The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 29

The commissioners appointed by the governor to carry into effect the law for allevaning the distress of the citizens of Philadelphia, and the fuburbs thereof in confequence of the late calamity,

To the benevolent donors who came forward to give relief to our fuffering fellowcitizens at one of those trying periods which feldom happen in any country.

It is to you that we conceive it our duty to address at this time; not only because i belongs to you to be acquainted with the appropriation of your money that was entruffed to us as your agents, but likewife to give vent to feelings of gratitude that are engraven on our minds, for the generous spontaneous supplies deposited in our hands, at a moment when our thoughts were feerly engaged to find out ways and means to afford relief to about fix thousand diffrested men, women and children, who had become objects of our care, in consequence of having received support from the sun granted by the Legislature, which was actively expended by the eighth of October: At this juncture we called on our fellow-citizens, and were answered with that noblemes of spirit which characterizes our country, by receiving in cash upwards of twenty thousand five hundred dollars, exclusive of three hundred and thirty five barrels, and fixty hundred, three quarters and fifteen nounds in bags of wheat, rye, buckwheat, and indian meal; befides potatoes and fundry other kinds of provision; aided by the above, and affilted by a number of respectable inhabitants of the city, northern libertable inhabitants of the city, northern liberties, and Southwark; we are enabled to continue relieving, by weekly donations, above thirteen hundred perfons, chiefly heads of families, oppressed by poverty sickness and distress, and to give employment to about fix hundred men on the roads; who if not provided for in that manner would, in all probability, have been, from dire necessity, compelled to descend to means injurious to themselves and to the community.

Thus have we endeavoured to explain to you, in some measure, in what manner we the high seas? Is there such magic power expended your money, entrusted to us until in a French cockade? Is there more good about the 18th inft. at which time an exam- fense, more patriotism in that proceeding ination of our funds took place, and the balance found to be but two thou fand dollars-After making appropriations for the pur-chafe of five hundred cords of wood, and your correl fifteen hundred bushels of potatoes, for the purpose of meeting the differences of the poor themselves. in the more inclement feafon.

At this time we were called on by an afit was to us by having it in our power to long to make up a final grant them five hundred dollars and ten bar- the following remarks: been otherwise known.

fides wood, potatoes, and flour, we fear it ty down, and to affure the people that their will be fearcely fufficient to meet the nume- political falvation was once more accomplishproaching winter.

a conference with any persons who may feel have long been deemed unfathomable.—
themselves interested in the expenditure of Like other men of common learning and the money, &c. entrufted to our care; or are defirous to obtain information for the purpose of improving by our experience, for the advantage of suffering humanity in future. For this purpose a reference to the minutes of our proceedings may be had at any time, by enquiring of the members.

Thankful we are that we have been aided by fome fupplied by you, and directed by Providence to give comfort to the mour-ner, bread to the hungry, and confolation to the distressed widow and fatherless.

Samuel Wheeler, Robert Wharton, John Wagner, George Ingles, Robert M' Mullin, Edward Garrigues, George Krebs, John James, Ifrael Ifrael, William Linnard. Commissioner's Office, Old Court House, Philadelphia, Nov. 24, 1797.

The most bittor satire that was ever published a

The most butter lature that was ever published against republicanism, is the justification which has
appeared in the Aurora of the late overthrow of
the Constitution of France by the Triumvirs.
Camille Jourdan, one of the denounced Deputies, calls it a horrible crime—and the total deftruction of the inviolability of the republic, than
Cae at left in Rome, when the Senate deliberated under the terror of the armed force of the ufur-

The following article, copied from an Irith paper, shews the price of bread in Belfast, the beginning of September.

" Borough of Belfall, 2d Sept. 1797.

" Affize of Bread, by order of the worthipful John Brown, Efg. fovereign, the middle price of wheat and flour being 11: 188. 3d. per barrel, with allowance to the Baker included.

White. Houfheld.

Ib az. dr. Ib oz. dr.

