

with to place it still at a distance!—Doubtless there are men who still preserve the criminal hope of overturning the republic.—Traitors exist, we are told—why are they not detected? There are conspirators—why are they not punished? We have laws—why are they not executed?—No! the defenders of the country will never be made to believe, that the legislative body opposes a peace! Who has appeared more desirous than ourselves to obtain it? History will examine whether the events which have lately taken place in Italy have not contributed to retard the conclusion of it; but can France blame its generals for paying liberty to millions of men?—And, when they have gained their liberty, can France refuse to them its friendship and its alliance? Your committee, however, does not wish to propose that you should approve, or even be silent on those events.

The directory has gone beyond its powers. If war has been declared against the Italian states, who had the right to declare it without your consent?—If treaties of commerce or subsidies have been made, who could make them without your approbation? The states of Italy cannot be the allies of France without a decree from you. Their government will be equivocal, their liberty without support, as long as the treaties shall not have been approved by us.

Fears have been entertained that the directory would be accused, and that the legislative body would be attacked. The legislative body has a right to accuse the directory; and if there existed any reasons for accusation, it would, without fear, without hesitation, accuse them. But an attack on the legislative body! who would make it?—A few brigands?—the recollection of their past defeats will serve them as a lesson. The soldiers—never will they be seen marching under the colours of assassins. The directory!—such an idea cannot occupy our attention for a moment; its own interest is in opposition to it.

To conclude—you will find, in your own courage and your own prudence, extraordinary resources.

[Here Thibaudau implored the members of the government to act in union and concord.—He invited the representatives and directors to be upon their guard against the exaggerations of parties, who sought only to enlighten their animosities, that they might be hurried to a catastrophe which would destroy them all.]

In examining," he added, "this message of the directory, its exaggerations, and the bitterness of its style, we have avoided giving new aliment to the factions. Legislators ought not to be guided by passion. In vain our common enemies meditate the ruin of the republic. The republic is deeply rooted; it has ripened in the midst of storms and it belongs not alone to the present generation. The new dangers which threaten it, serve only to display once more its strength. Each power shall return to its proper limits; and if some men have wished to overstep them, they shall be recalled, and confined to their proper station."

Citizen soldiers, you whom we must admire, believe that liberty is here defended by your friends. The legislature is the citadel of the constitution. It is your duty to die for it, and you are about to besiege it. Let its voice be always heard among you; and when you return to your fire sides, you will find it cemented by your blood and covered with your triumphs."

Thibaudau concluded by presenting the plan of two resolutions.

The 1st declared, "That all conspiracies or crimes against the constitution, the legislative body, and the directory, came under the jurisdiction of the criminal tribunal of the place where the legislature sits; that all persons accused should be denounced at the office of the public accuser, but that they should have the power of appealing from that tribunal; and in this case they should be carried before a court pointed out by the tribunal of cassation." The 2d enacts, that every deliberation or common wish expressed by the armed force, although nothing follow upon it, except the cases determined by law, shall be a defect. To send addresses from one body of troops to another, or to the civil authorities, is an act of sedition. The plan then points out the penalties to be inflicted on the instigators, movers, or subscribers of addresses, according to the enormity of the case, and the different powers against which they shall be directed.

The gradation of offence is, first, against the directory, then the legislative body, and next the law and constitution."

Ordered to be printed to the number of six copies to each member.

Message of the Executive Directory to the Council of Five Hundred, of the 2d Thermidor (20th August.)

Citizens Representatives, The Executive Directory has proceeded to the distribution of the funds assigned for the service of the first decade of Fructidor. The singular and uncommon circumstances in which they are placed oblige them to lay before you the results of this distribution, which will convince you of the indispensable necessity of rendering the means disposable, which are requisite to prevent the impending disasters.

Deducting 63,888,967 livres and 75 centimes, which remain to be paid on warrants already issued for urgent services, and payments become due, the most pressing demands amount to 21,002,790 livres 54 cts.

