

procedure against certain citizens for alleged disturbances in the primary assemblies last held. It was one of the election tricks of the counter-revolutionists, where they could not carry the election by stratagem, to provoke disorder, and then to have those patriots incarcerated who were moved to resistance by their provocations.

The resolution of the 29th prairial respecting divorces is approved. It settles, that in all demands for a divorce which have been or shall be made upon the single plea of incompatibility of temper and character, the public officer shall not pronounce the divorce before six months have elapsed after the date of the last of the three acts of non-conciliation, required by the articles 8, 10, and 11th of the law of the 20th September 1792.

Broffaire demands leave of absence.—Several members oppose it. The Council order a postponement.

The resolution of the 17th Thermidor, which authorizes minor children of which the parents are dead or absent to contract marriage one month after the refusal of the family tribunal to consent, was negated.

PARIS, Sept. 13.

The transported members were to have slept yesterday at Orleans. They travel with every possible comfort, except that of a good carriage; their carriage is the same constructed for the victims of Vendome, by the *bonnetes gens*, who took no great care to make it an easy one. They are moreover allowed every liberty compatible with their situation, even that of writing, which has been somewhat restrained, as there has been some reason to think they endeavoured to make an ill use of it. Orders have been given to have them well treated. However some of their friends have spread a report that they are not allowed to come out of the carriage, even for the necessities of nature, which they are obliged to satisfy by means of a hole. Upon this the aristocracy of the small towns began to set up a cry, and curse the cruelty of the republicans. This report has produced some impression in many places; however, the people in general take very little concern in their fate.

BUONAPARTE AND THE PACHA OF SCUTARI.

VENICE, August 29.

The public will not be displeas'd at being made acquainted with the correspondence which has taken place between General Buonaparte and the Pacha of Scutari, the brother of the celebrated Mameloud. It preceded the order of protection published in favor of the subjects of the Porte, and particularly the Greeks and Albanians. The following is a copy of the Pacha's letter:

GOD IS GREAT, AND HIS WORKS ARE WONDERFUL.

To the General in Chief Buonaparte, protector of the law of Afa—to the Powerful man of the French Republic—to the general of generals, the sublime conqueror of the regions of Italy, the most faithful general in chief, great, merciful and beneficent; to him I address this epistle.

Prince of Generals.

May you obtain all your wishes!—May this sincere salutation reach you! May I learn the interesting intelligence of your being in good health! This I desire on account of the friendship that shall for ever unite us, and of which I wish to give constant and most signal proofs.

The friendship which unites the Ottoman Porte to the Republic of France, was always faithful and sincere.

The hand of fate directed by the hand of God, in annihilating the Venetian power, and in subjecting that People to your laws, has established new relations between the Ottoman Porte and France, and the harmony existing between them is augmented by the approximation of the two nations. In this moment, this new union compels me to ask of you a new favour. This favour which I am desirous of obtaining from my sincere friend consists in this—that I wish my subjects and my merchants who traffic with Venice to be protected in their persons, and in practice of their commerce—that hospitality be granted to them, and that they be regarded with a friendly eye. Such is my request, and to obtain it I have written this letter, and sent it to the best of my friends. When these few lines reach you, and when you shall have understood them according to the spirit by which they were dictated, I hope that the merchants of Scutari, my subjects, will be favorably received, protected and honored. Assured that I shall obtain what I solicit from you, this letter will, in the mean time, serve to express my gratitude.

God is great, and his works are wonderful! May the friendship that unites us last for ever and ever!

IBRAHIM.

Written on the first day of Muharam, in the 272d year of the Hegira.

General Buonaparte's answer to the Pacha of Scutari.

I have seen with much pleasure the sentiments contained in your letter. The French Republic is the sincere friend of the Ottoman Porte, but it particularly esteems the brave Albanian nation which you govern.

I have learned with sorrow the misfortune which has happened to your illustrious brother. That intrepid warrior merited a fate more worthy of his courage; but he has died the death of the brave!

You will find subjoined the order which I have issued, that the Ottoman flag may be respected in future in the Adriatic. The Turks shall be treated, not merely as other nations, but with a peculiar partiality. On all occasions I shall protect the Albanians, and it will always afford me

pleasure to have opportunities of testifying the esteem and great respect I entertain for your highness.

I beg of you to accept, as a mark of friendship, four boxes of muskets which I have sent to you.

BUONAPARTE.

LONDON, September 14.

