office of the secretary of state which alone remained at Philadelphia (for while the minister of finance was with the army, the minister of war was on a tour to the Province of Maine, 400 miles from Philadelphia) maintained the controversy in favor of the opinion which it was desired to establish. A comparison was drawn between the English March was introduced, who far removed from Westminster, yet strictly felt his duty of sanctioning; it was much inflated on that the constitution declares that the President commands the armed force: this similitude was treated with contempt; the consequence of the power of commanding in person, drawn from the right to command in chief (or direct) the force of the fleet, was ridiculed and reduced to an absurdity, by supposing a fleet at sea and an army on land.

The result of this controversy was, that some days after it was announced that the President would come to open the approaching session.

During his stay at Bedford, the President doubtless concerned the plan of the expedition with Mr. Lee, to whom he left the command in chief.—The letter by which he delegates the command to him, is that of a virtuous man, at least as to the major part of the sentiments which it contains; he afterwards set out for Philadelphia, where he has just arrived, and Mr. Hamilton remains with the army.

This last circumstance unveils all the plans of the secretary; he pretends over the military operations in order to acquire in the fight of his enemies a formidable and imposing consideration.—He and Mr. Lee the commander in chief, agree perfectly in principle. The Government of the Government of Pennsylvania, of whom it never would have been suspected, lived intimately and publicly with Hamilton. Such a union of persons would be matter sufficient to produce resistance in the wading counties, even admitting they had not thought of making any.

The soldiers themselves are astonished at the scandalous greediness, with which those who possess the secret, precipitate their approaching triumph. It is asked, of what use are 15,000 men in this country, in which provisions are scarce, and where there are to be fixed only two hundred men at their plough. That the matter is to create a great expense; when the funds shall come to be affected, no one will be willing to pay, and should each pay his assessment, it will be done in causing the infamant principles of the patriots.

It is impossible to make a more able masquerade for the opening of Congress. The generous indignation which had inspired them, and which had led them, were about being renewed with still more vigor; there was nothing to announce of brilliant successes which they had promised. The hostilities of Great Britain on the continent had long disfigured, and now become evident, a commerce always harassed, ridiculous negotiations lingering at London, waiting until new conjunctures should authorize new insults: fact was the picture they were likely to have to offer the Representatives of the people. But this crisis, and the great movements made to prevent in consequences, change the state of things. With what advantage do they denounce an atrocious attack upon the constitution, and appreciate the activity used to resist it; the aristocratical party will soon have understood the secret; all the misfortune will be attributed to patriots; the party of the latter is about being defeated by all the weak men, and the complete sedition will have been gained.

Who knows what will be the limits of this triumph? Perhaps advantage will be taken by it to obtain some laws for strengthening the government, and still more precipitating the prosperity, already visible, that it has towards aristocracy.

Such are, citizens, the data which I possess concerning these events, and the consequences I draw from them: I wish I may be deceived in my calculations, and the good disposition of the people; my sentiments to lead me to expect that the perhaps herein falls into the repetition of its resolutions and facts contained in other dispatches, but I wished to present together some views which I have reason to ascribe to the ruling party, and some able masquerades invented to support themselves. Without participating in the passions of the parties, I observe them; and I owe to my country an exact and strict account of the situation of things. I shall make it my duty to keep you regularly informed of every change that may take place; above all I shall apply myself to penetrate the disposition of the legislature; that will not be a little skill in forming the final idea which we ought to have of these movements; and what we may really fear or hope from them.

Healed fraternally.  
Signed,  
I. H. FAUCHER.

### FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

December 15.

Mr. Murray rose to make a few observations on the motion for striking out from the word councils. As a representative from Maryland, he said, he could not on this occasion be contented to give a silent vote. The Legislature of that State had no long since declared, that their confidence in the President was undiminished; and though his single firmness might be deemed important when viewed in connection with the unanimous vote of his State, yet he was far from desiring, that his confidence in the Chief Magistrate had experienced no diminution. The Legislature of Maryland, he observed, had foreseen, that attempts would be made, and few that justifiable attempts were actually making to diminish the confidence of the People in the President, they therefore resolved to give the sanction of their unanimous vote to his character, declaring that he had merited their confidence and that he had merited it. Tho' not bound by the opinion of the Legislature of that State, he conceived it his duty to give a silent vote on the present occasion.