Loaves 1 8 3 2 4 4 2 4 8 8 6 23 6

Signed by order, WILL, ATKINSON, Town Clerk. The fovereign infifts that the marks his bread according to the flatinte."

It was expected at Bourdeaux that the fophy? American Commissioners would be well reeived, and an accommodation effected.

The famous Marquis Saint Simon is arrefled; with 10 or 12 others. This man xed the attention of Government by the f dilligences, messengers, &cc. beyond the bilities of an individual not supported by outcaled agents; by which means he occupied all the roads of the north of France, and peopled that vast administration with emigrants and counter-revolutionists.

Capt. Tibbits, late of the Ketch John, captured by a French privateer, on his pafge from the Isle of France to Salem, arrived here yesterday from Cape-François. Capt. Tibbits was forced from his vessel, and carried to Porto-Rico, and finally to the Cape, but has no knowledge of the fate of the ketch. He is positive he has not arrived at any part of Hispaniela.

DEDHAM, (Maff.) November 16.

A writer in the last Minerva, under the head of Communication, observes upon the case of the ship America, adjudged in England upon the principle, that a British subject, though he removes to America, is still a British subject. This principle may perhaps be deemed rigid, but if it is sometimes hard, it fometimes proves beneficial, and gives a man, born in England, the advantages of a natural subject. Is there any nation that allows a man to throw off his country at pleasure, as he would his boots? which the writer feems to think the true doctrine. The French shot the poor Count de Sombreveil, who was taken at Quiberon, and they gave their emigrants no quarters, even in war, because they hold to the doctrine this writer fo much abominates as exclusively British. What does the writer alluded to think the true fystem? Was Barney right? May a man fay hocus pocus, and then, of right and with a good conscience, fit out a privateer or take a French commission to rob his own countrymen on fense, more patriotism in that proceeding than in the unchangeableness of British al-

So much for the subject and argument of your correspondent. The coarseness and intemperance of his paragraph speak for

One of the chief causes of our profiting so fociation of young women of great respecta-bility and known philanthrophy, who have prehend its lessons. Indeed it is faid that been for several winters employed in relies men never grow wife by any experience but ing without partiality the fuffering poor par-ticularly of their own fex; paying no re-gard to distance weather or fituation; not revolution in Paris, of the 4th September, doubting but it would meet with your ap. 1797, will form a great article in future hif-probation, and be as agreeable to you to be tory. We know few of its circumstances nformed of their praise worthy request, as and causes, but to those who will not wait long to make up a final judgment, we offer

rels of flour, at a time when we had con-cluded to furpend the supplies as our fellow-citizens had returned home and employment ing to our American Senates and Represenwas attainable; yet there might be numerous cases wherein this worthy semale society might indulge themselves in visiting the to decide the dispute by sorce, and it was mansions of distress and thereby give relief decided by beat of drum in half a day to many whole fituations would never have. Then it was easy to obtain from the new modelled councils, after one third were banish-Although we have the above balance-be-ed, laws and refolves to keep the beaten parwill be learnedy inflicient to meet the numerous wants of the inhabitants during the ap-ed. Which party was right, or whether either feuffled for any thing but power is Having been as brief as possible in giving you a detail of our proceedings, a more minute one we should be willing to afford by most political affairs; and those of France

Like other men of common learning and understanding, we can only compare what we do not perfectly know with what we do. Now how would it be in America-In Paris near fixty Representatives and Senators, and two of the five Directors are turned out and banished, in half an hour, to die of the yellow fever on the coast of Africa-How would such a thing proceed in Ame-

Here a law must be first passed, describing the crime, and pointing out banishment as the punishment. Then a grand and petit jury must decide on the offence folemnly and plainly charged and described—and if either of the faid juries should decide against the wishes of the Federal Government, the laws would fay to our rulers, "thus far shall ye go, and no farther." But in France, justice goes by the beat of the drum, and much quicker. Now which is best, American liberty, or French? Some have here-tofore pretended to doubt.