The Abbe Syeyes and his coadjutors, the Committee of Safety, who have proposed the plan of transportation as a measure of national security, have evidently adopted an old saying of this country. We have heard it given as a toast from the City Chair—"The land we live in; and may those who don't like it, leave it!"

As the Directory have the power of transporting the proscribed Deputies to any place which they may please to prescribe, there is not a doubt but that they will take special care to send them to some distant country, where they will never more be heard of. For certain it is, that if they are suffered to remain in Europe, they will very soon detect the forgery on which the Triumvirate have founded their accusations against them.

How well the French Triumvirate have regarded the Letter of the Constitution, of which they profess themselves such zealous defenders, may be judged from the following Extract, under the Section *Legislative Power*.

111. The Members of the Legislative Body, from the moment of their nomination to the 30th day after the expiration of their functions cannot be brought to trial but according to the forms prescribed by the following articles:

112. They may, for criminal acts, be seized in *flagranti delicto*, but notice must be given of it, without delay to the Legislative Body, and the prosecution cannot be continued till after the Council of Five Hundred have proposed the bringing to trial, and the Council of Ancients has decreed it.

113. Except in the case of *flagrans delictum*, the Members of the Legislative Body cannot be carried before the Officers of Police, or put in a state of arrest before the Council of Five Hundred has proposed the bringing to trial, and the Council of Ancients has decreed it.

114. In the case of the preceding Articles, a Member of the Legislative Body cannot be carried before any Tribunal but the High Court of Justice.

115. They may be carried before the same Courts for acts of treason, dilapidation, manoeuvres to overturn the Constitution, and offences against the internal security of the Republic.

Under the 6th head of Executive Power we find the following Article:

145. If the Directory is informed that any conspiracy is plotting against the external or internal safety of the State, it may issue warrants of summons, or Warrants of Arrest against the presumed authors or accomplices; it may interrogate them, but it is obliged, under the penalties against the crime of arbitrary detention, to send them before the Officer of Police, within the delay of two days, to proceed according to the laws.

N. B. All the Deputies arrested have been ordered to be transported out of the Country, without even the form of a trial, or being told the nature of their offences.

All the Emigrant Writers in London have pledged themselves to prove, that the late triumph of the French Directory will ultimately operate to the establishment of that very system of Government, the seeds of which it was his object to eradicate. The form of the moment say they, will but scatter them like these of the thistle, to take root on more extensive ground.

The number of Editors of papers in Paris condemned to transportation, are forty one—the fate of thirteen remains in suspense. The Redacteur continues the official print.

In order to judge of the clearance which the several Repts taken by the Directory, have made in the Councils, it is only necessary to state, that out of the Council of Elders which consists of 240, there were only 116 to be found, who assembled upon the Dictatorial Mandate of the Directory to pass the Decrees ordered by them, and that of the Council of Five Hundred only 326 could be found to perform the same ungracious and dishonourable task.

LONDON, September 30.

It is expected that the emperor Paul will assist Austria in the new conflict, with a powerful force.

Great changes have been made in the ministry of France, since the triumph of the directory over the constitution.

By this day's Mail.

BOSTON, November 11.

Extract of a letter from captain James Scott, jun. to Messrs. Bambridge, Ansley & Co.

"Since my last of the 12th inst. from Quimper, I am happy to inform you, that after a severe contest, my vessel and cargo was by the tribunal at Quimper cleared the 20th inst. with costs. I am now on my way to Morlaix to prosecute my business, and should my captors not appeal to the court of Cassation, shall as early as I can load and proceed on my voyage, and in the mean time should our commissioners arrive, have no doubt but every thing will be well, at any rate now I expect to hold the property together."

On the road to Morlaix, August 26, '97. N. B. The above took place before the late Tornado—Justice under one party is injustice under another.

CAMILLE JOURDAN.

One of the members sentenced to be banished, but who has concealed himself in an obscure retreat, has sent a very spirited address to his constituents. He says, a horrible crime has been committed.—That the triumvirate of the directory, aided by the armed force, had surrounded the halls of the legislative council, prevented their assembling; and had banished fifty-one of its members:—That a few slaves of the directory, deliberating with bayonets at their breasts, had dared to assume the name of the legislature; and to pass laws.—That a greater stretch of military tyranny never disgraced the annals of history—and of all contemptible forgeries, that was the most contemptible, which charged the immortal defender of the republic, as being at the head of a conspiracy in favor of royalism.

It is known that all the accusations against Carnot, Picquero, &c. are sheer forgeries. But when you want to beat a dog, it is easy to find a stick.

NEW-YORK, November 12.

