

plished! May our remotest descendants, equally proud and grateful for the independence which will be faithfully transmitted by their fathers, continue to celebrate, in honour of a wife and solidly established Constitution, all the Festivals of Liberty; and in the midst of the diversions and merriment which will embellish them, may they at a thousand times, in an effusion of heart-felt joy, pour forth these acclamations of gratitude!

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY—NOVEMBER 28.
R. S. SMITH appeared to day for the first time this session.

Mr. OTIS presented the petition of Jonathan Jackson, Supervisor of the State of Massachusetts, stating that the duties of his office were so greatly increased that he found it impossible to make his returns to government in due time, without assistance; he prays, therefore, to be allowed additional compensation, that he may be enabled to employ a clerk or two, as necessity may require.—Referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. O. also presented the petition of Deborah Gannett, praying compensation for her services as a soldier in the revolutionary war, under the name of Robert Shirliff, stating, that she is able to produce certificates not only of her having served, but also of her having been wounded.—Referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. COIT moved for the order of the day on the reported answer to the President's Speech.

The motion being agreed to, the House accordingly resolved itself into a committee of the whole upon that subject. Mr. DENT in the Chair, and the Address having been read through by the Chairman (as given in our paper of yesterday) it was again read by paragraphs. The four first were read, without any objection being offered to them. The fifth being gone through,

Mr. PINCKNEY said he had to propose a small alteration to this clause. He wished to strike the latter part of it a little less harsh. Instead of saying, "we shall inflict upon the same justice from others," &c. he thought it would have the same effect, and the terms would be less objectionable, if the passage ran thus, "nothing shall be wanting on our part to obtain the same justice from others," &c. The expression used, he said, might be perfectly justifiable, but if we could obtain what we wished, without the possibility of giving offence, he thought that mode ought to be preferred. It was on this account that he preferred the phraseology to be changed.

Mr. VENABLE would suggest an amendment, which he thought would produce the effect wished by the gentleman just sat down, without changing the phraseology so much as he had proposed: The way in which this might be done, would be by striking out the word "inflict," and inserting that of "expect."

Mr. PINCKNEY did not think this amendment would produce the effect he wished.—Expectation, he said, might be entertained, without making an effort to obtain the object. We had already expected a long time without effect. He wished to express the same firmness which the committee intended by their report; but, at the same time to avoid any thing like harshness. If the effect of the proposed substitute had appeared to be the same, he should have been sorry to have cavilled about words.

Mr. RUTLEDGE said, as a member of the committee who reported the address, he did not feel tenacious as to the wording of it. At first, he thought with his colleague, who proposed the amendment, that the word "inflict" was rather harsh; but, upon a little reflection, his objections to the phrase were removed. Indeed, he thought the proposed amendment would make the passage stronger than it was in the original. They might inflict, he said in argument; looking upon the treaty as a good one, they might inflict upon its execution; but if it were not to be effected without going to war, they might afterwards relinquish it. The amendment he thought more forcible. It said nothing shall be wanting to obtain, &c. Which would be to say, we look upon the Treaty as a good one, and nothing shall be wanting on our part to obtain its fulfilment. The words might be even considered to say, that we are determined to have the treaty carried into effect, though war should be the price of the determination.

Mr. VENABLE said, it was an objection to the proposed amendment that the same phraseology occurred in the last paragraph. He thought, therefore, it would be best to change the words in the way he had suggested; for though the word "expect" was less harsh, he thought it equally forcible with "inflict."

Mr. BAYARD was in favour of the amendment of the gentleman from S. Carolina, and if the same phraseology had been proposed in the select committee, he should there have supported it. He did not think the substitute which had been proposed by the gentleman from Virginia would produce the effect intended by the gentleman from S. Carolina. It was the intention of the committee who reported the address, to say something on the subject; but the proposed substitute said nothing. As to the objection of the gentleman, on account of the same phraseology occurring in another part of the address, there would be no difficulty in rectifying that, so as to produce that variety which the gentleman seemed so desirous of having.

