## The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 24.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, November 23.

Mr. Thomas Pinckney, from South Carolina (in the place of Mr. W. Smith, appoint a minister to Portugal) and Mr. Claiborne, rom Tenuessee

to Portugal) and Mr. Claiborne, rom Tenbelice (a newly elected member) appeared, and took the conflitutional oath and their feats.

The hour of twelve being near at hand, the freaker announced it, and a meffage was fent to the Ienate, to inform them they were met and ready to receive the communications of the Prefident of the United States, agreeably to his appoint

The members of the fenate attended according-The members of the senate attended accordingly, and about a quarter after twelve the President of the United States (after visiting the senate chamber) entired the house, accompanied by his secretary and the heads of departments, and after being seated, rose and delivered the following SPEECH.

[For which see yesterday's Gazette.]

Having concluded his speech, and delivered conics of it to the president program of the senate

Having concluded his speech, and delivered co-pirs of it to the president protess. of the senate, and to the speaker of the house of reprentatives, the president retired, the speaker resumed his chair, and the house being come to order, he, as usual, read the speech from the chair. This being done, on motion, it was referred to a committee of the whole house, and made the order for to-me row.

Ordered also to be printed.

Mr. Williams observed it was not usual to attend to much business on the day the speech was delivered; but he should with that they might take up the refolution of the fenate respecting the

take up the refolution of the fenate respecting the appointment of chaplains.

The motion was agreed to, and the resolve of the senate baving been read,

Mr. Macon objected to the form of it. If they were to agree to a resolution of this kind, he hoped it would be in the usual form. The senate, without their concurrence to the resolution, had proceeded to elect a chaplain, which was sontrary to former practice. They ought first, he said, to have known that this house would agree to have chaplains, before they had proceeded to an election. He called for the reading of the resolution.

Mr. Williams did not think the variation material.

Mr. VENABLE wished to have the question di-led, as the resolution and election were two dis-ict things. He therefore moved to strike out

he latter part
Mr. Dwight Foster faw no necellity for firiking out any part of the resolution, It might be very well divided. He therefore moved that the sense of the house might be first taken on the for-

Mr. VENABLE confented, and the first part was

Mr. VENABLE comences, and the first pare was agreed to.

Mr. Williams then moved that the house proceed to the election of a chaplain.—Agreed.

The Speaker informing the house that a previous nomination was necessary,

Mr. Williams nominated Dr. Green.

The fergeant at arms was directed to collect the ballots, and Messes. Griswold and N. Smith were appointed tellers.

the ballots, and Meffrs. Grifwold and two shall were appointed tellers.

The votes being examined, Mr. Grifwold reported the refult to be,

54 votes for Dr. Green

6 for Dr. Prießly

3 for Dr. Blair

1 for General Williams

camped, and John in jail; owing to their ture, there would be little occasion to dishaving imported alarge quantity of bad coin pute the superiority of forms of government; feveral houses have had their property justice and benevolence would govern all his conficated at Martinique for having a concern in this nefarious bufinefs. Joes gilt, 70,000l. worth of them were imported by had difappeared."

FRENCH NOBILITY.

By Mr. Burke's statement, the French nobility, before the revolution, were fo re-duced in numbers, that they did not much ly fay, that experience evinces that the feeds exceed 20,000, at least of full grown men; of tyranny and oppression are at least as proand he adds, that as they have been very fully scattered in the latter as in the formcruelly formed into entire corps of foldiers, et mode of government. Was there ever a it is estimated, that by the sword and distempers in the field, they have not lost less than 5,000 men; and if this course is pursued, it is to be supposed that the whole body of the French nobility may be extinguished. Several hundreds have also perished by fam-N. Y. Pap. ine and various accidents.

The terrible tribunal of the Inquisition has been surpressed in Spain, and the event lately announced in the Madrid Gazette. This wife measure may probably encrease the number of Malcontents in that country. Those who have lost the fituations which have held under that tribunal, may become the most active revolutionists. The step from depotism to anarchy is but a short one.