One great line of difference and immenfely important it is, lies here, that all power in France actually refts in the fame hands.—
It is the finglenefs, the unity of that power that envenoms the curfe of their tyranny that makes every stroke of its whip draw blood—it is an electric slash, that kills and confumes, without warning and without

In the United States of America, the power that disposes of life and liberty is di-rided. Those who make laws are subject to them in fact, as well as in name, and those who submit to the laws find them a rod of ron, which crushes them, if they offend, but a wall of brafs, if they are innocent. In a word, our liberty is in our own keeping. For the juries, in the cafe of the government's desiring to persecute private citizens, is that of brass. By the independence of the judicial power, the government is never to feelsle as when it would be def-

These observations lead to the error and impersection of the French system, and ought to impress upon every reflecting mind

the value of the folid and real liberty of our SALEM, (Massachusetts) Nov. 17. country, in which every citizen is secure, Capt. Shillaber arrived yesterday from and seels sp. How much is this experiment. Bourdeaux, 44 days from the mouth of the ed fecurity to be preferred to the for thy and languinary abstractions of French philo-

LBANY, November 21.

Highly to be commended is that excellent and folces a warning of Prefident ADAMS, to the people of the United States, to "avoid foreign." hich he had created by the establishment hich he had created by the establishment dillippeaces refference of the last accounts from the French regenerated Batavian republic shew to what a degrading film ation fuch an influence has reduced that once independent people. In such dead do they feel themselves on account of their allies, the French. that on the late rejection of the conflictation which had been proposed to them, the Batavian convention voted an address to the French, keyot to be condemned hallily for the flep ging not to be conden

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, Sept. 22.

ARMY OF THE SAMBRE AND MEUSE.

The army of the Sambre and the Meufe has feat the following address to the Executive Di-

"Honoured be ye, Directors! fathers of your country! honoured he your wildom and your courage. Continue labours worthy of your-felves. Give to aftonished France the labour which has been so long withheld from her. Do not suffer the mercenary hordes of robbers, of infamous royalifts and emigrants, who have returned, to force fresh chains for us. Crush all parties and all passions. Purce the earth of turned, to forge fresh chains for us. Crush all parties and all passions. Purge the earth of those monslers who only feek to sow divisions, bloodfied and pillage. Overthrow for ever that infamous hydra, that phantom of tyranny.

"Moreau, our worthy chief, will communicate to you our fentiments and our wishes; they

are dicated by the pureft patriotifm; they are directed to the support of government, and the Constitution of the 3d year; they are directed to maintain property within, and to overthrow

hrones without.

"Should any party whatever attempt to overthrow this facred ark of our liberty, fum or round you the children of victory; they will round you the children of victory; they we rid you of those monsters who have so long re-tarded the progress of the revolution; they will prove by their dourage that they have not been employed in vain for the last eight years.

"We have no reslections to add, citizen Di

ecfors. We have not reflections to add, citizen Directors. We have only to request, that you will continue your labours, and will give us marks of your esteem, by bestowing on us the pappiness of labouring still more in support of the government and of the constitution." [Here tollowed the fignatures.]

COUNCIL or FIVE HUNDRED, 1A Com-

plementary day -- Sept. 27. Vilhers, in the name of the committee of fiproject. He proposed that the product of the linancial orcject. He proposed that the product of the linty on tobacco imported from foreign parts should be raised to 10 millions. The Council

should be raised to to millions. The Council agreed to the principle.

Peres.—" You are ignorant to what an extent the fury of card-playing has arrived in France: there is no family that does not lament such a disorder; as it cannot be destroyed, it must be made ferviceable to the public treasury. If playing continues, so much the better for the public treasury; if it ceases, so much the better for the cause of morality. I, therefore, propose to subject cards to a stamp duty."

Several members.—Refer it to a committee. Villiers—"I do not oppose the referring it to a committee, but I think we shall not be long in deciding: for it is a known fast, that the roy-

deciding: for it is a known fact, that the roy-liflsplay more than the republicans: the form-er, therefore, while they do play, will at leaft be forced to have before their eyes the flamp of the republic."—(A laugh.)