Mr. DAYTON (the Speaker) approved of the amendment of the gentleman from S. Carolina, but not from the reasons which that gentleman had urged in support of it, but for those which his colleague had produced against it; not because it was more smooth, but because it contained more of decision and firmness. He thought, in this respect, this country had been trilled with; and any opinion expressed by them upon

this subject, ought to be done with a firmness of tone.

Mr. LIVINGSTON said, as gentlemen thought it necessary to give the reasons of their vote upon the occasion, he would just mention his. If it were intended to be inferred by the phraseology used upon this occasion, as some gentlemen seemed to suppose, that they were disposed to go to war in support of the executive in their construction of the negotiation with Spain, he was not prepared to say this for his constituents. He did not think the subject was sufficiently matured to give this decision. He considered the proposition as a general one, and preferred the amendment of the gentleman from S. Carolina to the original.—He did not, indeed, think it materially different, until he heard the objections urged against it by a gentleman who was upon the Committee (Mr. Rutledge). He had said they might "inflict" in argument. How "inflict" in argument? What had that House to do with argument? Were they to carry on the Treaty? No. All the "inflicting" they could show must be by *act* and not by *argument*. The question on Mr. Pinckney's amendment was put and carried, there being sixty-two members in the affirmative.

The remainder of the address was then gone through, without further observation.

Mr. HARPER enquired whether it would now be in order to go back to the first paragraph. On the chairman's informing him it would, he said he thought there was an expression in the latter part of that paragraph which would require alteration. He meant that part which spoke of the law which contemplates contagious sickness at the seat of government. He supposed the committee meant to recommend such a law, as he believed there was not a law of that kind at present in existence. He therefore moved to strike out the words which had this reference.

Mr. OTIS said, his friend from S. Carolina had overlooked the law in question, which was passed in 1794, in consequence of the contagious sickness which had been experienced in this city the preceding year, and which gave to the President of the United States, the power of convening Congress in any other place.

Mr. HARPER acknowledged his mistake, and that his proposed amendment was therefore unnecessary.

Mr. HARPER said, he wished to propose an alteration in the phraseology of the fourth clause. It did not appear to him to be very polite, to talk to other Nations about their jealousy and avarice; and whatever might be the latitude proper to be taken in private debate, when the House expressed itself publicly, he thought all unnecessary harshness should be avoided. He wished, therefore, to strike out some words, and introduce others, so that the passage instead of reading as at present, might be thus expressed: "and while the extension of our Navigation and Trade may excite jealousy and tempt avarice we are, &c."

Mr. BAYARD was opposed to this amendment. He did not think the phraseology could give umbrage to any Nation whatever, since no Nation could apply the phrase to itself. If the gentleman would consider the paragraph; he would find, that it was not said that any particular Nation was jealous or avaricious; but merely, if any Nation were possessed of jealousy and avarice, our Navigation and Trade would naturally excite their jealousy and tempt their avarice. Any general sentiment might as well be objected to as this. When it was said that the riches of one man tempt the avarice of others, it could not possibly be inferred that any particular man was pointed at.

Mr. HARPER did not think the amendment of very great importance, though of sufficient to be adopted. He did not think any nation could justly take the expression to itself, or that they could with propriety be offended at it; but he thought it better to avoid all harsh expressions. He thought a proper degree of spirit, and even of anger and revenge, might be shewn, without unbecoming expressions; not that he meant to say the expression in question was unbecoming, but he thought it was harsh. He was also of opinion that the discriminations of his friend on the subject of jealousy and avarice were more nice than solid.

The question was then put on Mr. Harper's amendment, and negatived 47 to 33.

The Committee then rose and reported the address with one amendment. The House took it up and agreed to the amendment.