Letters received in town by the late arrivals at Boston, appear to contradict, at

least, the stated intentions of the British messengers which have crossed the channel since the return of Lord Malmesbury: for they inform that a full cabinet council had been held, in which it was determined to prosecute the war with vigor.

We fully believe in this account of the disposition of the British court. The circumstances attending Lord Malmesbury's dismissal (it amounts to that) we are certain would produce the above-mentioned resolution.

NORWICH, November 14.

PUMPKINS DISTILLED.

We are informed that a Gentleman in the county of Windham, who owns a distillery, has undertaken to distill Pumpkins, flattering himself that some kind of liquor can be produced therefrom, which will amply compensate him for the experiment. It is hoped that success will crown his endeavours.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 18.

C O N G R E S S.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Nov. 17.

Mr. Williams laid, though he understood the Senate had not yet formed a quorum, yet he wished that they might proceed to business.—They had already, he observed, appointed a Committee of Revision and Unfinished Business, and he saw no reasonable objection to the appointment of a Committee of Elections, especially as there was business upon which they might immediately act. If the appointing of this Committee were agreed to, he would then move that the House adjourn till Monday, in order that the two Committees might sit tomorrow, and be able to make their reports at their next meeting. Mr. W. moved that a Committee of Elections be appointed.

The first of the House being taken, it was in favour of the motion, and accordingly a Committee of seven members was appointed, viz. Messrs. Coit, Varnum, J. Williams, Hartley, Dent, Baldwin and Evans.

On motion, the House adjourned till Monday.

Saturday, November 8th.

The Senators of the United States in town are, From the State of

- New-Hampshire Mr. Langdon, and Mr. Livermore.
- Massachusetts Mr. Goodhue.
- Connecticut Mr. Tracy.
- Rhode-Island Mr. Foster.
- Vermont Mr. Paine.
- New-York Mr. Lawrence.
- Pennsylvania Mr. Bingham.
- Delaware Mr. Latimer.
- Kentucky Mr. Marshall.
- North-Carolina Mr. Martin, and Mr. Bloodworth.
- South-Carolina Mr. Read.
- Georgia Mr. Gunn.

The Hon. JOHN HENRY, late a Senator in the Senate of the United States, from the State of Maryland, is elected Governor of that State.

Extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house in London, to their correspondent in this city, dated Sept. 7, '97.

"The conduct of the board of commissioners, fitting here for granting compensation to American claimants, for losses and damages sustained by the captures and detention of their property by British cruisers, has been very generous, as far as they have yet proceeded, and we trust they will continue, and that no citizen will have cause to complain of British honor."

"Having received compensation for two vessels and their cargoes, seized by British cruisers, in behalf of our friends in America, the one captured and condemned, and the other brought in here and paid for at prime cost with 10 per cent profit, prior to its being brought before the commissioners, in both of which they have given the claimants the price the goods would have sold for had they arrived at the market they were detained for, with interest thereon, from the time they would probably have been in cash for it, by a regular sale at that market, and all cost of suit incurred in the prosecution of appeals and claims, in one of which cases the claimants were allowed for flour, which cost per invoice average 4 1/2 sterling, per barrel, the price for which it would have sold in Nantes, 13 1/4 per barrel, deducting freight, &c. have a clear profit of 100 per cent. to the claimants.—All which we have received on presenting the commissioners' certificates at the treasury in bank notes for the claimants."

The Aurora, in characterizing the proscribed deputies, has demonstrated that they were NOT ROYALISTS; but it is of little importance whether they were or not, since our attention must in future be occupied by the designs of their opposers. That infamous retailer of blasphemy, *Surgio ut profum*, has done them Royalists by a dash of his happy pen, but the real cause of their obnoxiousness to him, instead of being a predilection for royalty, is their able support of the interests of this country.—Hence his joy at their destruction—which he has justified on the most despotical principles! But this tried and proven servant of infidelity needed not to have given us this new evidence of atrocious depravity, in order to a just appreciation of his character. Firm to the interests of Jacobinism, he triumphs in the idea of his old master's gain bearing the sceptre of terror: he already revels in delightful massacres, and multiplied proscriptions even in distant imagination make his heart leap for joy. But disorder, turbulence, misrule and murder are going out of date, even in France, however different an aspect may strike the view of the curious observer. Republicanism, called liberty, and licentious intolerance called equality, are fast decaying. "The fashion of this world passeth away." The mad-cap philosophers of France have assassinated Republicanism, and by their infinite excesses and atrocious enormities, effected what the united valour of European chivalry attempted in vain. Slavery is alike odious, in all its forms: or if one shape of it can be more intolerable than another, it is to groan under the bitter gripe of oppression at the moment we are compelled to trumpet forth the blessings of freedom. This is precisely the case in France: the unprincipled Despotism in power, triumphantly exults on the superior blessings of liberty and Republicanism, while they are dragging their slaves into a surrender of one half their property,—or seizing them by hundreds, to transport them to inevitable misery and death.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FERRO, Mr. Bache, and his correspondents appear to be in great distress, least the respect shown to the President of the United States, by the people of every city and town thro' which he passed, on his journey to his own home, and on his return to the seat of government, should be construed into satisfaction with the government, and an approbation of its administration.