This sum consists of the following articles:

	£.	C.
To pay for the troops	3,128,309	78
To subsistence	3,944,916	95
To pensions and dividends	900,000	0
To constitutional salaries	986,943	83
To salaries and pensions	5,040,990	49
To sundries	7,001,629	20

The ways and means, as stated by the national treasury, present at first sight, instead of disposable funds, a deficit of 3,793,681 livres, which it would be necessary

to cover previous to assigning any funds of money for the service of the different departments. It has been calculated, that the above deficit may in a great measure be covered by the presumptive funds calculated as existing in the public chests of the departments, and that by adding to the funds actually existing in the public treasury, those which appear most disposable, the supposition might be admitted, that a balance of about 800,000 livres might remain for the service of the decade, independently of such sums as must unavoidably be paid at Paris on the arrears of the preceding decade.

A calculation has afterwards been formed of those articles of expense, which is indispensably necessary to meet for the execution of the laws as well as for the maintenance of the public service. Under these heads have been classed the pay and subsistence of the land and naval forces, dividends and pensions, the constitutional indemnification of the legislative body; 63,703 liv. 14 sous, for the payment of bills of exchange, accepted by the national treasury, and 50,000 livres for the most urgent expense to be made at Paris for the home department.

These objects amount to a sum total of 6,850,729 87 centimes.

To find this sum, it has been supposed that the national treasury can furnish 850,929l. 87c. actually in its possession; that it is to receive in the course of the decade one million, and that the effective receipts in the departments during the last decade must be supposed to amount to seven millions.—This calculation is most surely exaggerated; it violates all proportion, and exceeds all probability, and the subsidizing circumstances would alone authorize its admission; and yet, citizens representatives, you cannot but perceive, that this is the chief resource for meeting the most urgent and indispensable expense.

To this message are annexed the copy of a letter from the national treasury, dated the 1st Fructidor (August 17) proving the necessity of the repatriation for this decade being made according to a presumptive estimate of the revenue, the statement of ways and means for the first decade of Fructidor, transmitted by the national treasury, and another of the divisions and distributions, containing a detailed account of the demands, founded on the registers of the different commissaries.

The directory refer to these authentic papers all those who shall presume to question the truth of the results they offer. Who contradicts the following facts, is either grossly mistaken, citizens representatives, or endeavors to deceive you:

1. The national treasury does not possess one million disposable funds for this present decade.

2. In order to find the above stated sum it is indispensably necessary to suppose, that the receipts in the departments amount to 7,000,000, and that moreover the national treasury is to receive one million at Paris.

3. This supposition is exaggerated, but must be admitted.

4. The laws of the 23d Vendémiaire and 9th Thermidor, enact, that the pay and subsistence of the troops shall be paid in preference to every other demand. The aggregate sum of these two articles of expense amount to 7,073,226 livres, 75 centimes.

5. The law of the 15th Vendémiaire assigns to the stockholders a sixth of the tax; the national treasury demands under this head 900,000 livres.

6. The law, which fixes the expense of the legislative body, ordains, that the constitutional indemnifications of its members shall be paid every month.

7. The engagements contracted by the national treasury, with respect to accepted bills of exchange, demand the sum of 63,703 livres, 24 centimes.

8. The safety of Paris, the imperious force of the supreme law, demands, that the minister of the interior be able to dispose of 50,000 livres.

9. These articles absorb all the funds, which may be considered as disposable.

10. Except the salaries of the legislative body, there remains no money to discharge all other constitutional and other salaries and pensions, nor any funds left for the hospitals, the repair of the dikes, roads, canals, &c.

11. The directory cannot extend its distribution to any sum exceeding the above amount; and it is to the want of disposable funds that ought to be imputed the failure of all the other branches of the public service, and the danger with which they are threatened.

12. If the national treasury is desired, by means of negotiations, to augment the resources, it is obliged to return in answer, that it does not possess any thing which may serve for that purpose.