Mr. BAYARD then moved an amendment to correct the phraseology of the last paragraph, so as not to clash with the amendment; but the speaker informing him the amendment could not be introduced without a recommittal the Address was agreed to without further amendment.

Mr. OTIS moved, that the Speaker, attended by the House, shall present the said address to the President of the United States; and that a committee be appointed to wait upon the President to know when and where it will be convenient to him to receive the same.—Agreed.

Mr. HARPER moved that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole, on the report of the secretary of the memorial of Antonia Carmichael, widow of William Carmichael, deceased; which being agreed to, the House resolved itself into a committee accordingly, and the report was read from the chair.

It appears that the late William Carmichael (formerly a delegate in Congress from Maryland) was appointed secretary of legation to Mr. Jay, minister plenipotentiary for negotiating a treaty with the king of Spain, in September, 1779; that the commissions to the secretaries to such ministers, at that time, directed that in case of the death of the minister, or necessary absence, they are to take charge of all public affairs in his hands, and to reside at such court; that on the 4th of October, 1779, Congress resolved that each of the ministers plenipotentiary be allowed at the rate of 2,500l. per annum, and

each of their secretaries at the rate of 1,000l. in full for their services and expenses respectively; that Mr. Jay was called from Spain to Paris in May 1782, to assist in the negotiations of peace, leaving the business of his mission to Spain to Mr. Carmichael; that he continued at the court of Spain until he received a formal appointment in April 1790, of charge des affaires, under the new government of the United States.—Hence it follows that Mr. C. was entitled not only to the salary of 1000l. sterling as secretary, but to such other allowances as were proper to be made to a charge des affaires, or minister of the United States at a foreign court; for though the salaries were said to be in full for their services and expenses, yet it was usual to make other allowances for contingent expenses; that at the court of Spain, foreign ministers were obliged to attend the court at their five different places of residence, at each of which he was under the necessity of hiring a house; the Secretary of State therefore reports that the following extraordinary expenses in Mr. Carmichael's account should be allowed:

- 1783 to 1789. 1. Presents to porters and other servants of the minist. of state, &c. eight years, at 1840 reals of vellon a year, 14,720.
2. Expenses of presentation at court, 3680.
- 1782 to 1789. 3. Expenses of illuminations, 7 years, 6,028. 17
- 1782 to 1789. 4. For postage of letters, 8 years, 26,103.
- Do. 5. Presents to letter-carriers, 8 years, at the King's country seats, 1,562. 6
- Do. 6. Expenses of paper, quills, ink, &c. 8 years, 10,870.
- Do. 7. Expenses of copying different papers 8 years, 9,686.
8. Expenses of a journey from Madrid to Paris, and back to Madrid, 16,010.
9. For house-rent at the Sitios, (country residence of the king) at Aranjuez, La Granja, L'Escurial, & Le Pardo, 8 years, 76,515 19

165,175. 8

Equal at 20 reals to a dollar, 8,258.76

A concurrence with this report was advocated by Messrs. Harper, Hartley, Pinckney, Sprigg, Gallatin, Bayard, Craik, and T. Claiborne, on the ground of equity and humanity. It was opposed by Messrs. Williams, Macon, and Coit; they wished for further time and information on the subject, and for that purpose, Mr. Williams moved that the committee rise, in order that it might be discharged from a further consideration of the subject, and that the business might be referred to the committee of claims. It was urged by the friends of the report, that further information could not be had than was contained in the report, and that the principle might as well now be decided upon as at any distant period; that being a case founded on equity and not on law, it was not a proper subject to be transferred to the committee of claims. They urged also, that a delay of justice was in this, as in most other cases, a denial of it; that the estates of the widow were mortgaged, and had been kept from sale from the hopes of receiving what she petitioned for from Congress. At length the motion for the committee to rise was put and negatived, there being only seven votes in favor of it. A resolution was then agreed to, authorizing the accounting officers of the treasury to settle the account, and a committee appointed to bring in a bill.

