

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 11. Messrs. Thomas Morris of Ontario county, Seth Phelps of Onondago county, and Michael Myers of Herkimer county, are elected Senators to represent the Western District in the State of New York. The above gentlemen are Federal Republicans.

We can assure our readers from good authority, that, although the Democratic ticket was successful in the city of New York, the State generally, has made a judicious election; and that, probably the majority of Federalists will be as two to one.

SAYS A CORRESPONDENT.

The election of Mr. Parker of Massachusetts, a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, in the place of Mr. Dearborn, is ANOTHER TRIUMPH OF FEDERALISM.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

In Bache's Aurora of last Saturday, I observe, under the Frederick-Town head, an extract of a letter from a member of Congress, which asserts, that "a vessel just arrived brings an account that the business of the Commissioners for settling spoliation is certainly broken off; said to be in consequence of certain principles being settled which the British Commissioners did not like; on which account they withdrew themselves from the board; and that the British Ministry will not suffer the remaining three to go on with the business." The whole of this intelligence is so notoriously false, as to render it almost beneath contradiction. The late decision of that board which have appeared in various newspapers are however the best refutation of it. A. B.

MR. DENNIS.

COMPLAINTS have been frequent during the present Session of Congress, relative to the reporting of their debates, but I believe no speech has been worse, if any, so badly reported, as that of Mr. DENNIS. The sense is not only in many important particulars greatly perverted, but it is in several parts rendered perfectly nonsensical and unintelligible. One example will suffice. Mr. DENNIS said that a gentleman from Pennsylvania had said, that it was not to be expected that the different parts of the Government, like a Clock, would operate in perfect unison, but that one part was intended to differ from, and control another. As reported, it stands thus—"according to an observation made, the Government is like a Clock, that if one part does not do its duty, the other parts will compel it." The speech has evidently been reported by an unskilful hand, and can only be accounted for in this way, that as it was delivered immediately after the House was called, the best reporters had not probably taken their places.

The following may serve to elucidate the opinion entertained by the Government of France itself, as to the solidity and duration of Republican Governments in France:

Extract from the Message of the Directory to the Councils, concerning the oath recommended to be administered to the Electors, dated in March last.

"Such is the present situation of the Republic as to leave no doubt that both the partisans of ROYALTY and anarchy equally rely on the approaching elections for the success of their criminal designs. Each party is striving to get their accomplices elected. This plan is developed in the papers found on the late conspirators. On the other hand, libertine writers preach up openly, ROYALISM, invite resistance to the laws, and heap obloquy, calumny, and execration on every thing connected with the Government. They publish and disseminate apologies for the Emigrants; in short, the REPUBLIC may be said to become a PROBLEM, and to judge from the audacity of its enemies, we MAY BE ALMOST PERMITTED TO DOUBT OF ITS EXISTENCE."

COMMUNICATION.

IN the debate in the House of Representatives on the answer to the President's Speech, and in the course of discussing the defensive measures proposed by Mr. Smith of South Carolina, it was said by the French party that France has nothing to fear from the United States.

France, it may be seen, has to fear, 1stly. The deprivation of those supplies of various kinds which she has heretofore received by American vessels, and through the medium of American merchants, and which are essential to the prosecution of the war.

2dly. The clamours of her allies, Spain and the United States, from the injuries they must experience, should she oblige them to adopt similar measures to those she is pursuing.

3dly. The critical situation to which she will reduce Spain in particular, should she drag her into the war, considering that the fate of the Floridas and Louisiana depend upon her retaining the friendship of the United States.

4thly. The certain loss of the West India Islands from a want of our provisions, and intercepting their supplies, which must inevitably throw them into the hands of Great Britain.

What, on the other hand, have the United States to fear from France? It is not possible, that, in the present situation of the French Marine, there can be spared from it

CONTINUATION OF Foreign Intelligence.

From London papers by the Telemachus.

