

Library Company of Philadelphia.

THE Members of the Library Company of Philadelphia are hereby informed, that the Library will be open on Monday next, the 4th of December, for the reception and delivery of books. Those who neglect to return the books, which had been taken out previous to the first of September last, in the course of the ensuing week, will be fined as the rules direct.

The Logonian Library

Will also be opened at the same time, for the like purposes. N. B. A few copies of the catalogues of the books belonging to these institutions may be had at the Library.

Z. POULSON, Jun. Librarian.

A person well acquainted with the theory of book-keeping, who has been many years engaged in business for himself and others, would be glad to be employed, either as an agent or ledger; or in posting books; taking unfiled accounts; or in executing any other kind of writing, in French or English.

A note addressed to J. A. and left at this office, will be usually attended to.

- 50 Shirts do.
 - 50 pairs Imperial do.
 - 4 1/2 dozen three Buckles do.
 - 2 pair Buckles with Latches do.
 - 1 1/2 dozen Knives and Forks do.
 - 3 1/2 do. worsted Hosiery do.
 - 12 1/2 do. printed linen Handkerchiefs do.
 - 1 piece clear Lawn do.
 - 1 1/2 lb. sewing Silk do.
 - 2 pieces black Lawn (Stripe) do.
 - 1 1/4 yards striped Callimere do.
 - 24 pieces 3 1/2 dozen Tapes, assorted do.
 - 1 dozen Nonpareils do.
 - 1 1/2 dozen Tully Garters do.
 - 10 pieces black ruffled Galloway do.
 - 503 do. Ribbon, assorted do.
 - 81 do. Bandannas do.
 - 4 3/4 lb. gloss thread do.
 - 83 do. coloured do.
 - 6 pieces 4 1/2 white French Net do.
 - 28 do. Gauze do.
 - 1 do. spotted Mode do.
 - 1 do. drab Sattin do.
 - 1 do. white Flannel do.
 - 1 do. yellow do.
 - 12 yards Parisian do.
 - 1 white silk Shawls do.
 - 13 1/2 doz. silk and cotton do.
 - 10 pieces Kerse do.
 - 3 do. Shallocks do.
 - 1 doz. black leather Gloves do.
 - 1 do. best beaver do.
 - 2 pieces Buckram do.
 - 95 1 1/2 doz. English Fans do.
 - 5 do. Ladies tinsel Bands do.
 - 2 lb. scarlet worsted Chord do.
 - 1 1/2 doz. white cotton do.
 - 15 M. chappel needles, assorted do.
 - 578 yards mixed plains do.
 - 18 1/2 doz. worsted Socks do.
 - 19 lb. Twist do.
 - 1 1/4 doz. best silk stay Laces do.
 - 5 doz. best Kerse do.
 - 1 do. iron Candles do.
 - 1 piece black elastic (Prize) do.
 - 7 do. cap Borden do.
- Seized and taken in execution as the property of Joseph William Gibbs, and Willard Gibbs, and will be sold by

William Nichols, Marshal.

MRS. GRATTAN. RESPECTFULLY informs 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 transferrable. Two Dollars a single Ticket. The Concert to begin at half past six, and the Band 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.

NOW LANDING,

From on board the ship Farmer, lying at Harper's Wharf.

Claret in hhd's. Ditto in cases. Superior Wine in do.

For Sale, apply to

John Whitesides & Co. No. 138. Market-street. Also, on hand, Bourdeaux Brandy in pipes. Fine old Antigua Rum. A few cases of Claret, of a superior quality. November 29.

IMPORTED

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

Bed ticks, 8-4, 9-4, and 10-4. A quantity of Tapes, No. 13 and 25. And on hand, German black Ribbon, No. 3 and 4.

George Penneck. November 23. sawsw

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

Thomas M. Willing Stephen Kingdon
James Gibson William Read
Henry Wikoff Robert E. Griffith.

Managers. November 29th. ddt

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 estate are solicited to make immediate payment to

SARAH IRWIN, Administratrix. November 29 1797. 6

To Gentlemen who intend spending the Winter in the City.

ROOMS to LET.

WITH or without Board—at No. 114, corner of Sixth and Race Streets. The situation agreeable—and vicinity has been free from the late contagion. Oct. 27—4t

NOTICE.

THE partnership between JOHN IRVING and JAMES BACON, under the firm of Irving and Bacon, is this day dissolved by mutual consent—All persons who stand indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment of their respective accounts, to JOHN IRVING, on Landenburgh's wharf, who is duly authorized to receive the same; and all persons having any demands against the said firm, are desired to bring in their accounts immediately to him for settlement.