13. The pay of the army is considerably in arrear. This is a certain and acknowledged fact.

14. The future subsistence of the troops is compromised.

15. No funds remain to be disposed of for the relief of the hospital. The executive directory can perceive no possible resource that may be applied to assist them. The decisions which it is enabled to make with respect to the urgency of the payments, make no alteration in the deplorable situation in which they are placed. The directory considered itself bound to lay before you these statements. It has fulfilled that duty; but it does not apprehend, that this exposition can shake the courage and perseverance of the friends of the republic. It on the contrary finds a powerful motive in the true picture which it has drawn to hope, that your deliberations on the finances will render those resources effective which can be brought into action. These resources possess the great advantage of being adequate to the re-establishment of public credit, and of proving that France is fully capable of maintaining order in the interior, and of combating her foreign enemies. But these resources, citizens directors, are as if they never existed, since the laws which are necessary to render them productive are not enacted. Had those which regulate the direct contributions of the 5th year been sooner passed, ten millions would most probably have been received, which remain still due, and the power of disposing of them, for the purpose of getting the principal articles of expense, would procure the means of obtaining what may be necessary for the indispensable payment of pensions and salaries."

The directory, after pressing the necessity of the councils' immediately taking up their consideration proper measures for the restoration of public confidence and credit, concludes in the following manner:

Our situation is such, citizens Directors, that the smallest delay increases the danger to which the nation is exposed.

examination, proofs of the truth to which the directory has called your attention in all its messages. The existing means are insufficient; those which new laws have in their power to produce, will be adequate to meet all our expenses, and the moment of bringing them into action is arrived.

(Signed) "CARNOT, Pref.
"LA GARDE, S. G."

By this day's Mail.

BOSTON, October 23.
THE LAUNCH—
A MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE!

On Saturday last, at fifteen minutes past M. the frigate CONSTITUTION was launched into the adjacent element, on which she now rises an elegant and superb specimen of American naval architecture, combining the unity of wisdom, strength and beauty. On a signal being given from on board, her ordnance, on shore, announced to the neighbouring country that the CONSTITUTION WAS SECURE.

Extract of a letter from Bilbao, to John Bulkeley and Sons, of Lisbon, dated Aug. 22, '97.

The French continue their depredations on this coast against the Americans, having captured capt. Alexander Ross, from Marblehead, consigned to us, last Saturday off this bar, and carried to Bayonne, where we expect they will soon condemn his vessel and cargo, for want of a Role d'Equipage, the same as they have done with others of your government."

Capt. Dorr, arrived here yesterday from Canton, informs, that the whole Chinese territory is in a state of revolutionary insurrection; and that in consequence of the existing troubles, the productions of the country were considerably advanced.

Capt. Baker, from Cadiz, informs, that the United States brig, capt. Robertson, destined from our government to the Dey of Algiers, with naval stores, captured some time since by the Spanish and sent into Cadiz, on the express demand of the Dey, was given up; he was on the eve of sailing for Algiers when capt. B. left Cadiz.

Since the bombardment of Cadiz, capt. B. informs that the two fleets have remained quiet—that an intercourse was repeatedly had between the admirals by means of flags of truce, but the particulars of the communication were not known.

The Gazette.
PHILADELPHIA,
MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 30.

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated October 23.

After two trials, our SHIE was got off on Saturday. She had a most beautiful launch—Tho' the third time, the people present were as numerous as on the two former. Every countenance expressed the liveliest sensations of joy. Three cheers were given by the people on shore, as the touch'd the water, which were returned by those on board the ship; then as she turned, three times three were given in the ship, which were likewise returned. In half an hour from the time she floated, the ship was at her mooring.

We have the Influenza in this town, 'tis very general—the attack is violent, but short—I have had it, as well as a number of our friends; whole families have been down with it—I have not heard of its being fatal to any."

DIED—Yesterday, Mr. THOMAS LEAMING, of this city.

