

is ure, be the result of cool deliberation and judgment. And in this hour, on all necessary occasions, may the supreme executive, agreeably to the laws of the land, in mercy cause judgment to be executed. And each branch of our elective government, continuing faithful in the discharge of its trust, God grant, that neither external force or influence, nor internal commotion of violence, may ever shake the pillars of our free republic.

ough we notice, with the highest pleasure the evidence of great prosperity and happiness in all parts of this commonwealth, arising, as well from the love of order and due submission to the laws, as from the enterprise, virtue, and industry of the citizens—yet it is to be regretted, that external appearances are not equally favorable. Owing to the war in Europe, the interests of our commerce have greatly suffered; and on that account, as well as from the humanity natural to Americans, our wishes for the re-establishment of peace, have been sincere and ardent. This it seems has taken place between the French Republic and the German Empire; and preparations it is said, are making for the continuance of the war between that republic and Great-Britain. To me, therefore, there appears but little probability, that the deprivations on the commerce of the United States will be speedily discontinued. An event so desirable, in a great measure depends on the success of the commissioners of the United States, now at Paris, who are making every effort in their power to adjust, by amicable negotiation, our causes of difference with the French republic: But as there can be no certainty, that the overtures of a friendly adjustment will be successful, ought we not to be prepared for disappointment, and meet it with firmness?

The commerce of the United States is too important to be neglected; and I am persuaded it will not fail of receiving all the protection and support our national government can afford.—The citizens of America love peace, and sincerely wish to cultivate friendship with all nations. But should necessity (which Heaven forbid) compel them to the last resort, the same undaunted spirit and firmness will be discovered in the just defence of their independence, which were so conspicuous at the time it was obtained. This is a subject of the highest importance, and belongs to the government of the United States, whose measures, at this important crisis, undoubtedly will be marked with prudence, and pursued with firmness.—But, let me ask, is it not necessary, under existing circumstances, to evince to the world our readiness to support such measures for the general welfare, as the government of the United States shall see fit to adopt? Whilst we are careful not to infringe on the rights of other governments, we will be faithful to our own, which by oath we have engaged to support, and to which we are bound by every social and moral obligation.

The business of legislation, for which you are now more particularly convened, is both arduous and important, and requires your careful attention in framing such new laws, as you may judge necessary for the public good, and in revising and amending those, which already exist; so that the citizen may find security for every right, and redress for every wrong to his person or property, in the most easy and expeditious manner possible. It is unnecessary to be particular on this subject, because your enlightened understanding and discretion, will direct you to the wisest measures for the attainment of these important objects.

I have the highest satisfaction gentlemen, in being able to inform you, that by statements exhibited to me by the late treasurer, Mr. Davis, and by his successor, Mr. Coffin, our public treasury appears to be in an eligible situation. The debts due to the Commonwealth, exclusive of those considered as doubtful, are quite sufficient to discharge all just claims and demands on government, of every description; and a considerable surplus will then remain for public exigencies. This shows the effect of the plan adopted for the reduction of our debt and cannot fail of encouraging you to persevere in a system so obviously beneficial, because it will enable the public to discharge its debt, without the necessity of any addition to the usual taxes, which are requisite for the support of government. Those statements, I have directed to be laid before you, with the explanatory, useful observations thereon, by the treasurer.

My official duty obliges me to mention, that owing to the incompetency of the present legal compensations for services required, several vacancies have happened in some of the important offices of the government particularly in that of the judge of Probate, in the county of Hancock. The respectable gentleman who lately filled that important office, has stated to me, that the allowance established by law, is quite insufficient to bear the expenses of attending the probate courts in that county, without taking into consideration any allowance for his time and services. Under such circumstances, it is not probable the vacancy can be suitably filled. You will therefore judge whether the circumstances of that county do not call for your particular attention. Every servant of the public, is justly entitled to a reward, adequate to the merit of his services; and in making legal establishments for this purpose, suitable regard should be had to the enhanced prices of the necessities of life. Whilst I am on this subject, I beg leave to submit to your candid consideration, whether it would not better comport both with the letter and spirit of the constitution, to annex permanent and honorable establishments to some of the important offices therein mentioned, rather than occasionally to afford relief by temporary, additional grants. In your wisdom and rectitude the people have placed a confidence, and I am persuaded they will not be disappointed.