The General in Chief of the army of Italy, to his royal highness M. Prince Charles, Head-Quarters, Clagenfurt, 11th Germinal, 5th year of the Republic. (March 31) M. General in Chief, Brave soldiers make War, and desire Peace Has not the war lasted for six years? Have we not killed men and committed evils enough against suffering humanity? Such are the exclamations used on all sides. Europe, who had taken up arms against the French Republic, has laid them down. Your nation alone remains; and yet blood is about to flow more than ever. The sixth campaign is announced under the most portentous auspices. Whatever may be the result, many thousands of gallant soldiers must fall a sacrifice in the prosecution of hostilities. At four periods we must come to an understanding, since time will bring all things to a conclusion, and extinguish the most inveterate resentments.

The Executive Directory of the French Republic communicated to his Imperial Majesty their inclination to terminate a conflict which delugates the two countries. Their pacific overtures were defeated by the intervention of the British cabinet. Is there no hope, then, of accommodation? Is it essential to the interests, or gratifying to the passions, of a nation far removed from the theatre of war, that we should continue to murder each other? Are not you, who are so nearly allied to the Throne, and who are above all the despicable passions which generally influence Ministers and Governments, ambitious to merit the appellations of "the Benefactor of the Human Race," and "the Saviour of the German Empire"? Do not imagine, my dear General, that I wish to infringe that you cannot possibly save your country by force of arms; but on the supposition that the chances of war were even to become favorable, Germany will not suffer less on that account. With respect to myself, gallant General, if the overture which I have now the honor to make to you, could be the means of sparing the life of a single man, I should think myself prouder of the Civic Crown to which my interference would entitle me, than of the melancholy glory which could result from the most brilliant military exploits.

I beg of you to believe me to be, General in Chief, with sentiments of the most profound respect and esteem, &c. (Signed) BUONAPARTE.

FROM THE COURT GAZETTE.

VIENNA, APRIL 5. The present war, of which the unavoidable consequence has been the destruction of so many lives, has given the greatest uneasiness to his Imperial Majesty, from the time of his accession to the throne. Penetrated with a sense of his duty, and compassion for his subjects, and animated with the wish to restore plenty and prosperity to all his hereditary states, his Majesty has never ceased to devise such means as might put an end to the calamities of war; and it was with the utmost regret that he saw all his endeavors fruitless, and himself in consequence obliged to exert his utmost force to defend his states and subjects against the attacks of the enemy. Anxious to spare the blood of his subjects his Imperial Majesty still wished for peace even at the moment when his arms were most signally victorious. His Majesty has now likewise given in charge to the undersigned, the President of Lower Austria, to communicate to the public the most positive assurance that he is now employed in the most earnest manner, in hastening the conclusion of peace. But though his Majesty will neglect nothing which may procure the blessings of a speedy peace to his hereditary states, he trusts with confidence, that should the Enemy, dazzled by the changeable fortune of war, contrary to what we would hope, arrogantly reject all reconciliation, or insist on extravagant conditions, and such as are disgraceful to the Austrian nation, every faithful subject, mindful of the duties to which he has sworn, will exert his utmost efforts to obtain peace, by a courageous defence of his country, and will contribute all in his power to preparations which the extreme emergency may render necessary for the safety of the capital; and that the brave inhabitants of Vienna will show no less courage and loyalty than their glorious ancestors, who, under Ferdinand and Leopold I. and the walls of their City, fought and conquered for their religion, their Country, and their honor.

(Signed) Francis, Count SARRAS, President of Administration in Lower Austria. VIENNA, April 4, 1797. PARIS, April 12. In the sitting of the Electoral Assembly of the department of the Seine, of the 23d Germinal (12th of April) the president received a letter from Boissy d'Anglas, announcing his acceptance—It concluded in the following manner: "Have the kindness, citizen president, to inform the assembly, that if, in the course of this memorable, and too often cruel revolution which we are called upon to terminate, it has not been possible for me to prevent the frightful evils that have accompanied and fulfilled it, it has been my only desire, my only hope and ambition, to do all I could to heal the wounds, to make the result useful, and to make the reign of wife and humane laws and well regulated liberty succeed the disorders of the revolutionary anarchy which has so long tormented France." The letter was read twice, and loudly applauded.

