

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 15.

On Wednesday at noon, departed this life, Mrs. MARY WHITE, consort of the Right Reverend Bishop WHITE.

DIED—Yesterday, Michael Foy, a poor man, who had for some time been supported out of the public contributions.

A report, which originated at the fourthward, of the landing of 6,000 French troops in Louisiana, is magnified in number, before it reaches Bolton, to fifty thousand.

The following articles relate to the robberies, as mentioned in this Gazette last evening.

Having been stopped last evening, between the hours of five and six o'clock, on my way to the city, about a mile this side of Gray's Ferry, on the main road, by three villains, with a demand to deliver my money; although I had the good fortune to escape by running my horse, yet I feel it incumbent on me to announce the circumstance to the public, as an additional incentive to the immediate adoption of such active measures as may be most likely to check the progress of similar outrages.

ROBERT WESCOTT. Philadelphia, 14th Dec. 1797.

About six o'clock the same evening, Mr. Scott, a constable of the city, returning from serving some notices, was fired on by some villains near one of the brick-yards, and on Mr. Scott's falling they beat him with the butt ends of their pistols, and after robbing him of about seventy dollars, went off.

From the Columbian Centinel. MA. RUSSELL.

Propose to the world the following brief and important questions, and you will oblige one of your readers, who wishes sincerely to know "what is truth."

Why is it that deists sometimes become christians? Why do the latter never change sides? Why is it that trinitarians often become unitarians? Why do these rarely become those? PILATE.

A. C. 1797. ANECDOTES OF THE BANISHED DEPUTIES.

SALADIN Was one of the deputies who signed the protest against the infamous decrees of the 31st of May and the first and second of June, 1793; for this he was sent to prison, and only escaped the guillotine by the death of Robespierre.

BOISSY D'ANGLAS. Was of the order of the ci-devant noblesse; he is well known by his celebrated observations on Canton's publication "On the present and future state of France," and by his masterly reply to a publication of the Abbe Raynal.

Extract of a letter from an officer at Oswego, to the printers of the Albany Gazette, Nov. 1, 1797. "A few days since, as a batteau, with a number of persons on board, was coming down to this place, they imprudently ventured out in the river, and in attempting to make the shore above the falls of Oswego, it was not in the power of the hands to stem the impetuous tide—alas it would be painful to dwell on the melancholy catastrophe—the boats went down the torrent, and two young ladies (daughters to Mr. Richardson) a Negro woman and child fell victims to a watery grave. Ye who have hearts of sympathy, drop a tear of pity to the memory of the two lovely victims, let the curtain fall on the pillow of religious hopes, and waft them to the bosom of peace."

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 9. On Thursday last arrived here, general WILKINSON, commander in chief of the army of the United States.

A detachment of federal troops of about 130, arrived here from the eastward, on Sunday last, commanded by major Freeman. We understand that they are detained for some of the polls on the Ohio.

VILLARET JOYEUSE Is an old and brave officer in the French navy; he commanded the republican fleet on the memorable epoch of the 1st of June, under the orders of Jean Bon St. Andre, the Conventional commissioner:—his behaviour on that day gained him much credit; and it is said in France, that his advice been attended to by St. Andre, the defeat of the fleet would not have been so disastrous.

PASTORET Was known before the revolution by his writings on the subject of religion: they breathe throughout a spirit of investigation and liberty. His first publication was a comparison between the characters of Zoroaster, Confucius and Mahomet. In the year 1788 he published his work, entitled "Moses considered, as a legislator, and Moralist; which was universally read. He was elected deputy to the Convention, on the dissolution of the national assembly; but re-

tired disgusted with its proceedings. He was returned deputy for Paris, during the struggle of the sections with the Convention about the re-election of the two thirds. He has always been ranked as an aristocrat; and the strong terms in which he reproached Condorcet for writing in the Journal de Paris will never be forgotten by the friends of freedom. He is said to have presided at the meeting held by such of the members of the Council of Five Hundred, as assembled at the House of Andre de la Lozere, in order to protest against the late directorial extension of power.