Agreeably to an act of Congress, for the more general promulgation of the laws passed on the third day of March, 1795; I have lately received from the Secretary of State, five hundred and eighty-eight sets of the laws of the United States, consisting of three volumes each, being this Commonwealth's proportional laid laws, to be deposited in such fixed and convenient place in each county, or other civil subordinate division, as the executive legislature shall deem most conducive to the general information of the people. It will, I conceive, be necessary for the legislature to make provision for the immediate distribution of those laws, among the several towns or counties within the commonwealth, in such manner and under such restrictions as may be thought best adapted

to carry into effect the important and useful design of the said act.

Other matters which may require your consideration, I shall communicate by private message, and shall most cheerfully concur with you in every measure that shall appear to me well calculated to establish the security and promote the general welfare of our fellow citizens.

INCREASE SUMNER.  
Council Chamber, Jan. 12th, 1798.

The Secretary then delivered a copy of the speech to the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House. The Senate having returned, the Speaker read the speech from the chair; and on motion, it was committed to Dr. Eustis, Mr. J. C. Williams, Mr. Treadwell, Mr. Barnes, & Mr. Sprague, (of Lancaster.)

A considerable number of local petitions, &c. were presented, and duly attended to.

IN SENATE—Friday, Jan. 12.  
The speech of his Excellency the Governor was committed to the Hon. Messrs. Danc, Jones, and Davis (of Portland.)  
The statement of the late Treasurer Davis, on the finances, was taken up, and considered.

## The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,  
MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 21.

Extract of a letter from Paris dated, Oct. 30.  
“Our commissioners have not advanced one step towards negotiation. My hopes and fears are on the alarm.”

### LITERARY.

We are happy to see that Mr. David West, of Boston is about to add to the many useful publications with which he has benefited his country, an edition of count Rumford's “Essays, political economical and philosophical.”—This eminent philosopher is one of those self-taught geniuses, whom no disadvantages of birth and education can depress. His origin was obscure being born at Woburn, a few miles from hence. He came, a country lad, into this town, and attended behind the counter of an English goods shop, where he probably found the best means of information that were afforded to his youth. From such an humble origin he has risen to the highest offices, civil and military, under the duke of Bavaria; and he who was familiarly known here by the name of Benjamin Thompson, is now Count of Rumford and, what is more, a philosopher and benefactor of mankind. (Salem Gaz.)

### PRICE OF STOCKS.

Philadelphia, January 16, 1797.  
Six Per Cent. 169 to 15d  
Three Per Cent. 194 to 10d  
Deferred 6 per Cent. 139 to 0d.  
BANK United States, 22 per cent.  
Pennsylvania, 23 per cent.  
North America, 45 per cent.  
Insurance Co. Pennsylvania, 5 to 6 per cent.  
N. A. shares 40 per cent.

### GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

#### PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

The ship Roba and Betsy, Nimrod, from Bristol, came up from the fort yesterday, at which time the outward-bound vessels had not left that place.

A schooner, with part of the rigging of the ship John, Folger, also came up yesterday afternoon; several others, small vessels, got up from Chester—the quantity of ice in the river renders it unsafe at present for large vessels to attempt coming up.

Arrived at New-Castle on Saturday last, the brig John, Smith, from St. Jago de Cuba, and a Danish schooner unknown, 23 days from St. Thomas's.

New-York, Jan. 18.

ARRIVED  
Thursday.  
Brig Neptune, Stevenson, St. Kitts 23  
Schr Suffolk, Clark, Gonaves 22  
Bellona, Crocker, Wilmington 22  
Cleared, Schr. Jane Maria, Marshalk, Curacao—Schr. Venetia, Roberts, Gonaves.  
Yesterday.  
Ship Josiah Collins, Blair, Liverpool 74  
Brig Sophia Carey, St. Thomas 22  
Schr Clara, Robertson, Curacao 30

#### CHARLESTON, January 1.

The following copy of a hand bill, published at Columbia by order of the house was handed us for publication, by a gentleman in the majority. It may be proper to suggest, that a part of the intended appropriation was for the purpose of building three galleys; and that the sum of 60,000 dollars was afterwards granted *unanimously*, for the purpose of purchasing arms and ammunition.