BERLIN, March 24.

The Spanish minister in this city, the chevalier Borghese, has been recalled by his court. It is said that his recall has been occasioned by the complaints of the Executive Directory, relative to the conduct of the chevalier, who has constantly visited the French emigrants, and has spoken most disrespectfully of the French Republic.

LONDON, April 18.

His Majesty's sloop Bittern has taken a large ship of 800 tons burden, bound to Cadix from Buenos Ayres, in the fourth seas; had been out 80 days; valued at 80,000l. She had on board when she struck 14 chests of silver and one of gold, which are now on board the Bittern. The chief of her cargo consists in buffalo hides, copper and furs. The Hants county meeting to be held at Winchester to-morrow, to consider of a petition to his Majesty, for the dismissal of ministers, will be, it is supposed, more numerously attended than any similar meeting on former occasions. Both parties muster high in rank, fortune, and respectability; the opposers add to their list the marquis of Winchester, the earls of Portsmouth, Carnarvon, Temple, and Northesk; viscounts Middleton, Hood, and Lynton; lords Stawell, Percheval, and Rosehill; hon. G. Pitt, hon. J. T. Townshend, and near 150 other noblemen and gentlemen, all determined to give the minister their decided support.

Lately was married Mr. Goodwin, author of a pamphlet against the institution of Ma-

trimony, to the famous authoress Mrs. Wollstonecraft, who wrote in support of the Rights of Women.

A beautiful passage of Tasso's Jerusalem appears extremely appropriate to the present state of Italy. It is thus translated by the elegant Mr. Hoole:—

"Shall then a savage race, whose barbarous mind No reason governs, and no laws can bind? Shall these, if tasteless hills of wealth and blood, Lay on our willing necks the fearful load? Such are the sufferings and the insulting scorn, Which seven long years our passive train has borne; That distant Rome may blush to hear our shame, And future times reproach the Italian name!"

April 26. King's Fibber, Tagus, March 30, 1797.

I beg leave to acquaint you, that yesterday morning, Oporto bearing E. N. E. distant sixteen leagues, we discovered a brig to the westward, standing towards us. At nine A. M. we perceived she had tacked, on which I made fail in chase, and at a quarter before four P. M. came up with her; when, after exchanging two or three broadsides, she struck, and proved to be Le General Privateer, of Bourdeaux, pierced for 18 guns, but mounting 14, four and three pounders, and manned with 114 men, one of whom was killed, and three wounded.—We had not a man hurt. She had been out fifteen days, and had taken an English brig, from Faro, bound to Falmouth. Le General is exceedingly well equipped, and is said to be a fast sailing vessel, but had lost her fore top-gallant mast and bowsprit in the late gales, and was steering to Vigo to repair her damages.

I have the honor to be, &c. (Signed) JOHN BLIGH. A mail from Lisbon arrived yesterday, having been brought to Falmouth by the Prince Adolphus packet, in twelve days.

Lisbon, April 3. "The Alexander man of war arrived here safe with the convoy on Friday last, and failed this morning to join admiral Jervis's fleet, which sailed on Friday. It is reported that the Spanish fleet was to leave Cadiz on Saturday last."

THE NEW DEPUTIES IN FRANCE.