PARIS, Sept. 26. COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED. September 23.

Efchafferianx—"The Republic yesterday celebrated with pomp the anniversary of its foundation. I am about to propose to you to honour the memory of its founders, who have fallen victims to their glorious zeal in the cause of Liberty. They are no more; we enjoy the fruits of their labours. Every nation has revered and celebrated their Legislators and their deliverers; public gratitude consecrated monuments to their fame.—Harmodius and Aristogiton had statues in Athens; Lycurgus in Sparta. Rome instituted games, and raised temples to Romulus and Remus. The name of William Tell is still regarded with affection by the inhabitants of happy Switzerland; his name is engraved upon the rocks from which he precipitated the Austrian tyranny; it is celebrated with enthusiasm upon the theatre of Europe, it is recorded in all the poets who have sung of Liberty and of great men. The name of Penn, the first Legislator of the new world, remains dear to philosophy and to humanity. Barnevelt and Sidney are remembered with increasing glory, and their memory will live to the latest age. A century of respect and of tears has already avenged these generous Citizens, who died for their Country's Liberty. The names of the virtuous men who have founded the French Republic, and who have perished in its cause, shall they be condemned to an inglorious descent to future times? What do I say? An inglorious descent! I have seen them, while alive, persecuted by envy and calumny, directed by malice; they were worthy of the immortality of virtue; their contemporaries, by their ingratitude, and the friends of Kings, by their hatred of them, have acquired the immortality of crime. Here the scaffolds have been flamed by the blood of the brave Legislators who levelled the first strokes at the Throne, and proclaimed the Republic. There, the murderous steel, when courage nerv'd the arm, saved others from the hands of the assassins. Here in savage dens and frightful solitudes, they hid themselves from the fury of their implacable enemies. There, others fell before the swords of Despots. Soon after, those who had given liberty to the world could not find an asylum in their own country. A cabal that was conspiring in favour of Kings were nearly on the point of burying the remainder of its first founders under the ruins of the Republic; and black calumny was ready at hand, had they failed of success, to transmit their names, branded and stigmatized to a deluded posterity. Representatives, to you it belongs to avenge these accumulated outrages, and to change the tables that were to proscribe Republicans into tables that must immortalize them. Ages yet unborn, before whom you are one day to appear, will call you to account for what you ought to have done in favour of those who devoted and sacrificed themselves for you and your descendants. Obviate their reproaches; be just, be grateful towards your benefactors. And indeed what do we see but cold statues, inanimate monuments, vain allegories, that encumber your palaces, your public squares, your public halls:—while the hallowed images of the Condorcets the Vergniauds, and of the first founders of the Republic, objects so dear to every true Republican, are as yet no where seen to speak to the eyes and to the hearts of the people. No monument has yet been raised in honour to those who, like them have devoted themselves to the sacred cause of Liberty. Buried in an unjust and ungrateful oblivion, they still await the tardy homage of their contemporaries. Free Nations, of whatever despatch, reverence your deliverers, unless you prefer falling under the rod of tyrants. It is at the present moment especially, you should signalize your gratitude towards them; when the Liberty of Nations is at issue with the power of Kings, it is a gratitude which both justice and policy equally combine to inspire. I move that there be erected a monument with the following inscription:—"To the Founders of the French Republic, who during the course of the Revolution, have fallen victims of their self-devotion to their Country."

The principle was adopted by the Council, and the means of executing it were referred to a Committee.

On motion of Males, organ of a Special Commission, it was decreed, that the exception made in favour of the Dutch and Danish Companies by the 13th article of the law of the 10th Brumaire, which prohibits the importation and sale of English merchandizes, shall be extended to the Swedish India Company, established at Gottenburg.