Mr. LIVINGSTON moved that the petition of Andrew Pippin, and the report thereon, be referred to the committee of claims.—Agreed.

Mr. OTIS, from the committee appointed to wait upon the President, to know when and where it would be convenient to him to receive the address in answer to his speech, reported that they had attended to that service, and that it would be convenient to him to receive it at his house, tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

Mr. SWANWICK presented the petition of Edward Thompson, a soldier in the late war, for relief, which, being read, he moved to be referred to the committee of claims; but the chairman of that committee stating, that the same petition was reported upon last session, and leave given to the petitioner to withdraw his papers, the motion was negatived, there only being 18 votes in favor of the reference. Adjourned.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 28.

FATAL INSANITY.

Yesterday about noon Ferdinand Leowenslern, aged about 40, and a young woman by the name of Elizabeth Folkenhan, aged 24, were found dead in a bed at Miss Folkenhan's in the Bowery.

On this truly shocking discovery a jury of inquest was immediately summoned, who found, by letters which were on the table from each party, and other corroborating circumstances, that they had mutually agreed to die in this way—on which they adjudged, that Leowenslern first shot Elizabeth Folkenhan, by her consent, and then shot himself.

It appears, that her sister had sent to the house by a negro boy, but could not get admittance; and while the door was breaking open, the discharge of a pistol was heard; and on ascending, both the man and woman were found dead, and two pistols appeared in such a position as convinced the Jury of the justness of their verdict. The parties are said to have been disappointed lovers.

Yesterday arrived ship Independence, Taylor from Amsterdam, and the John. Regulator, from Malaga.

We yesterday received Jamaica papers to the 14th ult.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) Oct. 7.

Saturday afternoon, Edmund Swiney was

executed by hanging near the town, pursuant to his sentence, for the murder of Jasper Merrick.

A letter from Cape N. Mole, dated the 19th ult. says,

"Two days ago, I was witness to the audacity of the Brigand Barges, one of which came into the harbor, at midnight, and cut out an American vessel, and in the morning three of them were seen bearing off their prizes in triumph. The Adventure and York's boats, were instantly manned, and with the Lively, sent in pursuit of them while a party of military was sent by land, to prevent their landing.—Their being pursued obliged them to abandon their prize, and to effect a retreat, after plundering the vessel and almost killing the master.—The wind being too light, two of them got into the platform, the other laden with the spoils, ran ashore, and, as is their custom, the Brigands mounted the rocks with their muskets, shouting "Vive la Republique," not suspecting our troops had possession of the mountain above them, and who rather unexpectedly, gave them 3 volleys, and rushed down upon them; 8 of the Brigands were killed, 4 taken, and only 2 escaped."

October 14.

The Spanish cartel schooner la Adam, arrived on Monday, in 3 days from St. Jago de Cuba, with dispatches for the commander in chief, and brought the following prisoners, viz. 1.—Capt. Cleland, of the ship Duke of Buccleugh; captain Roberts, of the ship Margaret; captain Quinton, of the brig John, from Halifax; capt. Wells, of the ship Acquable, from the same place; also seven seamen, taken in prizes belonging to his majesty's ships.—Dr. Muirhead, Dr. Ketterers, and a Mr. John Desmoline, a passenger, taken on board the brig Sophia, capt. Shirley, from Norfolk, and 35 seamen.—She reports that all Spanish privateers are called in.

Extract of a letter from Port-au-Prince, dated the 18th of September.

"We are plunged into a chaos, where I am afraid it will give our government a good deal of difficulty to comprehend somethings. They confound Rigaud, and all his crimes, with those of Santhonax, and do not perceive that those of the former, are perfectly independent of the latter, who was put on board a merchant vessel, called the Indian, mounting 20 guns, on the 21st of July, by his black colleague, Touffaint, in order to be conveyed to France.—Touffaint has kept Raymond, and has sent for Roume, to form the Colonial Directory, which makes us presume that these circumstances took place before the Arret of the directory, which suspends from its functions the directory at the Cape, from the 22d of July; that is to say, one day later than the embarkation of Santhonax.—Touffaint governs the Cape, in quality of Generalissimo.—Rigaud is master of Pitit Goave, Grand Goave, and Jacmel; he has carried fire and destruction through every plantation in that quarter. It was believed that Rigaud was in possession of Leogane, but it appears to be false.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 29.