The motion of Peres was passed immediately. The motion of Peres was paned immediately.

3d Complementary day—Sept. 19.

The diffusion on the project of Guyvernon,
to exclude all the ci-devant nobles from public

chollet opposed the whole as unconstitutional, and unjust. He concluded with moving a proposition to the following effect: "In a month after the promulgation of this law, all the cidevant nobles shall be obliged to appear before a magnificate, and make this declaration—"I acknowledge virtue as the color position.

a magnitude, and make this decistation—" I acknowledge virtue as the only nobility, and confider every other diffinction among a men as an outrage to humanity."

Dismoling opposed the project of Chollet The discussion of Guyvernon's project was put off fee three days, and, the Council passed to the Order of the Day on that of Chollet.

5th Complementary Day—Sept. 21.
Citizen Lecox, Bishop, of Rennes, organ of the Ministers of the Catholic religion assembled at Paris, transmitted their declaration of submissions. fion to the laws of the Republic.

Andouin.—" We know no Bishops here;
I move the Order of the Day."—Adopted.

COUNCIL OF ELDERS.

SITTING OF THE THIRD COMPLEMENTA-The deputies of St. Domingo, admitted

by the law of yesterday (Lavaux and Brottier) took the oath. Lavaux at length ebtained permission to speak. My first duty, said he, is to make known the exact state of the colony of St. Domingo, and to cradi-cate the ill impressions which the enemies of liberty have spread abroad in France, and, above all, in the sca-port towns, which afflicting recitals have so much distressed them that they do not believe trade can be again revived in that colony.

This licentions faction, which the 18th Fructidor has brought to justice, prefented to you the patriots of St. Domingo, those who defended it, as blood-suckers, disorganzers, and dilapidators. They hope infeafibly to bring you to believe, that the blacks were not worthy of enjoying liberty. You cannot, citizens, affure the tranquility of St. Domingo, but in giving a new confirmation to the decree of the 16th Pluviofe, which proclaimed the liberty of the blacks.

What interest would the black have to defend the colony, if he had not at the same time to desend the right of a French citizen, which had been accorded to him? Vainly all the troops of France be relied upon to desend St. Domingo. Experience has proved that the climate has out down a very great part, and that the fatigues of war detroy the rest.

What can induce you to annul the decree of the 16th Pluviole? can it be the counrevolutioary report, of Vaublanc of Bour-don de Loife? The 18th of Fructidor has convinced you that they only wanted to excite a civil war in France; they had the fame intentions for St. Domingo.

ucrals Toussaint Louverture, Pierre Mi-chel, L'Eveille Moise, Villate, Pajot, and of a number of other officers.

He added: at the taking of Jean Rabel, 200 French emigrants were found, proprietors of effates; not one was killed; they are all in America. At the taking of Embarcadere, 300 of them were found; I faved 260 of them, who are now upon their plantations. It is thus that men called cannibals, have conducted themselves. If we had been willing to deliver up the colomy to the enemy, of which we are accused, should we have defended it at a time when every morning feveral persons were found dead with hunger; when we had nothing to live upon but corn and fugar canes. Vaublanc has called us diforganizers; but has he forgot that when I took the command of the northern part of St. Domingo, all the fugar plantations were burnt; that a year afterwards (thanks to the vigilance of Perroud) ninety four plantations were re-ef-tablished, and that his administration has been able to provide for all the wants of the colony, without fearcely receiving any fue cours from the metropolis. It is to him that I am indebted for the success of my projects. At my departure the colony ow ed only 800,000 livres. In fine, to all the calumnies which have been uttered against me I answer, that I have done my duty; and I fwear to do it here also The council ordered the discourse to be

Fourth Complementary Day,
One of the deputies named by the electoral affembly held at the Cape of St. Domingo, 20th Germinal, 5th year, took the oath of fidelity to the republic, and to the

constitution of the 3d year.