[Loud. Pap.]

Anesdote of the present Queen of Portugal.

The present queen of Portugal, in com mon with her countrymen, entertained a strong predilection for the Ehglish nation. The protection they received from England in the last war with Spain, and the generous affiltance of the British parliament at the time of the great earthquake, were held in grateful remembrance by every Portuguese Previous to the queen's accession to the they wading after these meteors. throne, she had evinced a tendency to that religious frenzy and despondency with which the is now to heavily afflicted; and as foon as the had pollefied herfelf of the reins of government, to shew her affection for the English nation, she issued an ordinance, that every Englishman who would embrace

receiv a reward, amounting in currency to about four pounds, and a new fuit of clothes; her luccess more than equalled her expectations, not a British vessel entered the Tagus but the men were one and all converted to as good catholics as money the crews of the packets, they received the queen's bounty money (as they termed it) ive or fix times over, as they constantly complained on every return from Falmouth, of the strong assaults their relatives and friends had made upon their newly adopted enets: the queen at length discovered that the pions work she had begun could not be accomplished, even if the whole riches of the Brazils had been put in requisition, and the ordinance was revoked, to the great diffatisfaction and chagrin of the British tars.-Morn. Chron.

At the trial of the Nore mutineers, one Vankerand was fentenced to receive 80lashes; while the fentence was reading, he roared out-" Only 80 lashes! I thought I was to be hanged. I wish you would give me them now, and let me be done with it."

NEW-YORK, November 22.

At a late hour last evening we received our London advices by the way of Greenock, which furnish many details of information not handed to usbefore-We shall take them up to-morrow.

A London paper of the 27th Sept. states, that gen. La Fayette and his companions in suffering are at length delivered from their long and painful captivity. They were releafed upon the 27th of August.

The British parliament was to meet about the middle of this month.

From the Glafgow Courier of Odober 5, received by the Anslerdam Packet.
Reflections, suggested by the recent conduct

of the French government at Lisle. A crisis more awful, more important, or more instructive than the present, is not to be found in the annals of any nation that ever existed on the earth. For eight years past have we been contemplating events as extraordinary as ever happened, and actions as monstrous as ever disgraced the unfortunate nature of our species. Mock trials, deriding justice, regicide, indiferiminate profeription, rivers of blood, and boasted impiety, have insulted intellect, and tortured fensation. Some strong minds (I will not at present say whether mistaken or not) have looked upon these horrors without shrinking in the hope of ultimate advantage to mankind; and, while the feeling heart has quivered under the impression, have been bold enough to cry out, " It is to be endured, it ought to be endured, for the good of the world, for the fake of pollerity."

of reading a few private petitions, which the diabolical means, but to deny the boafter referred to the committee of claims, the house of reading and of reflection have looked in the diabolical means. Men of reading and of reflection have looked in the diabolical means and of reflection have looked in the diabolical means. But the forefight of others (a forefight Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Martinique, dated August 26, to a merchant in Norfolk.

We have been in much confusion for a few days part, in consequence of a very large amount in bad coin, having been imported into this colony by Ogden, Charrier and Co. they are closely confin'd in jail; at least the latter. Ogden resided in New-York. A total confiscation of their property will take real philosophers of the age; and whether they be statesmen or individuals, seamen, Extrad of a letter from n gentleman in Martinique, dated August 26 to the same.

"I am forry to tell you that the house of Charrier and Co. of Martinique, is broken: their property conficated.—Andrew detailed.—Andrew detailed. foldiers, or citizens, they are the truefriends to genuine and attainable happiness, and

If the nature of man were uncorrupt, if he were a perfectly virtuous and pious creaactions, and afcertain all his rights. We know that the end of government is to crush vice, and to cultivate virtue, which includes Charrier and Co. alone, and all good coin every right of man; but whether monarchy or republicanism contributes most to this genuine end, has been a constant debate ooth among the antients and the moderns. It is not my intention to take up time in a ple, that did not foon verge to absolute power, and terminate in the despotism of one or many rulers.