John Irving, James Bacon. November 20. eddt

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 29.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Philadelphia, 25th Nov. 1797.

6 per Cent.	10/10 to 5/16
1 per Cent.	10/4 to 6
Deferred 6 per Cent.	1/16
BANK United States.	21 per cent. advance.
Pennsylvania,	25 do.
North America,	20 do.
Insurance Co. Pennsylvania,	shares 2 1/2 per cent.
N. A. shares	20 do.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days	par
at 60 days	63
at 90 days	62
Amsterdam, per guilders	40
	90 days 42

It is said there is a letter in town, dated Paris, Sept. 24, with a postscript dated 3d Oct. which informs that three Commissioners have been nominated by the French Government to come to this country to enquire into and adjust the business of the spoliation on the American commerce by French cruisers. It is added that the persons nominated had not immediately accepted, but had the offer under consideration.

A pamphlet written by FAUCHET, the former French Minister to the United States has lately been received in this country.— We hear it reprobates the policy of entering into a war with the United States on the part of France.

Several publications on the subject of Government have lately been made by the celebrated Barrere—One of which is an eulogium on Montesquieu.

M. Neckar has lately published a book in which he has panegyricized the Constitution of the United States.

It is amusing to notice the various rumors of peace, politeness and conciliation on the part of France to the United States, and their extra plenipotentiaries. Time will shew whether these are founded, or designed to distract.

The commissioners appointed by the governor to carry into effect the law for alleviating the distress of the citizens of Philadelphia, and the suburbs thereof in consequence of the late calamity.

To the benevolent donors who came forward to give relief to our suffering fellow-citizens at one of those trying periods which seldom happen in any country.

It is to you that we conceive it our duty to address at this time; not only because it belongs to you to be acquainted with the appropriation of your money that was entrusted to us as your agents, but likewise to give vent to feelings of gratitude that are engraven on our minds, for the generous and spontaneous supplies deposited in our hands, at a moment when our thoughts were deeply engaged to find out ways and means to afford relief to about six thousand distressed men, women and children, who had become objects of our care, in consequence of having received support from the sum granted by the Legislature, which was entirely expended by the eighth of October: At this juncture we called on our fellow-citizens, and were answered with that nobleness 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 sixty hundred, three quarters and fifteen pounds in bags of wheat, rye, buckwheat, and indian meal; besides potatoes and sundry other kinds of provision: aided by the above, and assisted by a number of respectable inhabitants of the city, northern liberties, and Southwark; we are enabled to continue relieving, by weekly donations, above thirteen hundred persons, chiefly heads of families, oppressed by poverty, sickness and distress, and to give employment to about six 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 endeavored to explain to you, in some measure, in what manner we expended your money, entrusted to us until about the 18th inst. at which time an examination of our funds took place, and the balance found to be but two thousand dollars.— After making appropriations for the purchase of five hundred cords of wood, and fifteen hundred bushels of potatoes, for the purpose of meeting the distresses of the poor in the more inclement season.

At this time we were called on by an association of young women of great respectability and known philanthropy, who have been for several winters employed in relieving without partiality the suffering poor particularly of their own sex; paying no regard to distance weather or situation; not doubting but it would meet with your approbation, and be as agreeable to you to be informed of their praiseworthy request, as it was to us by having it in our power to grant them five hundred dollars and ten barrels of flour, at a time when we had concluded to suspend the supplies as our fellow-citizens had returned home and employment was attainable; yet there might be numerous cases wherein this worthy female society might indulge themselves in visiting the mansions of distress and thereby give relief to many wretched situations would never have been otherwise known.

Although we have the above balance, besides wood, potatoes, and flour, we fear it will be scarcely sufficient to meet the numerous wants of the inhabitants during the approaching winter.

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 a conference with any persons who may feel themselves interested in the expenditure of

the money, &c. entrusted to our care; or are desirous 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 some supplied by you, and directed by Providence to give comfort to the mourner, bread to the hungry, and consolation to the distressed widow and fatherless.

Robert Wharton, Samuel Wheeler,
Edward Garrigue, John Wagner,
George Krebs, George Ingles,
John James, Robert M. Mullin,
Israel Israel, William Linnard,
Thomas Savory, &c.
Commissioner's Office, Old Court House, Philadelphia, Nov. 24, 1797.