Bordas, in the name of a committee, preposed to reject the resolution which recall into the colonies the refugees and those who have been expelled. The first article, faid he, facilitates to all the emigrants in foreign countries the means of re-entering the colonies, and the taking possession of their estates. It will be sufficient for them to obtain this power, to ask a certificate of the minister of the republic in that or say. None will befitate to ask this, because they are very certain there does not exist any le gal diffinction for the emigrants of the colo ies, that they are not confounded with hose of the continent, and they will not be afraid of the minister refusing them on acsount of their emigration.

When this article is compared with another in the fame refolution, it will shew its injustice. They confine to the justification of non-emigration the colonists who are refugees in France, and who, from this, may be the lessfuspected of emigration, and they dispense with it in those who are refugees in foreign countries.

Another article of the refolution tends also visibly to cause all the emigrants to re-enter the colony. It states that the emi-grants, whose goods have been sequestrated, finall enter again to the possession of them, on the simple representation of the muster-roll of the neutral vessel which conveyed them; fo that it will depend upon an A-merican captain whether an emigrant shall re enter the colonies and take possession of his property; and to enable him to do this, the captain may produce a falfe muster-roll, fabricated for the purpose. The committee proposed unanimously to reject the reso-

The council ordered the printing of this

SPEECH OF REVILLIERE LEPAUX, PRESIDENT OF FRANCE. To the FRENCH PEOPLE at the Champ de Mirs.

FRENCH NEW-YEAR'S DAY-Sept. 42.

"Thanks be to thee, Soveriegn Regulator of the destiny of the Universe! Let praise be rendered unto thee! -France is a

"For many ages, despotism had banished the genius of liberty, which in ancient times covered the shores of the Medierranean with flourishing republics. If some nations, at distant periods, and at long inter-vals have thrown off the yoke of an individual, they foon bowed themselves before a new malter, or fubmitted to the not less debaf. ng rod of aristocracy and fanaticism. Slavery, fuperstition, and ignorance, had sub-ected mankind. No where on our contiment did real liberty and political equality

When more frequent communications began to reconcile nations to each other, and when the torch of philosophy was rapid-ly enlightening them, their rulers, terrified at the progress of reason, formed an impious league to extinguish knowledge, or to empoison its effects. Uniting the links of fervitude which each of them had separately in his hand, they forged, amidst the gloom of their political dungeons, an oppressive chain, which was soon to have encircled the globe. Their fanguinary quarrels about the portions of this chain which each of them claimed to preferve, ferved only to make them more unanimous in their disposition to aggrevate its weight and to haften the execution of their plan. They believed their work was completed; and it was BROKEN IN PIECES!

vated our hearts; and, liberty, thy powerful voice refounded over France. The ravishing found was re-echoed by the whole nation. The posterity of the " Our miferies made us burft forth in ; tion. The pofterity of the ancient Gauls are no longer flaves; they are reftored to manhood. With perfevering labour they have fapped the throne, and all those dominations which, by their union and terrible forces had been supported by ble force, had overpowered them for man iges. Scarcely three years have paffed and the most ancient monarchy, the most powerful, and in appearance, the most durable, is levelled with the dust !

"Thanks be rendered unto thee, Sove reign Arbiter of the Universe! Thanks be

Lavaux then made an enlogy on the ge- rendered unto thee! France is a Repue-

The state of the s

"Unworthy Frenchmen, however, that extravagant composition of baseness and of pride, fled from their homes, and lifted up arms against their country. They urged the powers of Europe to embrace their quarrels. These, enraged to see the chain which had cost them so much labour, sud-denly interrupted and broken, advanced with immense forces to establish the monar-chy, or rather to divide among themselves its ruins. France was about to fall again into the abyls of despotism! But she is suftained by thy all powerful hand! The voice of war was heard to refound: every where arms were forged; and our valiant youth, animated by thy Divine Spirit, formed, as it were by enchantment, formidable armies. Thou placest in the hearts of our foldiers that burning courage which teaches them to brave every danger, and vanquish every opposition. Thou givest to their chiefs that tranquil valour and presence of mind which enables them to foresee every event, and to accomplish every enterprize they un-dertake. The fignal was given, and the innumerable cohorts of our enemies were feattered by republican bayonets, as columns of thick imoke are diffipated by the winds of