Poulain Grandpre—"You have consecrated the republican institution, by decreeing that you would repose from your labours on the decads, and on the republican fetes. But of what avail is example on the mind of egotists—on those souls that are so deeply imbued with the prejudices of the old regime, who flatter themselves with the hopes of the restoration of monarchy, and who look on the 18th Fructidor as a public calamity? It is by laws they ought to be repressed. I move, therefore, that a committee be appointed to examine the question, whether it may be proper to forbid the journals to put any other date at the heads of their journals than that of the republican era, under pain of being suppressed, and every citizen to adopt any other in their

private compacts, under pain of their being declared null and void?—Agreed to.

COUNCIL OF ELDERS. A Complementary day—September 23. The citizen Etienne Meunier, the man of colour, deputy from St. Domingo, took the oath of hatred to royalty and fidelity to the Republic.

Bordas, in a report on the resolution to authorize in the Colonies the re-entrance of refugees and transported persons, proposed that it should be rejected, as making no distinction between those transported by the English, by the French Commissioners, or those who abandoned their country.

The report was ordered to be printed, and the discussion adjourned.

Approved the resolution for granting an indemnity to the Deputies whose elections were declared void.

5 Complementary Day—Sept. 21. After rejecting a decree respecting the losses of the Creditors of the Republic, and of the cidevant Civil List, the sitting terminated with a speech from the President on the Republican Festival.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA. Arrived on Tuesday at Reedy Island, Ship Caroline, Malesy, of Portland, 75 days from Liverpool. Schooner Commerce, Arnold, 34 days from Jaquemet. Capt. Arnold informs, that the schooner Sally Montague, sailed from this port the same day, and that the snow Liberty, Wallace, of this port, was then at Aux Cayes. By accounts from Reedy Island it appears that none of the outward bound vessels that left that place on Saturday or Sunday last, went to sea, they remained at the islands on Thursday morning. A bright-faded brig, no head, and light came into the capes in company with the Commerce on Tuesday. The ship Columbia, L. Tai, from Amsterdam to this port, was spoke the 5th instant, out eleven weeks, five of which on the coast, all well. New-York, Dec. 14. Arrived. Ship Niagara, Armour, Zuydam. Hulday, Hovannah. Yesterday arrived the letter of Blaque brig Sir John Wentworth, of 8 guns and 16 men Capt. Rumsford, in 21 days from Martinica who spoke on the 29th Nov. a schooner from Baltimore, to Cape Nicholas Mole, out 10 days. Capt. Rumsford informs us that in two days after he sailed, the Beaver sloop of war came to convoy 30 sail of American vessels bound to different parts of the U. S. clear of the islands. Capt. R. recollects the brig Polly capt. Lindley, of Wells, bound to Boston, to be one of the number.

A stated meeting of the American Philosophical Society will be held at their Hall at 6 o'clock this evening. Friday, 15th Dec.

MRS. GRATTAN, RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city, that her first CONCERT of Vocal Music will be on Thursday next, the 21st of December, inst. at Mr. RICHARDS'S. ACT I. Quartette, Pleyel. Song—Angels ever bright, Handel. Glee—Messrs. Carr, Darley, jun. and Hill, The Mariners. Song—Mr. Carr. Duet—Mrs. Grattan and Mr. Carr, Pasticello. Song—Mr. Darley, jun. Scotch Glee—Mrs. Grattan, Messrs. Carr, Darley, Hill. ACT II. Concerto Piano Forte, (by a young lady) Viotti. Song—Mrs. Grattan, Sacchini. Glee—Messrs. Carr, Darley and Hill, Jackson. Duet—Mrs. Grattan and Mr. Carr, Time. [has not this'd] Song—Mr. Darley, jun. Quartette—Mrs. Grattan, Messrs. Carr, Darley and Hill. Six dollars each full subscriber for one ticket of admittance during the season. No subscription tickets transferable, but any subscriber on paying his subscription, will have a right to demand tickets for the unmarried part of his family, which ticket will admit them every night during the season, but are not transferable. The concert to be in a hall part six and the music to be stored for the Ball at eight, the expense of which Mrs. Grattan engages to discharge. Non-subscribers tickets—2 dollars. Subscriptions received and tickets delivered by Mrs. Grattan's clerk, at No. 192, High street. Non-subscribers tickets to be had the day of the Concert at the Bar at Mr. Richardson's. December 15. d218