By a careful perusal of the following extracts the public will see that the views of the directory were foretold a month previous to the 4th Sept. but no means sufficiently forceful were used to repel them, and as usually been the case in France, since the condemnation of the king, the most abandoned triumphed.

AFFAIRS IN PARIS,
(According to different Paris papers to the 7th of August.)

"There is not one representative of the people who does not receive daily letters, by which he is informed that terrorists, sent for from Paris for an important expedition, have set out on their journey for that capital—and that it may not be said the arrival of these dangerous men is the mere effect of chance, it is of importance to make known to France the circumstance of this assemblage.

"The same invitations to come to Paris have been sent at one and the same time to every part of the republic, and to known terrorists. The jacobins flatter themselves with a speedy explosion, with an attack against the legislative body, and the massacre of several deputies, viz. Dumolard, Vaublanc, Pichegru, Villaret Joyeuse, Willot, Boissy d'Anglas, Camille Jordan, Henri Lariviere, &c.—(From the Invariable.)

Letter to the Editor of the Memorial.

"The following is what I have just learnt, and I hasten to communicate it to you.— The directory, or rather the directorial triumvirate, project a terrible blow, the execution of which would complete the ruin of our unfortunate country: We must hasten to announce in order to avert it. In about four or five days the jacobins in their pay will be sent to the houses of the energetic deputies of the new third, and will surround them, to prevent their going out and repairing to the councils. The directory will address a message announcing a royalist conspiracy, discovered during the night; and among the authors and accomplices will name all the deputies whose talents, virtue and courage are so great an obstacle to the peridy of their liberticidal designs. They will demand their trial before the high court. All the mountaineers will receive, with a transport of rage, the denunciation. A great part of the *Ventres* (the belly) will join them. The decree will be carried, and the accused deputies will soon be sent under a strong escort to Vendome, and the reign of terror will be re-established. The conspiracy will be founded upon pretended papers, supposed to have been found in the Portfeuille of M. d'Entraignes, or some other; and the names of all the deputies to be destroyed will be inserted in it.

"There are in Paris 4000 men dressed like citizens, who are not so: The terrorists abound at Paris; and in a few days there will be a movement.

"Among the warnings which the members of the legislative body are continually receiving, the following expression has been remarked: The dyke of the legislative body is behind them; if they have the misfortune to retreat, they will fall in it, and be forever lost. It is said that the directory had a stormy sitting last night; that the triumvirate persist in their fatal designs.— The tempest, and the fearful calm that precedes it, infuse horror and dread into the hearts of all.—(By a deputy, in the memorial.)

"It is no longer possible to doubt. Not only does a conspiracy exist, but it is carrying into execution. Paris is enveloped at a distance beyond the constitutional circle. The danger is imminent. The National Representation is on the point of being struck at. Men who are to be assassinated are mentioned by name; the places of abode of the Deputies are known. For some time men have been sent into the Tribunes and environs of the Assembly, who examine us, recognize us, and mark out their victims. The most pressing and alarming warnings are addressed either to the members of the Councils or the commission of inspectors. It is not possible for us longer to shut our eyes to the danger that surrounds us—we must speak—we must act.

Detachments without arms are introduced daily into Paris, and the number is already considerable. The minister of Police says nothing. The parts are disturbed, and in a few days the blow is to be struck. Yesterday in the Corruers and in the Assembly, men were seen, who came to ascertain the disposition of the different places. The day before yesterday, two soldiers being in an Inn near the Hotel of the Minister of War, one of them, whom too much wine had rendered indiscreet, said to his comrade, that he was well paid; and that for his part, he reckoned upon killing ten or twelve of those—of Deputies. The speeches which the soldiers make from the Army of the Sambre and Meuse are nearly of the same kind; and yet the Legislative Body do nothing to open the eyes of the men who are misled; they do nothing to make sure of a force to protect themselves. The hall of the Assembly is to be immediately occupied by armed men, who will get possession of it during the night. Deputies a list of whom is made out, will be massacred, or taken up in their houses; a certain number of Deputies will alone have the faculty of making a fitting; and this number,

which the conspirators are sure of beforehand, or who will be repressed by fear, will form the Directorial Majority. A gift of May is immediately to burst forth; and we cannot foresee all the frightful effects of it.

"If the inhabitants of Paris do not get up for themselves, if they do not evince vigor, if they do not range round the National Representation, if fear keeps them shut up in their houses, the city will be lost! What curb can keep in soldiers drawn by the hope of pillage, and who are to pay themselves with their own hands?—(By a Deputy—Memorial.)