In the House of Representatives, December 14, 1797.

The house proceeded to take into consideration a report of a joint committee, to whom was referred that part of the governor's message No. 10, which relates to the procuring arms and ammunition, supplying the arsenals, and placing the state in the best posture of defence.

On reading the first clause, a motion was made, and seconded, that the following words in the report be struck out, viz. “the sum of 100,000 dollars be appropriated by a clause to be inserted in the tax bill for.” And to insert in lieu thereof, the following words, “that our representatives be intrusted to endeavor to procure from the United States a grant of 100,000 dollars, to be appropriated to the.”

On the question being put to agree to the same, the yeas and noes were required by seven members, and are as follow: Yeas 51 noes 48.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered that the yeas and noes be published for the information of the legislature By order of the house,  
John Sandford Dart, c. h. r.

### Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, November 3.

Admiral de Winter has expressed his strong desire to return to Holland.—It is his earnest wish that he may be suffered to return to his country, if it were only for the single purpose of impeaching his *gu in dam friend*, Admiral Story; of the double crime of *falsehood and cowardice*; and this he has pledged himself to do at the hazard of his life.

Louis XVIII. has set out for Peterburgh taking with him 100 select men as his body guard; in case he accepts the establishment offered by Russia, they are then to wear the Russian uniform.

Bath and London are at present full of Irish families, and many more are coming over to England, for fear of being *burnt out or killed off* by the supporters of regular government.

November 12.

His Majesty, on the first interview with Lord Duncan and Captain Fairfax, expressed some anxiety to know how long they had been shipmates.—The venerable Admiral replied, “I am *ahamed* to tell your Majesty how long.” Captain Fairfax observed, he had had that distinguished honour and happiness for the space of *seven and forty years*. A reduction is immediately to take place in the military establishments of this kingdom notwithstanding the threats of our Gallic neighbours.

LUCCA, October 27.

The last sitting of our little senate was particularly turbulent and stormy; several of their excellencies were driven from their curule chair, and the assembly could scarcely keep from blows. A considerable party has discontinued to recognize the legitimacy of the present government, and we are on the point of experiencing a revolution, which will probably destroy within our walls the expiring remains of our government.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 17.

Mr. Adams, who left Hamburg on the 2d, goes as an American envoy, with full powers to Berlin.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 8.

The Austrian commander of the fortresses of Ehrenbreitstein having received information that it had been publicly given out, that he had received orders immediately to evacuate that place, and to give it up to the French troops, he has publicly declared, that it was false that he had received any such orders, and that on the contrary, he had received orders to preserve that fortress with more vigilance than ever.

PARIS, November 8.

Letters from West flat, that the Prussian cabinet has received advices which assure them, that the French government intend, should the war with Britain continue, to send a body of troops by the way of Bremen to take possession of Hamburg, in order to close that port against the British on the continent. This news has caused much alarm, and it is said that Prussia, should such a design exist, would oppose it.

The minister at war, in a circular letter addressed to the commissioners of the executive directory, complains that the necessary activity is not used to make the requisition men join the armies, and requires them to redouble their zeal.

PARIS, November 7.

Julien Souhait, the fitting of the 3d in the council of five hundred, respecting the erection of turnpikes in the public roads for collection of tolls, said, “why, because England has turnpikes on her public roads, must France needs have them too? Can our government have any thing in common with that of a people enslaved under the name of liberty, and whose turnpikes by the bye will soon be broken down by our phalanxes?” He then proceeded to prove that such an impost would principally fall on agriculture and clog trade, manufactures and travelling.

On the 4th inst. Fabre presented the following statement of the ordinary and extraordinary expenses for the 6th year of the French Republic:  
Indemnity to Electors 829,080 fr.  
Council of Elders 2543,592  
Council of Five Hundred 4,887,960  
Archives 105,540  
Executive Directory 2,736,125  
Minister of Justice 7,075,983  
Minister of the Interior 38,154,000  
Minister of Finance 4,966,108  
Minister at War 34,954,000  
Minister of the Marine 83,500,000  
Minister for F. Affairs 3,501,688  
Minister of General Police 1,963,500  
The National Treasurer 4,684,419  
Rents and Pensions, 83,333,333  
Auditorship of Accounts 675,000  
Extraordinaries 15,989,673

616,000,000 fr.  
(Pounds sterling about) 25,500,000

November 9.