Revolutions, after blood had ceased to flow, and the tumult of events to aftonish, are found to be little more than changes of dministration. When the vices of war difcontinue, the vices of peace fucceed; and when it is too late, the people at length begin to perceive that the change has been wrought chiefly for the gratification of intriguing men, whose education inspired them with an ambition which their existing rank in fociety did not favour. Is not the history of France itself, fince the year 1789, an inequivocal testimony of the justness of these iffertions. The first constitution feemed to romife the nation happiness; but, after he triumph of the first ambitious demagogues, what a rapid succession of tyrants eized upon the government! The convulfion shook the country to its foundation; the firmuels of the land was loft; the people knew not their way, but waded thro' the quag that had been produced, from which iffued wills-o'-the-wifp to miflead themselves and other nations; and still are

Without renewing an investigation of the propriety or impropriety of the war, we feel that the burden has been great. Indeed it has been so much felt, that even the firmness of a very resolute administration gave way to it. Twice have we feen this administration, against their better judg-

the d strines of the church of Rome stould ment, alive to the pressure of the time ad- eral as attending on this occasion, deserve viling his majesty to the condescension of fending ambaffadors to France. It has been faid that his ministers were not sincere in a defire of peace. They could have but one motive to induce fincerity, and that was the burden of the war. The whole of lord and clothes could make them, and as for Malmelbury's first embaliy is a picture of the flruggles between conscientious confitency, attached to the lasting interests of this country, and the melancholy defire of temporary a spite.

But the fincerity or infincerity of the British ministers was little to the purpose, if there were not fincerity on the fide of France. Were her rulers fincere; The fine quanon at Paris, and still more, the recent infilts at Lifle, are decifive proofs of their infiscerity. Is there a Briton that would have yielded to the despotic terms proposed in the French metropolis? Is there one of us whose blood does not boil with indignation at what has now driven the ambaffador home? Peace is not to be obtained. However defirable for us, however defirable for the fake of humanity, it is inconfishent with the interest of the ruling faction at Paris, who are intent upon crecting military defpotism and whom, therefore it behoves to maintain the military, as they cannot other-wife fafely despole of them.

Is there a man in this country whose eyes are not now open to the defigns of those who are the present directors of French politics, and to the motives of their conduct? Do we not plainly fee the use they have made of power? and are we not aware of their dread of disbanding their armies ? Yes, my countrymen! more blood is to be shed, more burdens are to be home. From our polition and relative politics, we are necessarily im-plicated in the derangements of France, as in a fireet on fire, we pull down one house voluntarily to fave the remainder, so is it become the wildom of the juncture to facrifice some part of our pecuniary resources in order to secure the rest. As we cannot obtain peace on any terms possibly to becomplied with by a great nation, in fact on no terms, we are called upon by the principles of felf-prefervation, as well as of honour, to produce and to combine our means as well pecaniary as perfonal, in order to affert the dignity of our country, and repel the arrogance of our enemies.

The resources of Britain are not to be eafily exhausted, is she to be driven into submission: the is, hausted, again driven to the furnishment and will retain the submission of the indeed again driven to the forced and will retain the submission.

hausted, is she to be driven into submission: the is, indeed, again driven to the sword, and will yet conquer, if her sons be but unanimous. It is not some unsuccessful attempts of invading France that can make us despair. Invasion is ever difficult; but the glorious and unparrelleled successes of our navy, and the actual position of its sleets, give us carnest that the day may arrive when our foes shall sue for peace. They flatter themsalves we shall sue for peace. They flatter themsalves we shall be crushed by domestic discontents arising from the necessary burdens by which the means of opposing them are to be obtained; but, happily their conduct, their perfidious conduct, is calculated to unite the hearts of the nation, to draw forth with cheerfulness those very means, to disappoint her malice, and to punishker insolence.