"The recruiting goes on by the party that meditates a speedy exhibition. The letters from Beauvais inform us, that 150 soldiers from one of the regiments there have set out for Paris.

"Paris is at this moment a real Tower of Babel, where all languages are heard in perfect confusion. One is frightened with the quantity of patois, argon, accents, guttural, noisy, &c. heard on all sides.—(Memorial of the 6th.)

From an August Paper.

The following was composed in consequence of an advertisement published some time since in one of the August papers, signed John Barrow forewarning all persons from harboring his wife the having closed from his bed and beard.

Since Jacobin Jackson, by act of corruption, Annul'd all our faith in the conjugal knot.

Like Eastern Beldaws, we may now at our option Pick & choose as we please, without scandal blot.

Deign, father of fashion—erect political sparrows, To give one more proof of your faulticate force. By freeing the fair one, now link'd to a Beldaw, With that all healing cordial, call'd a divorce.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

REPUBLICAN AMUSEMENTS!
BARTHOLOMEW FAIR.

On Saturday at one, the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and several Aldermen, attended by the city officers, proceeded from the mansion house in state to open the fair. His Lordship stopped at Newgate, where Mr. Kieby presented him with the annual cold tankard, which it was observed, had much better have been warm, for the weather was, for the season, extremely cold and wet.

The fair being proclaimed, and the clattering of harmony having ceased, the annual fun, festivity, humour, blackguardism, thievery, noise, confusion and debauchery, began. It being, unluckily, on a Saturday, the Saint Monday's boys were disappointed—the fair was much crowded notwithstanding the weather. The Scaramouches with cracked trumpets, crazy horns, hurdy-gurdies, and broken winded organs, made a most glorious concert, which, by way of the thorough bass, was filled up with the roaring of lions, the squalling of birds, and the eternal howling of "Walk in, Gentlemen and Ladies, walk in." The booths notwithstanding the actual distress of the times were considerably more numerous than usual. The successor to old Flockton had a capital Fantoccini. The leafless and birds exceeded any thing ever before seen. The nymphs and swains from St. Giles's, Lukester's-lane, Salt-petre-Bank, Wapping, Field-lane, and the Borough Mint, were there in great plenty. Saturday being their holiday and Sunday their market.—The tall woman and the dwarf inhabited one booth, and the cows and oxen with two tails, two heads, three horns and five legs, had their admirers.— That old Bawler-master-general with a mouth as wide as that in Bull and Mouth street, invited the company to see the Egyptian mummies, four thousand years old, swallow hot soup for a wager of a cool, to be paid at Grand Cairo, out of the sale of the next flock of Crocodiles, eight of which are to draw Louis XVIII. triumphantly into Paris, whenever the throat is refloated to him.—

"Walk in, and see the late empress of Russia: see an old sow eat peas out of a pail!" The fellow spoke so immensely rapid, that numbers walked in and paid their pence; when they saw an old black cow, with its belly to the ground, eating peas out of a large tub, made exactly in the shape of Poland: the bait took, and numbers flocked thither.—The wax work, or rather timber covered with wax, was peculiarly satirical. The first piece was the Holy Father embracing Buonaparte—but how? as Dean Swift asks—

Why, the terrible general did to him display'd A face for to his, without eyes, ears, or no.—

There was a violent horse laugh to see the Pope kneeling down to salute the French conqueror "a pofferiori;" the subject was wicklish; but the drapery was so well disposed, that there did not appear the least indecency. A large groupe of figures, the shewman said, were all the Emperors, Kings, Landgraves and Bishops of Europe, consulting how to place the French King on his throne, by stripping him of half his dominions. There was a large map of France before them, and each was pointing what he had fixed upon for his own part. The shewman said that the town was called *Pillage*: one of the company said it was *Pill-nut*. The shewman said, he was a fool and a liar, it was *Pillage*, for did he not see that they intended to carve one half of the country amongst them. There had like to have been a fight, but the company *una vae* joined the shewman, and said the name of the place was *Pillage*.—The Guillotine, and the body and head of the unfortunate Louis, were next shew'd; and the shewman said, he was murdered at Paris.—A little Welchman swore by St. Taffy, he was murdered in London. An Irishman swore by the holy croker that it was at Paris were the bloody deed was done. The Welchman replied, that our coot King and coot queen were king and queen of England, France and Ireland; and there was no other King of France; and if the Irishman denied it, or even doubted it, he would be tried for *Seedyflog*, and hanged by the neck, that he would.