The congress of Rastadt will open on the 1st of December.

One of the journals asserts, that Buonaparte has demanded full leave from the directory to retire altogether, but that the directory persist in their determination to make him finish the negotiation at Rastadt.

The Duke de Richelieu has been appointed major-general and commander of the regiment of Cuirassiers of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia.

November 20.

The Marquis of Pombal, a Portuguese Nobleman, arrived in town yesterday from Lisbon, on a diplomatic errand of much importance. This nobleman is son of the late minister of Portugal in the reign of the present Queen's father. The marquis is this day to have an audience with lord Grenville, and on Wednesday next he will be introduced to the King at St. James's in his public character, as minister plenipotentiary.

Among the latest promotions by the Emperor of Russia, a number of Poles are appointed to the government of provinces, &c. in their native country.

LONDON, November 18.

A very extraordinary application has lately been made to the court of directors of the India company, for leave to send out 130 missionaries to India by the ships of the next season, for the conversion of the Gentoos. The application came thro' a clergyman of the dissenting interest, whose fortune is said to amount to 100,000l. and the company was to be free of any expence.—The directors have, however, rejected the offer.

The king of Denmark has nominated a committee for promoting the liberty of the press in his dominions.

The marriage of the king of Sweden with the princess of Mecklenberg Schweerin was celebrated at Stockholm on the 21st ult.

The British fleet, the greater part of which has lately been dismantled, consists of the following ships.

Guns.	Guns.
Le Peuple 120	L'Indomptable 74
La Convention 74	Le Patriote 74
Nationale 110	Le Trajan 74
Le Terrible 110	Le Nestor 74
Le Republican 110	Le Redoutable 74
Le Tonnant 80	Le Callagd 74
La Victoire 80	Le Tourville 74
Le Jupiter 80	L'Eole 74
Le Formidable 80	Le Phaeton 74
Le Goullame Tell 74	Le Fougex 74
Le Barras 74	La Pegate 74
La Revolution 74	Le Morne Blanc 74
La Constitution 74	Le Duquesne 74
Le Rouffeau 74	Le Tyrannicide 74
Le Watigny 74	Le Cenfeur 74
Le Jemappe 74	Le Berwick 74
Le Marius 74	

The Cadiz fleet consists of 33 sail of the line.

The whole of the subscription for the relief of the widows and orphans of the seamen who were wounded in the late action is expected will amount to no less than 25,000l. that on the occasion of lord Howe's victory was 22,000l.

On SATURDAY, 27th inst.

At 6 o'clock in the evening, will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDOR, at the Coffee-house,

### An elegant House, No. 78,

IN Walnut-street, which is 35 feet front, by 17 1/2 feet deep, with a lot adjoining 20 1/2 feet wide, by 72 feet 9 inches deep; this lot is back of the house occupied by George Willing, Esq. The house is completely finished in every respect. It is 50 feet deep, has two large parlours, the front one 24 feet, the back 21 by 13 1/2 feet; a handsome drawing room 24 1/2 by 24 feet; the rooms below, the drawing room, and chamber adjoining, have mahogany doors, and these rooms, as well as the rooms above them, have a communication with each other; the height in the first and second stories are 12 feet, and those rooms have stucco cornices and nine rooms up stairs, besides the garrets, which are divided into three rooms, a good kitchen, wash and milk house, shower and plunging baths, a large ice house, a pump in the yard, and a 3 feet 3 inch alley, that leads into Fourth-street. The cellars are laid with lime and floored with two inch plank and plastered: the yard is well paved, and the house is clear of ground rent; it is rented for one year for 400 pounds per annum from the 4th of November last. Two brick stables in Walnut-street, with two coach houses, one of them will hold two carriages, the other one; the smallest stable has room for three, and the largest for four horses: it is 21 feet front on Walnut-street, by 10 feet 3 inches deep; they have excellent oats over them, and are now rented for 100 pounds per annum; the cellar is arched and laid with two inch plank, and will hold about 100 pipes of wine; it is clear of ground rent; has the privilege of an 11 1/2 feet alley, that leads into Fifth-street.