As the manner in which the Legislative Body of France is composed, must naturally have a powerful influence on the conclusion of a general peace, and as in this point of view it appears to us important to know the character of the new elected deputies, we intend to lay before our readers a brief notice of the principles and past conduct of these deputies, that they may be able to calculate the change in the spirit and system of the French government, which the renewal of the legislature is likely to produce. Several inaccurate accounts of the new elected deputies of Paris having appeared in the public prints, we shall begin with giving an exact description of the most prominent features of their character and former situation. Flaurieu (ci-devant chevalier) was a member of the academy of sciences at Paris; one of the most able officers of the ancient royal navy, and minister of the marine under the reign of Louis XVI. who appointed him tutor of the young dauphin. He is a man of known honesty and moderation. His brother, M. de la Tourette, perpetual secretary of the academy of Lyons, perished in the massacres committed in that town. Murinais (ex-count) who, as well as the former, has been appointed a member of the council of elders, is not to be confounded with the chevalier de Murinais, his brother, ex-member of the right side of the constituent assembly, who at present resides in London.

The new deputy, formerly colonel of the regiment of dauphin infantry, and afterwards Marechal de Camp, has always displayed in his conduct prudence, firmness, and moderate principles. Debounieres, elected member of the council of five hundred, was formerly one of the most virtuous, honest, and able advocates of the ci-devant parliament of Paris, and was universally respected.

Emmery, son of a Jew at Metz, and councillor in that town, was at first one of the most violent members of the left side of the constituent assembly. But on his seeing that assembly degenerate into a factious body, his revolutionary zeal began to slacken, and he was afterwards considered as one of the most moderate deputies of the left side, and he has ever since belonged to the class of citizens who wish for the return of peace and order.

Quatremere de Quincy is known by the part he acted about 18 months ago, at the head of one of the sections of Paris in the affair of Vendemiaire. His good conduct caused him to be condemned to death by the sanguinary tribunal which the directory erected on that occasion. But he was afterwards honorably acquitted by the lawful and constitutional tribunal, which the public opinion forced the directory to charge with the revision of his trial. He is the author of several well-written letters against the removal of the master-pieces of the arts out of Italy, a man of character, and amateur of the fine arts.

As to Boissy d'Anglais, likewise elected deputy to the council of five hundred, both his zeal for the return of good order and the moderation of his principles, are too well known from his past conduct in the legislative body, to need any comment. The choice of these deputies clearly shews that the citizens of Paris, tired of the revolution, have elected such men as they think most proper to restore peace and order.

LONDON, April 24. Mr. Pitt's crim. con. has not been confined to Threadneedle street only, his intrigues have lately ruined the reputation of another Old Lady at Vienna. A discovery is at length made of the meaning of an expression of Mr. Burke's, which has long been hid "from the wife and prudent." It is now discovered, that paper

currency, is the "cheap defence of nations!" A Cabinet Council was held at Lord Grenville's Office, Downing street, on Saturday, at which the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Pitt, Duke of Portland, Earl Spencer, Lord Grenville, Mr. Dundas, &c. were present, which sat upwards of three hours, on account of the urgency of the business, which was the convention on board the fleet.

After the deliberations of the Cabinet Council were over on Saturday, at Lord Grenville's office, Earl Spencer, accompanied by the Lord Chancellor, left town for Windsor, at which place the rest of the Cabinet Ministers arrived at seven o'clock, where they met the King. A Privy Council was immediately held, which was not over till past nine o'clock, when an order of Council was passed under his Majesty's Sign Manual, and to which the Great Seal of England was affixed, granting an indemnification to the Delegates who signed the Sailor's Petition, and an assurance that their demands would be recommended to the two houses of Parliament by a Royal message. As soon as the Meeting broke up, Mr. Powell, the Messenger, left Windsor, with dispatches containing the pleasing intelligence to Lord Bridport at Portsmouth.

The Privy Council consisted of the following members: The King's Most Excellent Majesty in person.

The Lord President, The Lord Chancellor, Earl Spencer, Duke of Portland, Lord Grenville, Lord Walsingham, Sir Stephen Cottrell, Clerk of the Council. PORTSMOUTH, April 20.