Marshall's Sales. United States, Pennsylvania District, &c. BY virtue of writs of vendition exponas, issued out of the district court of the United States, and to me directed, will be sold at public Sale at the merchant's Coffee-House, in Second street, on Wednesday the 27th day of December inst. at 6 o'clock in the evening, all that piece or parcel of meadow ground situate, lying and being in the township of Passyunk, and county of Philadelphia, on the road leading to State Island Ferry, containing about fifty-four acres and three perches, whereon are erected a two story brick Messuage, out houses and a barn; also one other tract or piece of meadow ground, situate in the said township and county, and nearly on the opposite side of the said road to the said ferry, containing three acres and three quarters; also a meadow or open meadow lot or piece of ground situate on the north side of High street, between 5th and 6th streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on High street, thirty three feet, and in length or depth two hundred feet, bounded by property of Hannah Pennington, north by South alley, west by property of William Tell, and south by High street storelots. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Henry Seckel, and to be sold by William Nichols, Marshal. Marshal's Office, } December 15, 1797. } dtf December 15

Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company. THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that the annual Meeting for 1797 for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's Office in Philadelphia, on the second Monday in January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Wm. GOVETT, Secy. Decemr 7. dtf

Mr. Harper thought of making a motion to that effect. The information which the gentleman from Virginia had given was sufficient. If there had been a phisical incapacity in the mint to have coined a sufficiency of money, there would, indeed, have been a real difficulty; but if bullion only was wanted, the only means to supply it would be to call in the foreign gold coin. He hoped, therefore, that the regulation with respect to silver would be agreed to, and that the gold coin might be put on the same footing.

Mr. Venale proposed that the former part of the report should be first agreed to, relative to silver coin.

Mr. Gallatin understood that the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Nicholas's) motion was in order.

The Chairman said he had mentioned his intention of moving a resolution, but had not handed it to the chair.

Mr. Nicholas said, that understanding his motion was in order, he should make it. He would first state one fact, which would be sufficient to answer all the reasoning of the gentleman from South-Carolina and Rhode-Island (Mr. Harper and Mr. Champlin)—Though in the large cities bank notes were equal to every purpose as a circular medium, in the country where he lived they passed at a depreciation only. This resolution was to the following effect:—Resolved, that to much of the act, relative to silver coin, &c. as goes to restrain the circulation of foreign coin, be suspended for a limited time."