The following is stated to be the number and dis-position of the French troops in the territories of Friusi and Venice:—

General Bernadette's division at Udna 9,000
General Victor's division, posted at Gemona, Osopo, and St. Daniel's 8,000
General Serrurier's division at Treviso 6,000
General Massena's division at Padua 13,000
General Angercau's division at Verona 9,000
General Delmas divisionat Fulluno & Bassana 8,000
General Baraguay Hilliers' division at Venice 10,000

Total,

PROVIDENCE, November 6. " The hon. Ray Greene, Efg. a Ser from this state in the Congressof the United States, set out for the Seat of Government on Monday last. He was escorted with military honours from the venerable feat of his forefathers in Warwick, on his way, by that veteran corps, under the orders of col. Whit-marsh, the Kentish Guards, to which he belongs, and who boast of a gen. Greene and a gen. Varnum, heretosore of their num-

NEW-BRUNSWICK, Nov. 21.

MR. BLAUVELT, I furnish you with the following anecdote for your publication, as thinking it too good to be confined in a small circle.

At the civic feast lately in this town, a rentleman observed to a citizen, that it was pity he had not been born in the King of Prussia's dominions, as his size would have been noticed at court. Replyed, that he then would have been a flave, and that he had rather be thought the meanest man in the American republic, than the fecond in any despotic monarchy on earth. The PRE-SIDENT of the United States nobly rejoined, and I, the first.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. The adjutant general having reported the dates of brigadier general Doughty's commission and brigadier general Giles's commission, it appears they are as early as any in the state, and from the convenience which will refult from their relative fituations, they are directed to take command as brigadiers of the detachment of militia ordered for duty, and to be prepared accordingly, after which they will receive their orders from major general Frelinghuysen, who comnands the detachment. It is expected that all the returns directed by general orders, will be immediately completed and forwarded, that the report of the flate of the third detachment may be made to the feeretary of war, and no excuse for omission will be received. It is with pleasure the commander in chief received from the adjutant general a report of the military manner in which the officers and dragoons performed the honorable fervice, of receiving and conducting the Prefident of the United States through the flate to the feat of government. Nothing lefs could be expected from cavalry fo well lisciplined; but the alacrity and activity difplayed on the occasion, did honor to the feveral troops, and claims the just tribute of applause. Besides the cavalry, the different companies of artillery and infantry, who have also been reported by the adjutant gen-

and receive the approbation and thanks of the commander in chief, for their exertions and propriety of conduct.

By order of the commander in chief, ANT. W. WHITE, Adjutant General. November 14, 1797.

HARRISBURGH, Nov. 15.

On Monday last agreeable to notice given, the company of the Light Infantry, commanded by Capt. Matthew Henry, paraded at this place,—their co amander in a very animated address, informed them the occasion of their meeting, when the young gentlemen unanimously offered their services as part of the quota of this state-to hold themselves in readiness to march when called upon.

BALTIMORE, November 21.

Captain Wilson, of the brig Marcus, writes from St. Thomas to his owner here, that three days after leaving this port, his cook, James Thompson, was taken fick and died, and that a few days afterwards three of his crew, Cole, Charles and James, muinied and denied to do their duty. They had provided themselves with pistols, and fwore together in Baltimore, to take the vessel and carry her into some French port, and get her condemned. They even told the captain, they did not come out with an intention of returning home, but that they intended to go on board a French privateer at Tortola .- The mutiny continued four hours, but forunately falling in with the Amiable British igate, hefr put those three desperadoes on board her.

He also writes that the French have left off taking American vessels.

This day arrived, ship Mount Vernon, from Liverpool, which she left the 12th September, in her came several passengers.— Nothing new.

" ROTTERDAM, September 24.
" Mr. Gerry has at lastarrived, and your negociators are on their way to Paris. We hope they will be successful, and are not without hope they will.