Mr. Giles had hoped that nothing would have been brought before the house calculated to disturb the harmony that ought to subsist, by involving the discussion of delicate points. He had as much zeal as any man for the preservation of the President's fame and reputation; but he could not go the length of the expressions in the clause objected to. He could not agree to it in its present shape because the allusion in it does not correspond with the fact. After this remark, there could not, he conceived be any inconsistency in voting against the word and still feeling a regard for the President. He hoped his fame and reputation might never receive a stain—but his own was impaired to posterity. He should vote for striking out.

Mr. Freeman wished the motion might be so modified as to involve the striking out of the word undiminished only. Tho' he for himself, he observed, might say that his confidence in the President was undiminished, he could not utter the same sentiment in behalf of the People at large. In his opinion in the confidence of part (a very small one perhaps) of the people was diminished; tho' that of a majority might be unshaken.

Mr. Harper said he had no difficulty in declaring, that his own confidence in the President was undiminished, but could not go so far as to say that the confidence of all the People was so. He, he said, had, as some, been in the habit of worshipping the President: he considered him as a man, not infallible, but as a wife, honest and faithful public servant, and he was prepared in all places and situations to declare this opinion; but he was not ready to pronounce concerning the opinion of the People of the United States. Some time hence they may become unanimous in their confidence; but he could not say that it was not diminished. He was ready to declare for himself but not for others. If called upon to declare whether a majority, whether four fifths of the People retained their confidence in the President, he could declare in his opinion, that the affirmative; but the chief as it stands includes the whole and he declared as if it stood could not command his vote. He concluded by expressing his intention when it would be in order to introduce a modification of the clause so as to express the undiminished confidence of the house in the President.

Mr. Parker in coincidence with the wish of Mr. Freeman agreed to confine his motion to striking out the word undiminished.

Mr. Sedgwick doubted whether after a division of the question, and a question being taken on the first part, a modification of the second part, would be in order.

The Chairman declared it in order.

Mr. Sedgwick viewed the present motion as even more objectionable than the first: it went directly to a denial of undiminished confidence in the President on the part of the House and the public. There was a time, he said, when no man could have supposed that the period would have arrived, (that is the popular branch of government,

the confidence of the People and their Representatives in that man could have been questioned.

Having been on the committee that framed the answer had minutely considered the subject in every part, he would mention some of the observations that occurred to his mind particularly in favor of the part now objected to. Left in the course of them his facility on this subject should betray him into some warmth of expression, he begged leave to premise, that he wished to wound the feelings of no man.

It was proper he said to enquire into facts on which the expression now objected to was grounded. In the confidence of the People in the services, patriotism and wisdom of the Chief Magistrate diminished? His experience led him to say no; then, in the existing circumstances, is it not right for the Representatives to make the declaration to their constituents and the world? To suppose the people, who, at the present moment, enjoyed some blessings under the President's administration, would suppose a bareness of disposition unworthy of them and of the services he had rendered. Who could review the glorious conduct of our Chief during the conflict of the revolution, his unwearied labor for the public good, his bravery, moderation humanity, who could observe him in his happy retirement, covered with glory and accompanied by the blessings of his country: then forsaking his retirement, putting to hazard the weighty mass of his reputation, and be inflexible to their confidence? Who preferred our peace and prosperity during a glorious administration of six years; who could review these things and not have his heart filled with gratitude and esteem? He expressed his belief, that a late measure of the executive was left the object of the dislike of some, thus affording the opportunity for the vent of passions and feelings deep rooted before.