The Playhouses were thronged: "The Road to Ruin," and "Helter Skelter," or the Devil took the hindmost," a farce written for the occasion, were crowded for or

CONGRESS.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY—NOVEMBER 29.

Mr. Coit observed that the memorial of Robert Rutherford complaining of an undue election, was before the committee of elections at the last session, but no report was made upon it. He moved, therefore, that it be now referred to the present committee of elections.—Agreed.

Mr. Sewall presented the petition of Robert Cooper, of Marblehead, merchant, stating, that owing to some mistake in obtaining the certificates to authorize him to the drawback upon a quantity of wine imported from Madeira, he had been prevented from receiving the usual allowance on its exportation. He prays for redress.—Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Harper moved for the order of the day on his resolution regulating the mode of taking evidence in cases of contested elections; but, upon Mr. Coit's willing the consideration to lie over till to-morrow he contented.

Mr. Lyon said, when the motion was proposed yesterday on the subject of waiting upon the President, he should have opposed it, only that he did not wish to deprive some gentlemen of the gratification of attending the ceremony; and now he hoped those gentlemen would consent to gratify him, by agreeing to a similar resolution to that of last session, excusing him from an attendance upon the business.

Mr. Sitgreaves said, that notwithstanding the precedent of last session, he should be opposed to indulging the gentleman from Vermont in his request. When a resolution passed that house, it was entitled to the obedience of all the members; and except the gentleman could assign some better reason than he had, for the indulgence, he trusted he would not be excused from complying with the order.

Mr. Lyon hoped he should be excused from repeating the reasons which he had left session given for his motion.

Mr. Macon observed, that whether the resolution was agreed to or not, the gentleman might doubtless remain behind if he chose, as he had no idea that the house could compel members to go about parading the streets of Philadelphia. The gentleman might have conscientious scruples, and if the ceremony were meant to be respectful to the President, members should attend it freely, or not at all. He should wish, therefore, that gentlemen disinclined to the service, would not join in it.

Mr. Thatcher saw no reason for excusing the gentleman from Vermont from his duty for a few minutes. If he had business and chose to ask leave for a few days, he doubted not it would be granted; but when he wished to be excused from attending upon a business of importance, he thought very special reasons should be given for the indulgence.

Mr. Williams wished the gentleman would withdraw his motion, as it was trifling with the resolutions of the house to excuse any member from a compliance with them. He hoped the gentleman would not persist in his singularity, though it might be the wish of some of his constituents, against the will of so large a majority of the house.

Mr. Otis hoped the motion would not prevail. He presumed no gentleman there was particularly anxious for the society of the gentleman from Vermont on this occasion. No doubt he would grace the procession, but it would be sufficiently long without him, and if he chose to remain behind, he need be under no apprehensions of being called to account for his conduct. It was not becoming the dignity of the house to pass the resolution in question. It appeared to him that the gentleman was in full health and spirits, and every way fit for business; and as the house had resolved the thing should be done, he had no idea of admitting the protest of an individual upon their journals against the measure.

Mr. N. Smith knew the gentleman from Vermont had obtained leave of absence, upon a similar occasion last session; but he believed the motion past without consideration. It was unexpectedly made, and by some as unexpectedly carried. Whenever gentlemen gave a reasonable excuse for an absence from the duties of the house, they were consistently contented to; but when a gentleman came forward to ask for the indulgence, without giving any reason, except telling the house they had acted like fools, he could not consent to his being excused. If the gentleman were unable to attend, if there were any difficulty in the way of his attendance, aside from the want of a disposition to do it, he should not object to the indulgence. Mr. S. said, he could not agree with the gentleman from N. Carolina, (Mr. Macon) that no gentleman was obliged to attend upon this ceremony. For his part, he always considered a minority as bound by the vote of a majority, and the majority had passed a vote that the house should attend the Speaker in presenting the address; and that A, B and C should do it, but that the House of Representatives should attend; and he believed it to be as much the duty of every member to form a house for this purpose, as for any other. He believed, notwithstanding that if any gentleman remained behind, he would not be called to account for his conduct; but he was of opinion, that a motion like the present ought to be considered as an indignity offered to the house, and they ought to decline acting upon it.—Being of this opinion, he should move the previous question.

Mr. Gallatin said, he should be in favor of the previous question, but not for the reasons assigned by the mover of it; but for those offered by the gentleman from