

The perfection that I have experienced in this republic has, upon the whole, been nothing more than a series of interesting adventures. The politeness of your hufflers, and the soft manners of the spectators of your firings, charmed me even when I was led out like a criminal.

"Friend, I salute thee with affection and respect."

C O N G R E S S .

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

Mr. SWANWICK presented the petition of Dr. John Lockman, a surgeon in the fourth department of the army, stating that he was now become a cripple, and praying for relief. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. HARPER moved that the house form itself into a committee of the whole on the speech of the President of the United States. The motion was agreed to, and Mr. Dent was called to the chair. The speech having been read by the chairman,

Mr. HARPER and after him Mr. LYON rose. The chairman determining the former to have the precedence,

Mr. HARPER observed, that it had been usual for the house to present an address in answer to the communications of the President. He said he had in his hand the resolution which had heretofore been adopted, which he should submit to the consideration of the committee. It was to the following effect:

"Resolved that a respectful Address be presented by the House of Representatives to the President of the United States, in answer to his Speech to both Houses of Congress at the commencement of the present session, containing assurances that the House will take into consideration the various and important matters recommended to their attention."

Mr. LYON said, he was opposed to a resolution of this kind. He had risen to have made a different one, but the preference had been given to the gentleman from South Carolina. He wished to get rid of a debate of ten or fourteen days about the wording of an answer to the President's speech. He had it in contemplation to have returned an answer directly from the house, by appointing a committee to inform the President they were ready to go on with their business; as he wished also to get rid of the troublesome and greatly derided custom of turning out en masse to wait upon the President. If he were in order, he would read what he intended to have moved.

The chairman declaring it would be in order to read the proposition in his place, Mr. LYON read as follows:

"Resolved as the opinion of this Committee, that the various subjects submitted to the consideration of Congress by the President of the United States, in his speech to both Houses at the commencement of the present session, ought to be taken into full and mature consideration by this House, and proceeded on with that due attention and dispatch, which their respective importance, and a just regard to the public interest may demand, and that a committee of members be appointed to wait on the President, and in the name of the House respectfully to assure him of its ready co-operation with the other departments of Government, in all such measures as may be deemed advisable for the public good, and to promote the peace, happiness, and welfare of the United States."

Mr. HARPER supposed it was not necessary to use any arguments to shew the propriety of adopting the same resolution which had hitherto been thought proper. He believed the occasions for innovation should be evident and strong, before they were resorted to. He had never heard any reason, in private or in public, for departing from the rule which had been laid down by their predecessors. With respect to the propriety of this mode of proceeding, if it should be called in question, he doubted not that there were members present who would shew that it was proper, and had been adopted after serious consideration; but the mode proposed having been the constant practice since the adoption of the present government, was a sufficient reason for continuing it. The gentleman from Vermont had said "it was a very troublesome and much derided ceremony." With respect to its being troublesome, that was the fault of gentlemen who were opposed to the measure. They might make objections to every sentiment in an answer, and by that means produce a long debate; otherwise the business would not be a troublesome one. As to its being a derided ceremony, he knew gentlemen who had caused themselves to be subjects of derision by their attempts to deride it; but whether those attempts had redounded to their own honor, or made them appear ridiculous, he left every one to decide.

Mr. OTIS enquired whether the resolution of the gentleman just read down was in order. The CHAIRMAN replied, that the motion of the gentleman from S. Carolina must first be decided upon.

It was then put and carried by 52 votes in the affirmative.

The committee then rose and reported the resolution. The house took it up; when Mr. HAVENS called for the yeas and nays; which having been agreed to,

Mr. VENABLE said, the yeas and nays having been determined to be taken, as he intended to vote in the negative, he thought it necessary to give his reasons for doing so. He did not wish to enter into a long discussion on the subject at present. It was well known, that the mode of proceeding in answering the address had occasioned considerable embarrassment in the House. It was not out of any disrespect to the chief magistrate, that he was opposed to it. The gentleman from South Carolina had said, that except inconveniences had grown out of the practice, it ought not to be altered. If the gentleman would stand on this ground, he would pardon his vote. It was not from a wish to innovate, that he wished the custom departed from, but because it had been found to be attended with real inconveniences. It

was well known, that heretofore two or three weeks had been consumed in debating upon an answer to the speech, which he thought an unnecessary waste of time, and delay of public business. This he thought a serious evil, and a sufficient reason for departing from the former precedent, which was established at a time when this inconvenience was not seen. He was therefore, willing to change it.