"Ambition and profligacy, profitted by the troubles infeperable from movements fo vast and so multiplied, elevated for a moment the frightful throne of terror on the wreck of that of monarchy: but the true friends of liberty, directed by thee, in one day made it disappear. Our trophies were now successively embellished with the olive of peace. A conflitution was formed; and, notwithstanding the efforts of royalism and aristocracy, rendered abortive in the florious day of the 13th Vendemaire, that giorious day of the 13th Vendemaire, that conflitution, duly executed in all its parts, fixed the lot of France. Then every enlightened patriot exclaimed in the joy of his heart, Thanks be rendered unto thee, So-

heart, Thanks be rendered unto thee, Sovereign Arbiter of the destiny of the Universe! Thanks be rendered unto thee!—
France is a Republic!

"Notwithstanding, however, the new triumph obtained over our remaining enemies—notwithstanding that the most obstinate of them were at last compelled to listen to propositions of Peace—notwithstanding that an astonishing internal amelioration proved the excellence of the Republican Constitution—attempts were yet made to destroy it. tion-attempts were yet made to destroy it, and to re-elevate the Monarchy! Our enemies did not employ force; their arms were intrigue and corruption, the consequence of their persidious combinations. Traitors, placed in every authority, and even in the Supreme Executive Power, having undered our social edifice, no longer concealed their plan of subversion. Another mo-ment, the Constitution would have been overthrown, Liberty annihilated, Republicans murdered, and France, rendered the prey of Civil War, would have been covered with dead bodies and ruins! But thy paternal eye was never withdrawn from us. At the moment when the state verged to de-struction, thou didst replace it on its basis: Thou didst excite the just indignation of the Defenders of the Country. Thou hast struck the Conspirators with blindness and terror! while thou didst enlighten the path of the Friends of Liberty, and inspire them with a noble intrepidity! On the immortal day of the 18th Fructidor, thou didst confound the traitors; thou madest them fall into the fnares they had prepared for the destruction of the Friends of Liberty; The by the very efforts that had been made to accomplish its ruin. But thanks be render-

ed unto thee, Sovereign Arbiter of the U-niverse! — Thanks be rendered unto thee! —

France is a Republic.

"Now complete thy work; confolidate for ever this Republic. The enamies of the Conflitution of the third year lurk in concealment, but they are fill watchful; its friends, then, should not repose in false seder thy protection, and may we be directed by thy counfels! May the grandeur of the measures adopted by the Legislative Body keep pace with the wisdom of its Laws! May the Executive Directory display an active and unremitting vigour in their execution, and in the conduct of Government; and may all the Civil and Military Authorities firmly concur with them! May our hearts be always open to humanity and compassion; but may a strict, though enlightened justice, prevent us from weakening the effect of the means appointed by the Law, and ordered by the Government! Let us never forget, that if atrocity must shock the feelings of men, feebleness provokes their contempt; and that, to prevent some evils unfortunately inevitable, it would again plunge France into that abys of horrors of which we would wish to efface the remembrance! But, above all, may those who have been missed by their passions be enlightened by thy justice, and at length cease to missake the spirit of Faction for that of Patriotism. Far from us be those who regard the fervices which they render to their country as titles by which to make it their property. Far from us be those who can discern the Republic in those only who surround them—who decide on the prosperity of the State merely by the degree of power and influence of which themicives are pol-

Frenchmen with fentimeats grand, elevated, generous, difinterested!—Propogate among them a spirit of peace and mutual benevolence, a strong attachment to truth and ingenious openness, a rooted aversion to falsehood and hypocrify, a profound respect for Virtue, a marked hatred to Vice, an ardent love of Liberty, and an unlimited devotion to the cause of their country.

" France skall then be for ever free, hap py, triumphant and peaceful!
"May these our ardent yows be accom-