This day at 12 o'clock, the House of Representatives waited on the President of the United States at his own House, where the Speaker presented their Answer to his Address to both Houses, [see yesterday's Gaz. and the minutes published to-day.]—To which the President made the following reply:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, I RECEIVE this address from the House of Representatives of the United States with peculiar pleasure.

Your approbation of the meeting of Congress in this City, and of those other measures of the Executive authority of government communicated in my address to both houses at the opening of the session, afford me great satisfaction; as the strongest desire of my heart is to give satisfaction to the people and their Representatives by a faithful discharge of my duty.

The confidence you put in the sincerity of my endeavours, and in the unanimity of the people, does me much honour, and gives me great joy.

I rejoice in that harmony which appears in the sentiments of all the branches of the government, on the importance of our commerce, and our obligations to defend it, as well as in all the other subjects recommended to your consideration, and sincerely congratulate you and our fellow-citizens at large, on this appearance, so auspicious to the honor, interest and happiness of the nation.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, }
Nov. 29, 1797. }

APPOINTMENT.

Doctor BENJAMIN RUSH, to be Treasurer of the Mint—vice Doctor NICOLAS WAY, deceased.

Married, on the 18th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Green, Mr. SAMUEL RICHARDS, merchant, of this city, to Mrs. MARY MORGAN, daughter of Mr. William T. Smith, of this city.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Blackwell, Mr. SAMUEL AXFORD, to Miss MOLLY PALMER, both of this city.

On last Sunday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Alz. Crombie, Mr. DANIEL BUELL, to Miss KITTY PHILLER, daughter of Mr. Andrew Philer, of this city.

The City Dancing Assembly, will commence at O'ELLER'S HOTEL, on Thursday December 7th.

Thomas M. Willing Stephen Kingston
James Gibson William Read
Henry Wilkoff Robert E. Griffith

Managers. }
Nov. 29th. } dgt

Mrs. GRATTAN,
I HEREBY inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City, that she proposes having FOUR CONCERTS and BALLS during the winter. Six Dollars each Subscriber, for one Ticket of admittance during the season.
No subscribers Tickets transferable.
Two Dollars a Single Ticket.
The Concerts to begin at half past six, and the Ball to attend for the Ball at eight—the expense of which Mrs. GRATTAN engages to discharge.
The Concerts will begin as soon as the Band arrives from New York.
November 29. 1797.

NOW LANDING,
from on board the ship Farmer, lying at Harper's Wharf,

Claret in hds.
Ditto in cases
Bouteille Wine in do.
For Sale, apply to
John Whitefides & Co.
No. 138, Market-Street.
Also, on hand,
Bordeaux Brandy in pipes
Fine old Antigua Rum
A few cases of Claret, of a superior quality.
November 29.

IMPORTED
IN the ship Aurora, from Hamburg, and for sale by the Subscriber.

B d ticks, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4.
A quantity of Tapes, 8, 13 and 25.
And on Hand,
German black Ribbon, No. 3 and 4.
George Pennock.
November 21 1797.