As to the sense of the people of the President, he believed it unaltered, as to his immediate Constituents he was sure it was; and if it was the duty of the house to make the declaration to the world, a duty the house owed to themselves and their constituents, and the people binding from the nature of the government the house had chosen to do.

Though the President had risen to the office of the Presidency by the unanimous and unfeigned voice of his fellow citizens; though in obedience to that voice he had made a sacrifice so other men would have made; though the only reward he has received for his services has been the approbation of his country, yet nevertheless licentious presses had lately treated with infamous and scandalous abuse towards him. It is, he said, consistent to the feelings of the house, and that they do not attempt to counteract its efforts in the only constitutional manner. Shall they not declare their own and their constituents confidence undiminished in the Chief of the government?

He has told the legislature he wishes to cooperate, to preserve undiminished the blessings we enjoy. Does the house believe this? that it is wrong to express their confidence?

He believed, he said, that the efforts made to destroy the character of this first man, instead of producing the mischief intended, would effect the contrary; and he also expressed his belief that the tide of his popularity at the present moment flowed with unusual strength.

It has been intimated, he observed, that sanctioning the vote or censure contemplated in the clause of the resolution would imply an approbation of a late measure of the executive, and would preclude the possibility of a free opinion when that measure might come under the consideration of the house. He declared, upon his honor, that he had no intention that the vote now contemplated should have that effect. He did not conceive, that the vote of undiminished confidence, which he now professed, involved an approbation of all the measures of the executive; it did not exclude the idea of fallibility; for what man is infallible? It only implied, according to his conception, an approbation of the general tenor or of the conduct of the executive.

Was the house express their confidence in a public officer, he said, only that they believe him installible, but only that this character, grounded on his general conduct, procures their approbation.

If when the chief magistrate is attacked in the manner the President has been attacked, he is left to be overwhelmed with unmerited abuse, what man with talents to be useful, a reputation to be injured, or feelings to be wounded,—what man will hazard all to save an ungrateful country?—It will render the station of chief magistrate sought only by mercenaries. If confidence is denied to the executive it will create vacancies in the high offices of government to be filled by those parties who prey upon the virtues of the State.

Another consideration, he said, should have an influence on this occasion.—The fame of the chief magistrate's character has shed the whole world; the Americans are particularly distinguished as a people for their uniform attachment towards him. If at this time of the day they indubitably declare their want of confidence in that man, they will justify the malignant predictions which have been uttered against our system of government.

These considerations, he said, had weighed on his mind. If the motion for striking out prevailed, he declared it would distress him beyond any circumstance that had occurred to him during his public life, especially at this period of the present circumstances of affairs. He should consider the prevalence of this motion as tantamount to a declaration, that the house and their constituents did not feel their confidence in the President impaired.

Mr. Livingston lamented the situation which the drafted address reduced the house to; he could not give his assent to it as it is; he should vote for striking out the word undiminished, it a question on it should be voted. He did not conceive himself called to a fear in the house to express opinions, much less the opinions of others but to make laws. He felt for much the delicacy of the situation which the wording of the address had placed the house in, that he wished the dilemma of a vote might be avoided. The gentleman last alluded lamented the situation, and justly observed, that striking the word out was tantamount to a declaration that the confidence reposed on the President was diminished. But he begged to remind him that it was the framers of the address, and he was one of them, that had involved the house in this disagreeable situation.

He declared himself to yield in the preliminary proceedings as not exactly to know how to avoid a question on the present motion. He declared he was not prepared to say what the result of his confessions concerning the President was taken; that he wished to see the result. He moved, if it was voted, that the committee should sit and read the address recommended.

This was carried, an—Messrs. Freeman and Biddle was added to the committee.

December 16.

Mr. Madison from the committee to whom he had been recommissioned the draft of the address in answer to the President's speech, brought up a report. The clause now added consisted of a modification of the clause objected to yesterday. Committee, the house went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Stoughton in the chair. The amendment was unanimously agreed to. Mr. Giles then moved an amendment in the third line of the last paragraph. It was thus: For "The formal address" read "The formal address, which is of an interesting and useful nature, and which we recommend our consideration will receive every degree of our read attention. The committee refer the chairman reported progress. The house voting on the report.