Mr. Gallatin was in favour of this resolution. He did not think the proposition of the committee went far enough. It did not follow, as the gentleman from S. Carolina had stated, that because a French Crown should be payable only for certain purposes, that moment it became an article of merchandize, which would rise and fall according to the demand there might be for it. This was the case with all foreign coins in every country where they did not pass as a legal tender. If there were any weight in the argument of the gentleman from S. Carolina, that because the collectors would receive crowns at 110 cents, they would always be worth it, it might be carried farther and said, that because this coin has this value in any other country, it cannot depreciate here. It appeared, therefore, that though the provision recommended would remedy the evil, in some degree, it would not remedy it altogether, and that where there was not a demand for this species of coin, it would depreciate in its value. Mr. G. said it was clear we had not more circulating medium in the country than was necessary for the purposes of commerce, and that, therefore, the withdrawing any part of it would be an evil. It was necessary, therefore, to enquire whether any good would arise from such a measure, to counterbalance the evil. The gentlemen from R. Island and S. Carolina said, it was necessary to the existence of the mint. What were the advantages to be derived from the mint? They were told, that the great object was to have a coin of our own. This observation could not apply to foreign silver coin, because the law declared that Spanish dollars should circulate as usual, which acknowledged that we stood in need of foreign coin for a circulating medium, and that our mint was insufficient for the purpose. But, in relation to the mint itself. It was said, the proposed measure would force the foreign coins into the mint. He wished to know how this could be effected? How could directing the collectors to receive this coin force it into the mint? Was it supposed that the moment the banks or the revenue officers receive crowns, they will carry them to the mint? How had it happened that, in receiving seven millions of revenue from the custom-houses, that more of this coin had not heretofore been sent to the mint? And could it now be supposed that they would be compelled to take this coin to the mint? In relation to gold coin, the gentleman from South-Carolina had said, that the only way of getting it into the mint, was to say it should not be a legal tender. But why thus force the people to take this species of coin to the mint? It was clear it could not be the interest of government to have a mint, if it were not the interest of the people; and if they saw it to be their interest, they would take their foreign coin there, without being forced to do it. But, said he, if you suppress all foreign coins, you will do it contrary to the will and interest of the people; & if this were the only means by which government could establish their mint, he thought the institution would never become a very popular one.

Mr. Harper interrupted Mr. G. to say he did not say that this was the only way in which the mint could be supported. He said it was one effectual method.

Mr. Gallatin continued his observations.—When the mint was first established, it was said, that in three years from its commencement, there would be such a quantity of our own coin in circulation, as would supersede the necessity of foreign gold, or silver coin. Experience had shown, however, that the friends of the establishment were mistaken. There was not now a sufficient quantity; but they were told, notwithstanding, that all foreign coin, except Spanish dollars and parts thereof, should be called in. He hoped not. If, when they came to consider the mint establishment, it should appear to be necessary to take such a step, he trusted they should take such measures as would be effectual, without putting any class of people to loss. Until the mint were established upon a footing which should render it equal to the supply of a sufficiency of coin for the use of the country, he hoped they should leave the foreign coins upon their present footing.

On motion, the committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

THURSDAY—DECEMBER 13. A communication was received from the secretary of the treasury on the subject of the loan made for the use of the city of Washington, in the district of Columbia, which was read and ordered to be printed.

A petition was presented from a number of inhabitants of Cumberland county, in the state of Virginia, praying for an alteration in the post-road passing through that district. Referred to the committee already appointed relative to post roads.

Mr. ROLLINS presented the petition of John Le Bar, praying for a pension. Referred to the committee of claims.

The bill for the relief of the representatives of William Carmichael, deceased, was read the third time and passed.

A message was received from the senate, informing the house that they had passed the bill for suspending the Stamp Act for a limited time.

A committee of enrolment was agreed to be appointed to act in conjunction with the committee of the senate.

Mr. HARPER called the recollection of the house to the bill which was passed last session by that house for the relief of major Thomas Lewis, but which was not acted upon by the senate, owing to its being sent up the last day of the session, and moved that a committee be appointed to bring in a new bill; but, on the chairman of the committee of claims informing the house that major Lewis's petition was at present before them, the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. SEVIER said, there had been an omission in the act regulating the compensation allowed to officers employed in the collection of duties on

import and tannage, passed last session, which affected a collector in the state of Massachusetts; he, therefore, moved that a committee be appointed to enquire whether any and what alterations were necessary therein, and that they report by bill or otherwise.—Agreed.

Mr. ALLEN moved a resolution to the following effect:—Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to report to the house, an account of the loan-office certificates, final settlements, and indentures of interest, not registered, and now outstanding; and also such matters as relate to the expediency or inexpediency of extending, for a limited time, the 14th section of the act for making further provision for public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt."

Mr. GALLATIN called for a division of this question. It was yesterday decided, he said, that it would not be in order to refer the report of the select committee to the secretary of the treasury; and he thought it would be equally improper to send for his opinion as to the expediency of extending the act in question. If the gentleman would modify his motion, so as to call for whatever information he pleased, he should not object to it.