On the 27th inst. Mr. ROBERT FARIS, son of Mr. John Faris, of the state of Delaware.

Mr. INGLE, son of Mr. Joseph Ingle, of the Northern Liberties. His death was occasioned by a fall from a tree.

In the island of St. Thomas, on the 5th of September last, after a severe illness of the flux, Captain WILLIAM COX, scarce 27 years of age, a native of this city.

POST OFFICE.
Philadelphia, Oct. 27, 1797.

LETTERS for the British Packet, for Pالمouth, will be received at this Office until Tuesday, the 31st inst. at 12 o'clock, noon.—N. B. The inland postage to New-York must be paid.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.	DAYS.
Brig Morning Star, McCaskey, Wilming. D.	
Schr. Antelope, Chadwick, N. Caro.	10
Schr. Rainbow, M'Nutt, Truro, N. S.	20
Brig Sally, Hayes, Havanna,	
Schr. Kitty, Green Cape Francois	23
Maria, Flinn	Havanna 11
Amity, Cushing, do	21
Cornwallis, Butler, Petit Guave	
Ruby, Macey, Nantucket	

Capt. Flinn of the schr. Maria, left at the Havanna the following vessels belonging to this port.

Ship Active, Perry, to sail in 8 days.	
Mary, Patton,	12
Rebecca, M'Keever	3
Superb, Boyd, for Hamburg.	
Snow Cleopatra, Christie—sold.	
Brig Lavinia, Carlson,	10 days
Fame, Knox,	2
Liberty, Lillibridge,	2
Gratitude, Clifton,	10
Schr. Dick, Lillibridge,	4
Hechor, Budden.	

Sloop Mary, Smith, failed 3 days before.

Ship Holdah, Warner, had arrived from this port.

Ship Eagle, Kickpatrick, 13 week from

Londonderry, arrive! at New-Castle, with 220 passengers, on Saturday last.

On Friday arrived at New-York in 25 days from Dominica, the British schooner Chance of 10 guns, captain Thomas, who, about 12 days ago, captured the American schooner Isabella, captain Morris, from Surinam, bound to Philadelphia, under suspicion of having Dutch property. Capt. Morris and three of his men, arrived at New-York in the Chance.

New York October 28.
ARRIVED. DAYS

Brig Venus, Bourdeaux,	60
Schr. Return, Sheffield Havannah,	25
Louisa, Wheeler, N. Providence	20
Capt. Wheeler was chased off the Hook yesterday by a privateer of 8 guns, but out sailed her—of what nation could not tell.	
Brig Dispatch, Noble, from this port bound for Jamaica, was captured by a French privateer, of 16 guns, after being 3 days out, and released; afterwards taken by a 2 gun boat, and at last retaken by the British Ship Alliance, and carried into C. N. Mole.	
The Bacchus, George, from Philadelphia to London, is taken and carried into Nantz.	

Arrived Schr. Return, Sheffield, 25 days from Havannah, who informs us that no vessels had been carried in there for three weeks. Left at the Havannah a number of American vessels, among which are the following, viz.

Ship Circumnavigator, Loring, of Boston	
Diana, New-York	
Brig Little George, Congdon, do.	
Zeluca, Dorgan, do.	
Schr. Corporal Trim, Wright, do.	
Americanus, Sturges, Fairfield	

October 17, spoke a Barque belonging to Hudson, from Faulkland Islands, out three months bound here, lat. 37, long. 73 30.

Oct. 27, spoke brig Marit, capt. Cook, of and from New-York, lat. 38, 2, long. 72, 30. On Tuesday morning last, on south end of Long Island, near Fair-land inlet, saw a large vessel on shore without any masts standing—capt. Cook supposes the must have gone ashore the last heavy gale.—Tuesday night, fell in with a schooner bound to New-York, having a signal for pilot flying—the above schooner came to within about 6 leagues E. by S. off the hook—but in the night parted the cables and was drove to sea.