Mr. LYON said, it did not argue much for the age we live in, that they were to follow customs, merely because they had been established, which was all the reason the gentleman from S. Carolina had given for adopting his resolution. He thought the gentleman last up had shewn sufficient ground for departing from the old practice. He himself had attended to every argument he had heard in that house and out of it on the subject, in his favour, and he did not think them of any weight.—He should wish to hear the reasons which gave rise to it. It was his opinion that they ought not to be bound by precedent, but every day endeavor to do better than they did the last.

The question was put, and the yeas and nays taken as follow:

YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Baer, Baldwin, Bayard, Bullock, Chapman, T. Claiborn, Cochran, Coit, Craik, Dana, Dent, Edmond, Evans, Findley, A. Foster, D. Foster, J. Freeman, Glenn, Goodrich, Gordon, Grifwold, Hanna, Harper, Hartley, Hindman, Holmes, Holmer, Inlay, Jones, Livingston, Lyman, Machir, Matthews, Morgan, Morris, Otis, Isaac Parker, Pinckney, Reed, Rutledge, Schureman, Shepard, Sinnickson, Sitgreaves, N. Smith, R. Sprigg, Swanwick, Thatcher, Thomas, Thompson, Tillinghaff, Van Alen, Varnum, Wadsworth, J. Williams, R. Williams.—57.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bard, W. Claiborne, Clay, Clopton, Dawson, Elmondorf, Gallatin, Harrison, Havens, Locke, Lyon, Maccon, McClenachan, New, W. Smith, Stanford, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Venable.—19.

Mr. LYON said, the house had now determined upon an address. He would move what he thought would be the proper form. [He then read the substance of his resolution.]

The SPEAKER said it was not now in order to say what the address should be. The gentleman might, after the committee was appointed, make his motion by way of instruction to the committee; or when the address should be reported, he might move his as a substitute.

Mr. LYON questioned the opinion of the speaker, as to his being out of order.

The SPEAKER declared he was so; if the gentleman still thought otherwise, he might appeal to the house.

Mr. LYON submitted, and a committee of five was appointed to draft an answer, viz. Messrs. Otis, Dawson, Rutledge, Bayard and Baldwin.

Mr. HARPER said, amongst the unfinished business of last session, there was a bill for the more effectual collection of certain internal revenues. He wished it to be committed to a committee of the whole.

Mr. GALLATIN said it was unusual to go into the consideration of a bill which originated in a former session, in this summary way.

The SPEAKER said he was about to observe, that the resolution of the committee of revival and unfinished business, which had been agreed to, did comprize bills: they must of course be proceeded with according to the rule of the house on that subject, which he read.

Mr. HARPER consented, and withdrew his motion.

Mr. HARPER gave notice, that on Monday next, he should move for leave to bring in a bill for establishing a uniform system of bankrupt laws for the United States.

Mr. VENABLE moved that a committee be appointed to consider whether any and what alterations are necessary in the law for regulating foreign coins. He said very considerable loss had been experienced in different parts of the country by foreign coins, particularly by French crowns, and he thought some regulation on this subject was immediately necessary.

Mr. MACON and Mr. HARRISON spoke of the necessity of the measure, and a committee of three was appointed.

Mr. FINDLEY moved that the petition of Benjamin Wells, collector in the western part of Pennsylvania, for further redress for injury sustained by the insurrection, presented the other day, be referred to a select committee.

Mr. MACON objected to its being sent to a special committee on the same ground as when it was presented.—Mr. HARTLEY spoke in favour of a select committee on account of the singularity of the case, and went into the merits of the claim.—Mr. SITGREAVES wished it on account of dispatch, as the petitioner was waiting.—Mr. COIT acknowledged the select committees were generally more favourable to claims than the standing committee, but he did not think this ought to make them depart from their usual practice, particularly as the rule of the house was express on this head.—[He read it].—Mr. GALLATIN was in favour of a select committee, as the petition involved the question whether any farther relief ought to be granted to persons of this description. He did not wish to discuss it, he was in favor of farther remembrance, for he, and the people in his part of the country, thought there had been already more than sufficient granted. He wished the question, however, to come into discussion, and to have a decision; and as the committee of claims uniformly threw out all claims which were not founded upon some law, they would certainly throw out this, as it rather asked a favour, than demanded a right, he was in favour of its going into a select committee.

The question was put on reference to the committee of claims, and carried 38 to 37.