It was then moved and agreed on, that the draft, as amended, to the President, and that a committee, should be appointed to wait on the President, to know where and when he will be ready to receive the address of the house.

The same gentleman, viz Mr. Madison, Mr. Sedgwick, and Mr. Stoughton, who had been appointed to draft the address; were named in writing on the President.

Mr. Tracy submitted a resolution relative to the law for receiving subscriptions to the bill from the government of the United States, which is now nearly expired. The resolutions were laid on the table.

The report from the committee on the bill which have expired, or are now expiring, was again read.

Mr. Giles moved that a committee should be appointed to bring in a bill for establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy, in the United States. This was agreed to. It was then asked of what number the committee should consist? Mr. Harper hoped that there the fewest number proposed would be preferred, as it was constantly found that the more numerous a committee was, the less probability there would be of their going speedily through the business. Mr. Giles, Mr. Hillhouse, and Mr. Doval were named as the committee.

Mr. Hillhouse moved a resolution that a committee be appointed to examine whether any and what alterations ought to be made in an act entitled, an act for laying a duty on carriages for conveying of persons. The resolution passed, and the committee of the members was named.

#### CHARLESTON, Dec. 11.

A Correspondent in the British Gazette has furnished us with the following graphic instance of an attempt to rob a house.—Three men, well mounted, came to a farmer's shop mid day, presented some refreshments for themselves and horses, and were observed to pay an uncommon attention to different parts of the house, and then departed with thanks for their kind reception. The farmer, suspicious of some design, invited a few of his neighbors to fly with him. About midnight the three men returned, and made violent attempts to break the door and windows open, but in vain they then with an instrument, got the bolt of the lock off, but as the door had been previously laid across the door, one of them thrust his arm through the hole to remove it. The people within being alarmed, laid hold of his arm, drew his body to the logs, and made it fall with a crash. Still afraid to venture out, they let him remain till day, when they went out and found his shoes cut from ear to ear, his associates having abandoned him; was the only expedient the remaining man had to prevent a discovery. The person so mentioned is supposed to be one Joel Moore, a notorious villain.

#### NEW YORK, December 16.

Let's from France.

Yesterday the schooner Ariel, captain Fielder arrived at this port, in 45 days from Havre de Grace and ship Jackson, capt. Dennis, 50 days from Portsmouth, in England. By which Parties accounts are received to November 6, and London accounts to November 2. The associations of yesterday did not permit us to ascertain certain particulars, which we hope to do for Monday next.

That the French Constitution is generally established, and went into effect on the 27th October, agreeably to the decree before referred to, which day the delegates of France, in assembly met in harmony, and all was peace and joy at Paris.

The following is a list of the directors of the canal in St. Louis:—  
LAKVILLE—LEPAUX,  
SIEYES,  
LATOURMAYE (de la Marche),  
BARRE.

That an immense force has gone against Chatelet and cut him off—the papers are plentiful at his expense.

That Jordan's retreat was a robbery on the account of the insupportability of the country to French families.

Nathan Stotts,

#### Clock and Watch Makers.

INFORMS his friends that he has lately imported from New York, a few elegant SILVER WATCHES, Chrono, Seal, Keys, &c. Crystal Cases, Springs, Pendulums, Springs, Gilt and Silver Watch Bands, Plated Silver Tongs, Plated Clock Keys, Shutter Irons, Spurs, Gilt Lockets, Gilt Pins, Silver Trimbles, Beads of all sorts, Plated Shoe Kees, and Boot Buckles, Patte d'Oie, a new Plating Mill, warranted equal to any imported, warranted Clocks of every kind, with Cases, or without.

CASH given for old Gold, Silver, Copper and Brass.

ALL Persons who are indebted to him, are desired to make immediate payment.

Northampton, Jan. 6, 1796.