The above is received in a letter per the Adelaide, by a respectable gentleman in this

Married, on Turfday evening last, Mr. CHARLES LEWIS, of Connecticutt, to the amiable Miss MARGARET BARRON, of this

From the WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

READING, Nov. 18th 1797 Last Saturday morning, Sentence of Death was pronounced on Banjamin Balley.

SENTENCE passed by Judge Rush, on Benjamin Bailey, for the murder of JOST FOLHABER.

YOU have had a fair and impartial Trial—the Witnesses were examined in your presence, you selected your own Jury, and have been ably and zealously defended by your Council. When we see a man sent out of the world in the Administration of justice, undercircumstances like these, it must be Guile alone that bears him down. The Evidence on your Trial, made so strong an Impression, as to combine in one Sentiment against you, the Court, the Jury, and the Bystanders. the Bystanders.

ou have but a short Time to live in World, and as there is no hope of Pardon from my earthly Hand, let me urge you to feek a

Parden from above.

It is the Confolation of the Wretched and the Guilty, that GOD is infinitely merciful—but it should be remembered, that he is merciful, not to him who continues in the Practice of Sin, but to him only who repents, and utterly for fakes it. Be affured, the Question is not, whether you must repent of your Sins—that is certain, sooner or later.—But the Question is, whether it is not better to repent in this World, where your Repentance may be attended with the happ Effects-than to repent bereafter, when it will infwer no other End, but to encrease your

You have been guilty of Murder in its most horrid Form—deliberate, cruel, and remortelefs.—You have imbrued your Hands in innocent Blood, for the Sake of a little Money; and though the Water of the Mountain, hath washed the Stain from your Garments, and your Hands; yet Oceans of Water can never wash away the Stain of Guilt from your Conscience Nothing but the efficacious and all cleaning Blood of a Saviour, can possibly do this—
To this Blood you must apply, as the only Remedy for a Soul polluted with Sin.
Be advised therefore immediately—anxiously

and folicitously, to fet about the great Duty o

and infectionly, to let about the great Duty of with Fear and Trembling.

You have not a Moment to lofe;—Exert yourself—and if you have never prayed before, strive to pray now for the first Time; for Prayer is the very Breath of Heaven—and without it, there is no Religion, no Repentance—no Pardon on Earth. no Pardon on Earth.

Weep over your Sins—and if you cannot fo much as look up to offended Heaven, perhaps you may with Eyes towards the Earth, finite your Breaft, and both feel, and express the fervent Wish of the Publican.

vent Wish of the Publican.

Weep (I fay) over the Blood of Folhaber; for if you go out of the World with his Blood on your Conscience, it will torment and wring your Soul with unceasing Agonies and Horror.

You die an early Victim to public Justice, and are cut off in the Morning of your Days—But to him who is pardoned by his God, it is of no importance at whatever Period, or in whatever Manner he is cut off. Nor is any Life sufficiently long, though it he extended to a thousand Years, which is devoted to scenes of Guilt and Folly, and at a Close of which the unhappy Man is sound unreconciled to his God.

To conclude—let me advise you to send for some pious Clergyman, to converse freely with fome pious Clergyman, to converse freely with you, on your present distracted Condition, and more alarming Prospests—And who knows but your polluted Spirit may yet become white and pure, and hereafter thine in the heavenly World, infull possession of inestimable Glory and Feli-

The Sentence which the Law prescribes, and this Court awards is this; -You shall be taken from hence to the Place from whence you came and from thence to the Place of Execution. and there be hanged by the Neck, until you are FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

and the second

LONDON, September 22. Yesterday advice was received at Lloyd's of the capture of the rich homeward-bound Portuguese fleet from the Brazils, by the French. The cargoes are extremely valua-