Brig Venus, 60 days from Bourdeaux. August 29—Lat. 43 23, long. 8 43 W. was spoke by a French lugger of 12 guns—after detaining us an hour she left us with polite treatment. Sept. 4—Lat. 44 28, was brought to by an English frigate, detained about an hour, and treated with civility. Sept. 18—Lat. 44 15, long. 47 55, spoke a Danish brig from Potomac—could not understand whither bound. Sept. 29—Lat. 44 3, long. 49 50, spoke the schr. Catharine, J. Cox, master, from Boston bound to Rotterdam—had carried away his main boom. October 5—Lat. 43 20, long. 55 20, spoke the schr. Adventure, 10 days out from Boston, bound to Bourdeaux, John Bordman, master. October 9—spoke the brig Trial of Salem, Dean, master, 7 days out, bound to Bilbao. October 18—spoke a schr. from Plymouth, 2 days out, bound to Guadaloupe. October 21—Lat. 38, at 2 P. M. spoke a brig from Baltimore—blowing fresh could not learn whither bound. At 7 in the evening spoke a ship from New York, came out the night before under close reefed topails.

Boston, Oct. 23.
Arrived ship Otter, Dorr, Canton, 6 m. 22 days. Sailed in co. with the Grand Turk, capt. Magee, for Boston. While at the Sandwich Islands, on his outward bound pass, saw capt. Barber, of the English brig Arthur, whose vessel had been wrecked, but cargo saved. B. informed, that on the N. W. coast, he fell in with the snow Sea-Otter, late capt. Hill, commanded by his mate, a Mr. Bowler, from whom he learnt, that capt. Hill Mr. Elliot the super-cargo, and Mr. William Dagget,eward, were, when on shore, surprised by the natives, and inhumanly butchered. The crew of the snow, on observing the assault, immediately went on shore, to attempt their rescue; but were too late, the cannibals having dispatched the two latter, and dragged them away; the crew brought off capt. Hill; but he survived only an hour. Capt. Dorr, lost his steward, (Mr. Joseph Thomas, of Boston) on the N. W. coast, by the cannibals; and had one of his sailors dangerously wounded. Left at the Sandwich Islands, brig Susan, Trotter, from Providence, bound on a coasting trade.

BALTIMORE October 26
Tuesday arrived brig Betsy, James Art, master, who was captured on the 5th of September, on his passage from Kingston to Philadelphia, by a French privateer sloop, within the coves of Delaware, to the westward of the light house, and sent for Guadaloupe; but on the 15th instant fell in with a sloop bound to New London who assisted captain Art in retaking his brig, and supplied him with provisions, for want of which he was in actual distress. The captain of the sloop took charge of four of the pirates; the rest, a prize master and three men, captain Art brought into this port.

Schooner Betsy Lloyd, Allison, 29 days from Leogane. Left no American vessels. Two days after leaving Leogane, on the 27th ult. was captured by two French barges, who were conducting him to Petit Trou, but was retaken the same night by an English sloop of war, who inhumanly fired a full broadside into the schooner, broke open all the letters, kept several, and permitted her to proceed. On the 29th she was again taken by two other barges, who sent her into Jean Rebel, where she was detained three days, and permitted her to proceed on her voyage.

Red Port Wine.
Just arrived, by the brig Iris, capt. Rhodes, from Oporto.

Red Port Wine in pipes, hhd. and quarter casks 60 cwt. for sale by
Philips, Cramond, & Co.
July 21.

From the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.
A LOVE DITTY,
Humly attempted in the fatline manner of AM-BROSE PHILLIPS.