Mr. HARPER said, he should lay upon the

table some resolutions respecting the mode of taking evidence in contested elections. It would be recollected, he said, that the house had experienced great inconvenience for want of some fixed mode of taking evidence in such cases. Persons had been obliged to attend here for instructions, they had gone back to take the evidence, and before they could return, the session probably had closed. To remedy this inconvenience, it had been thought some permanent mode might be adopted, so as to prevent these double journeys, and consequent expenses. The motion which he now submitted, was brought forward in the session before last, but postponed for want of time.

The resolutions were read, and committed to a committee of the whole for Wednesday.

On motion, the house adjourned till Monday.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 25.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Philadelphia, 25th Nov. 1797.

6 per Cent.	10/10 to 1/5
1 per Cent.	10/4 to 6
Deferred 6 per Cent.	1/5
BANK United States.	23 per ct. advance.
— Pennsylvania.	25 do.
— North America.	50 do.
Insurance Co. Pennsylvania.	shares 24 per cent.
— N. A. shares	50 do.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days	par
— at 60 days	65
— at 90 days	63
Amsterdam, per guilders	40
— 90 days	42

A letter from London of the 30th Sept. received via Boston, informs that the Fair American, Treadwell, and the Star, Woodman, were to sail for this port, the first, on the 22d September, and the latter in a few days.

A small British Squadron had destroyed in a Swedish harbor, a French ship of war. In consequence of this violation of their neutrality, the Swedes have taken the crew of the French vessel under their protection, arrested the British commodore, and put an embargo on his Squadron. (Fed. Gaz.)

The magistrates of Coblenz have remonstrated against the lawless proceedings that have taken place there; and in consolation, the French (Generous souls) say they will save them the trouble of taking care of the policy of this city, and promise protection to the advocates of the Cis Rhine republic.

The Introductory Lecture, to the Course of Anatomy, will be delivered at the Medical School in fifth street, at one o'clock next Monday.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED	DAVE
Ship Commerce, Welcott, Liverpool	80
Dominick Terry, De Hart, Lisbon	50
Brig Ariel, Gardiner, St. Croix	21
Neutrality, King, London	137
United States sch'r Hamdallah, Prince, [Baltimore]	15
Sloop Polly, Farrington, Boston	8
Polly, Gladding, Rhode-Island	11

CLEARED.

Armed British ship Niger, Thours, Port-au-Prince

Capt. Welcott spoke, Oct. 28, lat. 40, 48, long. 57, 16, the ship Birmingham Packet, Kelley, from Havre for this port, all well.

Providence, Nov. 18.

Thursday evening arrived the brig Sally, capt. Donnison, in 16 days from Turks-Island. He informs, that a Liverpool ship from the coast of Africa, with 300 slaves, had arrived off the West-India islands—the slaves had risen on the crew, and killed all except two seamen. The brig Robert, capt. Hutchins of Charleston, on her passage from Bolton for Jamaica, was chased and bro't to by the above ship, perhaps with a view to obtain provisions or water, when captain Hutchins, from an apprehension of meeting fate of the ships company, quitted the brig and took to his long boat. He arrived at Turk's island with his crew, two days before capt. Donnison sailed.

Baltimore, Nov. 21.

Captain Mann, of the ship Adelaide, has politely favored us with the following articles:—

Vessels left at Rotterdam, September 28.

Ship George Washington, Donaldson, Baltimore

Lexington, M'Kinsey, Alexandria, ready to sail

Union, Nutting, Boston

Brig Hazard, Robinson, do.

Hariott, Dean, do.

October 6, parted with the brig Bride, captain Quadrill, from Rotterdam bound to Philadelphia.

October 10th, spoke brig William, captain Wells, from Baltimore bound to Havre de-Grace, out 5 weeks, lat. 48, 49, long. 7, 29, W.

November 3d, spoke the barque Mars, captain Fowler, from St. Ubes, out 41 days, bound to Philadelphia, lat. 36, 15; N. long. 63, 0, W.

November 9th, spoke the ship Eliza, captain Fuhrwerk, from Bremen bound to Baltimore, out 85 days, lat. 36, 42, long. 70, 30, W.

Arrived this day, Ship John, captain Dangerfield, from Liverpool for Norfolk, lat. 46, long. 32. Same day, ship Indian Chief, captain Sawyer, from Batavia for London.

Brig Hannah, captain Beard, from Amsterdam for Philadelphia, lat. 41, 30, long. 51.