As Mr. Mr. Bache is but a youth of yesterday, when compared with the old patriots, who first stood forth in defence of the invaded rights of their injured country, against the usurpation of Great-Britain, I who am grown grey with years, and was witness to what I relate can tell him, that the testimonials of respect which have recently been offered to the President of the United States are no novelties to him.

Previous to the meeting of the first Congress in the year 1774, the members from Massachusetts (our venerable President was one) were met, escorted and feasted (if you please) in all the principal towns and cities through which they passed; the same public marks of respect were again manifested with increased splendour, at the meeting of Congress in the year 1775, and in the year 1789, when the President was first elected Vice-President, a troop of horse waited upon him at his seat in Braintree, and escorted him from thence, to the Governor's in Boston, accompanied by numbers of citizens; from thence he attended to Cambridge, by a large and respectable concourse of people, where he was again met by another troop of horse.

Throughout the state of Connecticut he received the same marked attention; the citizens of New-York were not less zealous on that occasion, than they have been to do honor to him as President; troops of horse and respectable citizens went as far as King'sbridge and escorted him into the city of New-York.

Every person who is acquainted with the republican manners and habits of the President, can witness for him that every kind of show and parade are contrary to his taste and inclination, and that they can be agreeable on no other ground, than as the will of the people, manifesting their determined resolution to support the government and the administrators of it, so long as the administration is conformable to the constitution.—As to Mr. Bache's polite allusion to Darby and Joan, I consider that as highly honorable to the domestic and conjugal character of the President, who has never given his children or grandchildren cause to blush for any illegitimate offspring.

The following article is copied from an English paper, entitled *The Cambridge Intelligencer*, of August 19, one of the most decided opposition papers in England. From the completion of the remarks, may be augured what the sensations of the Editors, and the people of all parties must be, at reading the account of the late horrible political tornado.

"One might have hoped in the present situation of politics, in France, policy, if not principle, would have prevented the French from again celebrating the anniversary of that accursed day the TENTH OF AUGUST. It is holding out to the Royalists and the Priests, an example which no doubt they are anxious to follow. They have as great a right to overturn the free government of 1797, by perjury, insurrection, and massacre, as the republicans had to overturn the equally free government of 1792, by the same most infernal means. Indeed if any apology could serve for such nefarious conduct, the present faction have a better right to it, than the former. We cannot now enter into an investigation of the reasons for the late conduct of the Directory, or determine what measures may be necessary to keep the volatile and sagacious Parisians in order, but most certain it is, that the violations of the principles of the constitution, by the Directory, in tampering with the armies, forming them into deliberative assemblies, ordering their march towards the capital, their shuffling explanation justifying the conduct of their commander under the plea of ignorance, awing, if not threatening the grand councils of the republic—these violations are so flagrant, that no one who knows any thing of the matter, will dare to charge LOUIS XVI. with conduct in any degree similar. In both cases we affirm, the constitution ought to have been preserved. The concerns of a nation surely are safer in the hands of a freely chosen representative body, than of any other party or description of men.

From Springer's New-London Oracle.

AMERICAN LEGENDS. In the early times of the town of New-eh, the inhabitants used to make puddings of such an enormous bigness, that it almost exceeded the belief of modern credulists. One of these is reported to have been so large, that when a considerable number of people had eaten on one side, it fell over and, killed three men. After this fatal accident, it was enacted, that a pudding should not exceed twenty cooms of corn.

In H-dd-m, the people who attended meeting, used to carry apple-pies, (of that species commonly called *turn-overs*) with them, for their dinners, of such a length, that when they were eating at one end, the *bags* would frequently be preying at the other, being out of the reach of the proprietor. Upon this, they passed a law, that no person should carry a pie to meeting so large but that when they were dining at one end, they could keep the hogs away with a six foot staff at the other.