The following are, we understand, the circumstances which led to lord Malmesbury's quitting Lifle. On the arrival there of the two new French commissioners, Treilhard, and Bonniere, they waited on lord Malmefbury, and delivered to him the ulti-matum of the directory, which contained all the preposterous demands of the French government, which were originally made thro M. Letourneur.—These were—that Great-Britain should restore all the conquests she had made during the war; and France and her allies be moreover indemnified to a very large amount. This was to be the basis of the negociation; but Trielhard observed, that there were also many other points to be discussed after these preliminaries were a-greed on. He then asked, in a very peremptory tone of lord Malmefbury, whether he was prepared to accept this basis: to which his lordship replied—that his instructions did not allow him to do so, but that if this was the ultimatum of the directory, he would transmit it to his court. Treilhard then faid, that his lordship had better go back himself to procu . fresh powers; and when he had received them, he should be happy to meet him again at Life. Here the matter ended; and next day lord Malmefbury left the place. On his way home, the people every where

expressed the most fincere regret at the negociation being broken off; but the fystem of terror lately revived in France, prevented many of those demonstrations which would have been shewn, had the public opinion been left to its own bias.

A declaration from the court of St. James's to the different courts of Europe, founded on the refusal of the new government of France to make peace, has been drawn up, and will very shortly be published.

Yesterday a council was held at lord. Grenville's office, at which were present

the earl of Chatham, earl of Liverpool, earl Spencer, duke of Portland, lord Grenville, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Dundas. Lord Malmefbury attended the meeting, which commen-ced at twelve o'clock, and was not over till. three, when the refult was fent to his ma-

jefty at Windfor. Mr. Windham is expected in town this day from Birmingham; an express having been sent him of the arrival of lord Malmer bury from Lisle.

An express has been also fent after the marquis Cornwallis, requesting his attendance in town.

Government dispatches are to be sent off this day to his majesty's ministers at the courts of Vienna and Petersburgh. Yesterday a foreign courier set off for v Portugal from the ambassador's house in

fouth Audley-street.
We understand from most respectable authority, that parliament will not be convened till the month of November next, at

foonest; nor will the public service require any more money to be wanted till the beginning of January, besides what has been voted by parliament.

Notwithstanding the sudden interruption to the negociation, the public confidence

of only a few hours. The purchases of reamoney flock were yesterday very great, and the funds rose near one per cent. on the general price of the preceding day.

It is very generally suspected that the first large speculation made in our funds for a rife, was in a great measure nominal be-tween the persons concerned in it; and that the funds were run up only with a view of taking advantage of the high price to fell.

There is no doubt but the speculation was fet on foot at Paris by those who were in the fecret of lord Malmesbury's disinissal; and it is hardly necessary to add, that a gang of more profligate knaves is not in exist-

The following tragi-comic anecdote of what passed between Rewbell and Talleyrand Perigord a few days previous to the late arbitrary proceedings of the directory, furnishes a just idea of the dignished conduct which characterizes the present illustrious overeigns of France.

Tall: yrand Perigord having attended the directory in the cultomary discharge of his official business, was addressed by Rewbell in the following manner: "What news, citizen minister?"-" There might be very good news, citizen director, if you enter-tained but the wish."—"What do you mean ?"-" I'mean fome trifling facrifices on your part to give peace to Europe."—
"Vile emigrant! exclaimed Rewbeil, (feizing a candleftick) you are no better than the others." He immediately attempted to strike the ex-bishop, but the latter laid hold of the director's arm, and in the scusses have been supported by part strike. dropped his port-folio. Rewbell took it up, and feized it with both hands, knocked the prelate down, and continued drubbis him until he was quite exhausted. It was with difficulty that Perigord mustered up ftrength enough to creep out of the directorial chamber; for the chaftifement was fo severe, that he was two days after confined to his bed. We have reason to know that this anecdote is perfectly true.

The French triumvirs having laid the plan of the late revolution on the table where

the fittings of the directory were held, fat down to play at cards, until the arrival of their two colleagus. When Barthelenry entered the room, they defired him to look at the project; and in the mean time they continued their party. Barthelemy having perused the plan, declared that he could not confent to it, and he was immediately defired to retire, as they affured him of the determination to carry it into effect. He was arrested the instant he lest the place.

Carnot came in foon after, and having