Several persons on board the fleet have been punished to-day for various offences. A sailor of the Royal William was flogged by the crew for theft, and several others were docked. A council was held of all the admirals and captains of the fleet, on shore, this day, presided by Lord Spencer, and it is reported, that the petition is to be complied with, by granting an addition to their pay, and allowing them the full weight of 16 ounces, instead of 12, to the pound.

To the Right Hon. and the Honorable Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses in Parliament assembled.

THE HUMBLE PETITION Of the Seamen and Mariners on board his Majesty's ships, in behalf of themselves, HUMBLE SHEWETH, That your petitioners, relying on the candor and justice of your honorable house, make bold to lay their grievances before you, hoping, that when you reflect on them, you will please to give redress, as far as your wisdom shall deem necessary. We beg leave to remind your august assembly that the act of parliament passed in the reign of King Charles II. wherein the wages of all seamen serving on board his Majesty's fleet was settled, passed at a time when the necessities of life and loss of every denomination were at least 30 per cent. cheaper than at the present time, which enabled seamen and mariners to provide better for their families, than we can now do with one half advance.

We therefore request your hon. house will be so kind as to revise the act before mentioned, and make such amendments therein, as will enable your petitioners and their families to live in the same comfortable manner as seamen and mariners did at that time.

Your petitioners, with all humility, laid their grievances before the hon. earl Howe, and presented ourselves with the hopes that his lordship would have been an advocate for us, as we have been repeatedly under his command, and made the British flag triumphantly over that of our enemies. But, to our great surprise, we find ourselves unprotected by him, who has seen so many instances of our intrepidity, in carrying the British flag into every part of the seas with victory and success. We profess ourselves as loyal to our sovereign, and zealous in defence of our country, as the army or militia can be, and esteem ourselves equally entitled to his Majesty's munificence, therefore with jealousy we withhold their pay augmented, and their out-pensions at Chelsea college increased to thirteen pounds per annum, while we remain neglected, and the out-pensions of Greenwich have only 16s pounds per annum.

We, your petitioners, therefore humbly implore that you will take these matters into consideration, and with your accustomed goodness and liberality comply with the prayer of this petition—and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pay, &c.

We, the delegates of the fleet, heretofore sign of names for the ships company. Royal George, Valentine Joyce—John Morris, Queen Charlotte, Patrick Gryce—John Uddell, Royal Sovereign, Joseph Griete—John Richardson, London, Alexander Harding—William Rully, Duke, Patrick Dugan—John Bethell, Mars, Thomas Allen—William Anderson, Marlborough, John Vaffia—William Senator, Ramilies, Charles Berry—George Cloat, Robust, David Wilson—John Serwever, L'Intrigue, John Witux—William Porter, Defence, George Calway—James Barwick, Terrible, Mark Turner—George Salked, La Pompe, William Patts—James Melvin, Minotaur, Dennis Lawley—George Croiland, Defence, John Saunders—John Hubbard.

To the Right Honorable the Lord, Commissioners of the Admiralty.

MY LORD, We, the seamen of his Majesty's navy, take the liberty of addressing your lordships, in a humble petition—shewing the many hardships and oppressions we have labored under for many years, and which we hope your lordships will redress, as far as possible: we shatter ourselves that your lordships, together with the nation in general, will acknowledge our worth and good services, both in the American war as well as the present; for which good service your lordships' petitioners do unanimously agree in opinion that their worth to the nation and labor in industry in defence of their country, deserve some better encouragement than we meet with at present; for from any we have experienced. We, your petitioners, do not boast of our good services for any other purpose than that of putting you and the nation in mind of the respect due to us, nor do we ever intend to deviate from our former character, nor far from any thing of that kind, or that an Englishman's men should turn their coats, we likewise agree in opinion that we should suffer double the hardships we have hitherto experienced before we would suffer the crown of England to be in the least impeded upon by that of any other power in the world; we therefore beg leave to inform your lordships of the grievances which we at present labor under.