Bring me paper, pen and ink;
Let me write, then let me think.
Tell me when and how and where
Strays Keturah busom fair.
Is she gone to milk her cow?
Tell me where, and tell me how.
Is she gone to feed her hen?
Tell me how, and tell me when.
Tell, oh tell me, ease my care,
Tell me how and when and where.
Hark, I hear her, magick scene!
Pluck the fall grown kidney bean;
Bean so plump and grown so well,
You'd think it big enough to sell.
See her croud her apron full,
Apron of the choicest wool;
Wool, that never grew on goat,
Now the trips it o'er the fields,
Kicking up her gambol heels.
Now she hides her rosy face,
Now she shows a form of grace.
While I gaze, my blood grows warm,
Foams, like ocean in a storm—
Dear Keturah, I exclaim,
By thy bright poetic name,
By those locks, that deck thy pate,
By those lips, that kiss and prate;
By thy apron form'd of wool,
By those beans, that stuff it full,
Check thy teamp, cease to fly,
Cease, or Collinet must die.

COLLINET.
FROM A LONDON PAPER.

Matrimony. The author of an inquiry concerning political justice having lately taken to himself a wife, it may be proper to refer to a few of his former observations on the subject of matrimony. The reference will show, that however desirous the speculative philosophers of the present day may be to reduce their theories to practice in the affairs of government, they are too wise to trouble themselves with the affection of consistency between their principles and actions in their individual concerns.

The subject of cohabitation is particularly interesting, as it includes in it the subject of marriage. It is not only an evil, as it checks the independent progress of the mind; but as it is also inconsistent with the imperfections and propensities of man. It is absurd to expect that the inclinations and wishes of two human beings should coincide through any long period of time. To oblige them to act and to live together is to subject them to some inevitable portion of thwarting, bickering and unhappiness. This cannot be otherwise, so long as man has failed to reach the standard of perfection.—The supposition that I must have a companion for life is the result of a complication of vices: it is the dictate of cowardice, and not of fortitude; it flows from the desire of being loved and esteemed for something that is not desert."

Mr. Godwin, after some observations on the manner in which matrimony is contracted, says, that "the institution of it is a system of fraud; it is law, and the worst of all laws; it is an affair of property, and the worst of all properties. So long as two human beings are forbidden, by positive institution, to follow the dictates of their own mind, prejudice is alive and vigorous. So long as I seek to engross one woman to myself, and to prohibit my neighbour from proving his superior deserts and reaping the fruits of it, I am guilty of the most odious of all monopolies. Over this imaginary prize men watch with perpetual jealousy; and one man will find his desires, and his capacity to circumvent, as much excited, as the other is excited to traverse his projects, and frustrate his hopes. As long as this state of society continues, philanthropy will be checked and crossed in a thousand ways, and the still augmenting stream of abuse will continue to flow."

N. B. Godwin is one of the oracles of MODERN patriots.

Mordecai Lewis,
HAS FOR SALE,
At his Store, No. 25, Great Dock-Street,
250 bales of Bengal Goods
Containing Balfas
Coffas
Gurrals
Moragungus
Tookery
Check and Stripes
Bandsto Handkerchiefs
11 boxes Irish Linens
1 do. Diapers
7 do. Umbre Lins
20 caniffes Java Sugar
78 bags black Pepper
1-6 do. East India Ginger
100 casks Roll Brimstone
70 pipes Madeira Wine
57 casks Gin
A quantity of sheathing Copper and Nails.
October 30. 3aw 3w

To be Sold, by Public Vendue,

On Monday, the 13th day of Novemb next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the late dwelling plantation of ALEXANDER PORTER, Esq. deceased, in the Hundred and County of New-Castle.

All the Stock of the said Farm, Consisting of horses fit for draught or saddle, colts, fat cattle, milk cows, calves, several pairs of large and valuable oxen. Sheep a d hogs (all the horned cattle and sheep, being of a very large and fine breed) and also carts, harrows, ploughs, and other farming utensils, together with a variety of household furniture.

The conditions of Sale will be made known, at the time and place aforesaid.

Mary Porter, Admrx.
New Castle Hundred, State of
D. lawrence, Oct. 20, 1797.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said Alexander Porter, are requested to make payment, and those who have demands against the same, to produce them duly authenticated, for settlement.

Oct. 30. 4ts.