The largest man in England, lately discovered by the Papers, ought to be sent to Paris, to *batten his waistcoat* round the Directory, and convince them that a nation of such fellows as him are not easily to be reduced.

From a London Paper.

One Sunday evening, a young gentleman was taken into custody at Eton, for playing at cards, for which he was flogged, who, while the matter was in the act of flagellation, gave several kicks and struggles, at which the master said, "Ah, fir, you may struggle but I'll cut."

The wife of a person at Ratcliffe was, a few days ago, delivered of a child without arms. The mother being told of the imperfection, after the first shock, exclaimed, "Well, thank God, I've one consolation—Mr. Pitt can never make it take out a license for wearing gloves!"

MARRIED—On Thursday evening last, at Whisby, in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, by the Right Reverend Dr. White, Mr. WILLIAM LEVINS, of this city, to Miss SALLY GRAY, daughter of George Gray, esq.

"Medicus" on Monday.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED. Days. Big Fame, Knox, Havanna 24. Sloop Fox, Norton, Boston 15.

CLEARED. Big Jason, Majestic, Port au Prince. Prince Frederick, Gholioff St. Thomas. Fair Hebe, Eldridge, Amterdam. Abby, Williams, Martinico. Sehr Polly and Sally, Hollet, Norfolk. The ship America, Hardie, and brig Mary, Quandrille, for Hamburg, left New-Castle on Thursday last.

Providence, November 11.

Arrived ship America, captain Armington, from Amterdam, 63 days.—Sept. 6, lat. 59, 30, long. 8, spoke the ship Perseverance, captain Harwood, bound to Hamburg, 40 days out from Philadelphia, all well.—Sept. 25, lat. 48, 27, long. 32, 30, was boarded by a French ship, mounting 18 guns, the captain of which, after having examined the papers, let them pass without injury.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, are informed that according to the statute of Incorporation a general Election for twenty five Directors will be held, at the Bank of the United States in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the first day of January next at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

And pursuant to the Eleventh section of the Bye Laws the Stockholders of the said Bank are hereby notified to assemble in general Meeting at the same place on Tuesday the second day of January next at five o'clock in the Evening.

By order of the Board of directors, G. SIMPSON, Cashier.

Second fundamental Article. Not more than three fourths of the Directors in office, exclusive of the President, shall be eligible for the next succeeding year, but the Director who shall be President at the time of an Election may always be re-elected.

Philadelphia, nov. 18. 1797. 11E

The Commissioners

For alleviating the distress of the Citizens of Philadelphia, have removed their office to the Old Court House, High Street. EDWARD GARRIGUES, Secretary. 13th mo. 18.

Now Landing.

And For Sale by the SUBSCRIBERS, 30 hhd. BRANDY, 62 tierces, } RICE, 14 half do. } 7 hhd. Carolina TOBACCO. Philips, Cramond, & Co. november 18. 31

For Savannah, in Georgia,

THE SHIP Sally Butler, Captain CHISHOLM, A new vessel, with excellent accommodations for passengers.—Sail on the 10th of December. For Freight or Passage, apply to ROSS & SIMSON. Who lives in disport. A small invoice of CLAUBER SALTS INDIGO, and a parcel of HOLLY WOOD. november 18. 5

FOR LONDONDERRY,

THE BRIGANTINE SUKEY, WILLIAM WHITTEN, Master. A strong good vessel, about two hundred tons, to fall with all convenient speed, a great part of her cargo engaged—now lying at Whiting and Francis's wharf. For freight or passage, apply to the captain, or JOHN SKYRIN, Londenberger's wharf. Who wants to Charter. A VESSEL of about three hundred tons. november 18. 5

Musical Instrument Manufactory,

167, Arch-Street. TO THE LOVERS OF HARMONY. HARPER, INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has now ready for sale, a few of his new invented, and much admired fine board Piano Fortes, with Pedals, parent swell, sonophant and French harp stop, which for sensibility of touch, brilliancy of tone, simplicity and durability of construction, the superiority of which he flatters himself, a single trial will convince the unprejudiced judge.—As they are manufactured under his immediate inspection, of the very best seasoned materials, he can sell on reasonable terms for CASH. Instruments repaired, tuned, &c. N. B. Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange for new. november 18. 23w2mo.

The Canal Lottery.

Will re-commence drawing, on Monday the 20th inst. ROBERT BROOKE, Check Clerk. Nov. 11. dt20.

The Medical Lectures

In the University of Pennsylvania, are postponed until the last Monday in November next. October 14. 24w4w.