Mr. BROOKS spoke to the same effect.

Mr. ALLEN did not think his resolution called for the opinion of the secretary of the treasury; he meant it to call only for information on the subject.

Separate questions were taken upon the two parts of the resolution, and both were carried without a division.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the select committee on the subject of foreign coins; when Mr. Nicholas's proposition for suspending altogether the operation of the act for checking the circulation of foreign gold and silver coin being under consideration, Mr. Sitgreaves proposed an amendment, to confine the operation of the act to gold coin only. After considerable debate, in the course of which the whole subject was brought into view, the sense of the house was taken on this amendment which was negatived without a division. Mr. Nicholas's proposition then came again under consideration; but, on a suggestion of Mr. Varnum, that there might some doubt arise as to the wording of the resolution, Mr. N. moved to suspend the second section of the act, which seemed more completely to affect the purpose which he had in view, which was to suspend the whole act as it related both to silver and gold coin. This motion was carried without a division, so that foreign gold, crown, &c. will be a legal tender as usual, provided this regulation be carried into a law.

The committee then rose, the house agreed to the amendment, and the report was re-committed to the select committee to report a bill accordingly. The debate on this subject will begin to-morrow. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15. After reading the Journal of yesterday, also a report brought in by Mr. Harper, prescribing the mode of taking evidence in cases of disputed elections, and referring the same to a committee of the whole, the house adjourned till Monday.

By this day's Mail. NEW-YORK, December 14.

Mr. Boyd, one of the principal English loaners to government, when going on the visit to Paris, which we formerly mentioned, is stated to have taken with him not less than a dozen coaches, plainly but elegantly furnished, and without any armorial bearings to insult the republican taste. These were intended as presents to his particular friends, amongst whom citizen Carnot, the Director, who favoured him with his passport, was to be included. Mr. Boyd retired from Paris in some disgust, and rather in haste, before the disgrace of his friend the Director was generally known. On his return to England he told his friends "the fury republicans did not like his carriage."

A Canada paper informs us, that the public road, proposed to be laid out from the province line, at Milliskee-bay to St. John's will be a continuation of the Great Public Road already laid out from New York to that place, where a line of stages are established, and will run as soon as the road can be made practicable, from New-York quite to St. John's; and adds that this road when effected, will no doubt be the most expeditious and convenient one to travel from this country to the United States, as it will be passable at all seasons of the year, and runs thro' a fertile and settled country, south of the line 450.

Extra of a letter from an officer at Oswego, to the printers of the Albany Gazette, Nov. 1, 1797.

"A few days since, as a batteau, with a number of persons on board, was coming down to this place, they imprudently ventured out in the river, and in attempting to make the shore above the falls of Oswego, it was not in the power of the hands to stem the impetuous tide—alas it would be painful to dwell on the melancholy catastrophe—the boats went down the torrent, and two young ladies (daughters to Mr. Richardson) a Negro woman and child fell victims to a watery grave. Ye who have hearts of sympathy, drop a tear of pity to the memory of the two lovely victims, let the curtain fall on the pillow of religious hopes, and waft them to the bosom of peace."

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A detachment of federal troops of about 130, arrived here from the eastward, on Sunday last, commanded by major Freeman. We understand that they are detained for some of the polls on the Ohio.

On Thursday last, the Indians charged with the killing of—Clark, near Beaver Creek, were tried. The jury, after having retired about two hours, brought in a verdict of ACQUITTAL, to the entire satisfaction of all who heard the testimony, which was altogether presumptive.

NOTICE. THE Creditors of the Estate of Walter Stewart deceased, are requested to meet on Monday next at 6 o'clock in the evening at the City Tavern—The business upon which they are to deliberate being of great importance they are requested not to fail to give their attendance.

Dec. 15. 3t