TO BE SOLD,
Or Exchanged for Property in the Country,
That three story Brick House,
No. 157, north Third Street. Apply at the office of this Gazette. nov. 20—w&scaw

A virtue of a writ of Habeas Corpus me directed, B will be expelled to Public Sale, at my Office, Race, or Saffron Street, no. 117, on Monday, the 4th day of December next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. 905 gross Buttons, assorted
2 do. Shirt do.
3 bags Imperial do.
4 3-4 dozen shoe Buckles
2 pair Tuckles with Larchets
4 1-2 dozen Knives and Forks
29 5-16 do. worsted Hosiery, assorted
17 2-11 do. printed linen Handkerchiefs
1 piece clear Lawn
18 1-4 lb. sewing Silk
2 pieces black Lawn (ripe)
5 1-4 yards striped Callimere
24 groce, 5 1-2 dozen Tape, assorted
1 dozen Nonpareils
1 1-2 groce Fully Gartered
30 pieces black twilled Galoon
503 do. Ribbon, assorted
83 do. Bandanoes
4 3-4 lb. glofs thread
82 do. coloured
6 pieces 4-4 white French Net
28 do. Gauze
1 do. spotted Mode
1 do. drab Sattin
1 do. white Flannel
1 do. yellow do.
32 yards Parlatian
3 white silk Shawls
13 1-2 doz. silk and cotton do.
10 piece Ferret
3 do. Shallons
1 doz. black leather Gloves
1 do. buff beaver do.
3 pieces Buckram
95 1-2 doz. English Fans
5 do. ladies tinsel Bands
2 lb. scarlet worsted Chord
12 groce white cotton do.
15 M chapel needles, assorted
578 yards mixed plains
18 1-2 doz. worsted Socks
19 lb. Twist
1 1-4 doz. best silk fly Laces
5 do. best Ferret do.
1 do. iron Candlesticks
1 piece black elastic (stripe)
7 do. cap Bovers.

Seized and taken in execution is the property of Josiah William Gibbs, and William Gibbs, and will be sold by

William Nichols, Marshal.
Marshall's Office, }
November 29, 1797. }
November 20 1797. } dcs

DANCING.
Mr. FRANCIS,
OF the New Theatre, respectfully informs the public, that he no longer means to continue his Dancing School in conjunction with Mr. Byrne, but will open it separately early in December, and hopes still to receive the accustomed patronage with which he has been honored, and which it will be his constant endeavor to deserve.

Private parties may be instructed at his own house, No. 70, north Eighth Street.
November 29. 1797. 607f

At O'ellers's Room,
THIS EVENING, November 29,
Messrs. CHALMERS & WILLIAMSON,
Will present the citizens with a new species of entertainment, called

The Tablet,
Or, JUST IN TIME.
Readings, Recitations, and Songs, in 3 parts.

PART I.
Overture—Grand Piano Forte, Mr. Carr.
The Isermit, serious reading, Mr. Chalmers.
Song—The Tar of all Weathers, Mr. Williamson.
Fortune and Folly recitation, Mr. Chalmers.
Song—On that lone bank where Lubin died, Mr. Williamson.

PART II.
Senata—Piano Forte, Mr. Carr.
Hypochondriac; or, the Cobler, a comic tale, Mr. Chalmers.
Song—Jacky and the Cow, Mr. Williamson.
Johnny Gilpin, a comic tale, Mr. Chalmers.
Song—A Sailor's Life at Sea, Mr. Williamson.

PART III.
Pot Pourri—Piano Forte, Mr. Carr.
Three Warnings, reading, Mr. Chalmers.
Song—The Caledonian Maid, Mr. Williamson.
Notoriety; or, All for a Name, Mr. Chalmers.
Song—Nancy; or, The Sailor's Journal, Mr. Williamson.

Pom King, or Monsieur Tonson, a Comic Tale, Mr. Chalmers.
Song—The Hobbies, Mr. Williamson.
Price of admission One Dollar—Tickets to be had at the bar of the hotel, at Carr's Musical Repository, and at Carey's Book Store, Market Street.

To begin at half past six o'clock precisely.
Particular attention will be paid to keep the room warm.

All Persons
Having any demands against the Estate of the late Captain, George Irwin, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested, on or before the first day of January next ensuing, and those who are indebted to said late are solicited to make immediate payment to

SARAH IRWIN, Administratrix.
Nov. 29 1797.