By this day's Mail.

BALTIMORE, November 21.

Yesterday arrived, in the ship Adelaide, from Rotterdam, lieutenant George Izard, of the corps of artificers and engineers.—Mr. Izard, we understand, is charged with dispatches for our government.

[Translated for the FEDERAL GAZETTE.]

MILAN, September 8.

We are on the eve of learning the greatest events, peace, or the most active renewal of hostilities against the Imperialists. General Buonaparte has just passed in review all the divisions of his army, and found them in them in the best order—animated by the same feelings, he said, "Soldiers, in two months an honourable peace will recal you to your fire sides, or you will be once more in the heart of Austria, or under the walls of Vienna." The French warriors cordially viewed either perspective. Meanwhile, Buonaparte is lodged in a castle of the ancient Doge of Venice, Manini, in the environs of Codroipo, and not far from Udina, where are the plenipotentiaries of Austria.

Before his departure for Udina, he added a new member, the citizen Brehl, formerly employed in the war offices to the directory of our republic, declaring, that he "believed the little experience of those in administration rendered this aid necessary." We still flatter ourselves with the greatest hope of peace, as we are assured that gen. Buonaparte believes he may dispense with the divisions of generals Joubert and Massena, by ordering them to the interior of France to pacify, they say, and keep down the departments of the South, ready to declare in favor of royalty.—The French troops in quarter at Mantua have committed all kinds of excesses; they have pillaged the citizens and the inhabitants of the country, and carried off almost every necessary of life.—The commandants have at last rendered justice to the numerous complaints addressed from every quarter and given orders for no soldiers to leave their barracks. Murmuring at this order, some companies revolted, and they were obliged to call in the cavalry and some cannon to reduce the mutineers; a dozen of soldiers were shot and some officers were degraded. Gen. Leclerc shewed on this occasion much wisdom and firmness.—This day all is quiet, and the discipline constantly observed by the army of Italy, will not give way to insubordination and anarchy. A person named Giardinetti, who levied contributions in Italy, in the name and authority of Buonaparte, which he had nevertheless not received, was beheaded here on the 22d August. The ci-devant marquis d'Entragues, who was kept here a prisoner, but to whom many favours were granted on his parole d'honneur, has fled with a woman, said actually to be his wife.—This is the same d'Entragues, the manuscript of whom was published on the events of the 18th Fructidor, (September 4.)

Extract of a letter from Vienna—September 9.

"The day before yesterday, M. de Krefky, who left Udina the 5th inst. arrived here as messenger extraordinary from the marquis di Gallo, with dispatches. We do not learn that he has brought any thing concerning the result of the definitive negotiations.—Our plenipotentiaries they say, insist always on the express accomplishment of Leoben, touching Mantua. The French plenipotentiaries appear more tractable in virtue of their new instruction, unless new circumstances cause a second change. Gen. Buonaparte has ordered a great number of troops to march towards the Venetian territories. Our army in Italy is in a most respectable state. In both armies the reigning diseases have diminished since the great heats have moderated."

BEEF.

Prime Beef, fit for India voyages, for sale by WILLIAM SHEAFF, No. 168, High-Street.

Also, about fifteen hundred weight of Bees-Wax.

Nov. 21, 1797. dtf.

A farm for sale,

IN Perth Amboy in the state of New-Jersey, of four hundred acres, including a proper proportion of meadow, of arable and wood land, and salt marsh: There is on the premises, a good apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees, it is well watered with springs and brooks, it is bounded on two sides with navigable waters and has a good mill site, its situation is healthy and pleasant, commanding a view of the navigation of Perth Amboy and its environs, and convenient to the finest fish and oysters in their proper season, it abounds with natural manure from which, with the advantages of the salt marsh by applying the hay therefrom to the keeping of stock, may at a small expense, be enriched to a great degree and rendered one of the first grazing farms in the state, it is well calculated for a farmer or a gentleman's seat, having several eligible sites for building. This farm will be sold together or divided, as may suit a purchaser, at private sale, or if not sold, will be set up at public auction on Tuesday the nineteenth day of December next, at the house of Robert Rattoone, innkeeper in Perth Amboy, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. Any person inclining to purchase may view the premises by application to John or Matthias Hallstedt at Perth Amboy, from whom or from the Hon. Jonathan Dayton, Esq. speaker of the house of representatives of the United States now in Philadelphia, from Matthias Williamson, jun. Esq. or Mr. Samuel Smith at Elizabeth-Town further information may be obtained,—and who are possessed of maps of the same.

Perth Amboy, Nov. 16, 1797.—codttd3D

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Prime Rice in whole and half tierces
Bon Deaux Brandy
Teneriff Wine
Molasses
Georgia and Carolina Indigo
Ravens Duck and one hoghead of paint brushes.

N. & J. Frazer.

No. 95, South Front Street.

Nov. 7.

ON MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 27,

AT O'ELLERS' HOTEL,

Messrs. CHALMERS & WILLIAMSON,

Will present the citizens with a new species of

entertainment, called

The Tablet,

OR, JUST IN TIME.

Containing Readings, Recitations and Songs,

Readings and Recitations, Serious and Comic,

by Mr. CHALMERS.

Singing—By Mr. WILLIAMSON, (being

his first appearance in public in this city.)

Select pieces of Music and Accompaniments on

the Piano Forte, by Mr. B. CARR.

Particulars will be given in a future advertisement.

To begin precisely at half past six o'clock.

November 25, 1797.

To the Inhabitants of the United States.

SINCE the knowledge of medicine, none has ever

proved so astonishingly efficacious, to univer-

sally effected, or to which the afflicted with

Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago,

Palsy, Sprains, Bruises and Chillsains, may look

for relief with so much confidence, as

Whitehead's Essence of Mustard.

This extraordinary Medicine very soon affords

the wished for relief, even to the aged in cases

it is patronized by all ranks of people in England.

From the great number of communications con-

stantly received by Mr. JONSTON, he is under the

necessity (in laying them before the world) of a-

bridging their contents; the following letters (al-

though curtailed) are very important, and the

signatures so very respectable, that he conceives he

should be doing injustice to Whitehead's Essence of

Mustard, were he to withhold them from public in-

spection.

Letter from Mrs. Mills, House-keeper to the Duke

of Cumberland.

Sir, Nov. 1, 1795.

A most inveterate Rheumatism and Lumbago

(occasioned by laying in a damp bed, when at

Brussels, in the suit of Her Royal Highness the

Duchess of Cumberland) has afflicted me eighteen

years. I have employed the best medical gentle-

men in London, and (although I derived no bene-

fit) am bound to acknowledge my gratitude to fe-

veral of the nobility, who knew my deplorable si-

tuation, and humanely sent me their physicians; I

have also tried most advertised medicines. At

length, fir, after eighteen years excruciating

torture, a few bottles of your Whitehead's Essence

of Mustard, have, I thank God, restored me to the

inestimable blessings of health and permanent ease.

Yours, much obliged,

No. 134, Jermya-Street, St. James's. S. MILLS.

Copy of a letter from G. Countess, Esq. Captain of

His Majesty's Ship the Dedalus.

Sir, Spithard, Nov. 8, 1795.

As I expect to sail in a few days, I beg you will

immediately forward me a dozen of Whitehead's

Essence of Mustard. It gives me considerable sat-

isfaction to inform you, I have myself experienced

its good effects, and have in several instances of

Rheumatism, Sprains, and Bruises, witnessed its

astonishing efficacy. I think you would consult

your own interest by appointing it to be sold at

Perthmouth, and all other seaports; for you may rest

assured, when this invaluable specific becomes

generally known, not an Officer in His Majesty's

Navy will go to sea without it.

Yours, &c.

G. COUNTESS.

Sir, Dec. 20, 1795.

A severe stroke of the Palsy, six months ago, de-

prived me of my speech, and the use of one side.

In this deplorable situation, Whitehead's Essence of

Mustard was very strongly recommended, and, I

thank God, as successfully applied. By persevering in

its use a short time, I was completely restored,

and continue to enjoy the full and perfect use of

my faculties, although near eighty years of age.

Yours,

No. 14, Arabella-row, Pimlico. W. FRANCIS.

Mr. Francis has held a public situation at the

Guildhall in the city of Westminster, many

years, and is well known to the generality of the

respectable inhabitants.

Letter from A. McCAN Esq. Capt. of the 60th re-

giment, dated Fort George, Guernsey.

Sir, Jan. 4, 1797.

Upwards of five years past I have been afflicted

with a most violent Rheumatic Affection in my

head, which has baffled the skill of the most emi-

nent Physicians; some months since I was induced

to try your Whitehead's Essence of Mustard. I am

now happy to inform you, it has done me essential