Also, a large brick floor, 33 feet front on fourth street, by 50 deep, which might at a small expence be turned into a handsome dwelling house, having been so contrived in the building: it has a yard 48 feet six inches deep, by 24 wide; has a rain water pump and necessary, and the cellar is laid with two inch plank, and is now rented at 250 pounds per annum; the rent was paid down for 18 months. This building is subject to a ground rent of eleven dollars and three quarters per annum.

A lot situate on the east side of Fourth-street, 30 feet front by 50 feet, it joins on the end of Dr. Rush's lot, and has the privilege of a three feet alley adjoining, it is subject to a ground rent of six dollars per annum.

Purchasers, before the sale, may apply to the publisher, GEORGE MEADE, or FOOTMAN & CO. auctioneers.

### BALL.

Mr. Francis respectfully informs his scholars, and the public in general, that his third practising Ball will be on Thursday the 25th, at the new Assembly Room, South Fourth Street, between Chestnut and Walnut street—Ladies tickets to be had by applying to the scholars of Mr. Francis, or at his house No. 70 North Eighth Street.—Gentlemen's tickets one dollar each, to be had of Mr. Francis, at the Academy, or at his house. Mr. Francis likewise informs the Subscribers to the Select Balls, that the next will be on Tuesday the 30th.—Those subscribers who have not yet received their tickets, are requested to apply for them as above.

Mr. Francis continues to take Scholars as usual.  
Jan. 22. ddt

### For Sale.

The time of a young Mulatto Girl, about twelve years old, has about eleven years to serve. She is very capable of taking care of a child, and understands house work. Enquire at No. 97, North 5th street.  
Jan. 22. \*eodjw

### This day is Published,

At the office of the Aurora, No. 112, Market Street, [Price one dollar and 2 half.]

A view of the conduct of the EXECUTIVE in the FOREIGN AFFAIRS of the United States, connected with the Mission to the French Republic during the years 1794, 5, 6.

By JAMES MONROE,

Late Minister Plenipotentiary to the said Republic. Illustrated by his INSTRUCTIONS and CORRESPONDENCE and other authentic documents. A very liberal allowance to those who buy to sell again.  
December 23. \*e.

### Hyson and Young Hyson Tea.

A few chests of excellent quality, For Sale, at the corner of Second and Pine streets, December 26. \*e.

### NEW-THEATRE.

By particular desire, and for the entertainment of the Chefs of the WYAR dot Indians.  
THIS EVENING,

JANUARY 22,  
Will be presented a celebrated Tragedy, called  
Romeo and Juliet.

Romeo,	Mr. Moreton
Paris,	Warrell, jun.
Montague,	Warrell
Capulet,	Morris
Mercutio,	Bernard
Benvolio,	Fox
Tibalt,	Taylor
Friar Lawrence,	Warren
Friar John,	Hunter
Balthazer,	T. Warrell
Apothecary,	Francis
Peter,	Blissett
Juliet,	Mrs. Merry
Eddy Capulet,	L'Etrange
Nurse, (first time)	Francis

In Act I. a Masquerade, with a dance by the characters.

In Act V. a Funeral procession and Solemn Dirge.

The vocal parts by Messrs. Marshall, Darley, Hardinge, Warrell, jun. T. Warrell—Mrs. Oldmixon, Mrs Warren, Mrs Warren, Mrs Stuart, Miss Milbourne, Miss L'Etrange, Miss Anderson, &c.

To which will be added a Comic Opera, called  
The Agreeable Surprise.

Sir Felix Friendly,	Mr. Warren
Compton,	Darley
Eugene,	Warrell, jun.
Chicane,	Warrell
John,	Taylor
Thomas,	T. Warrell
Cudden,	Blissett
Lingo,	Bernard
Laura,	Mrs Oldmixon
Mrs. Cheshire,	L'Etrange
Cowslip,	Warren
Fringe,	L'Etrange

On Wednesday, (for the first time in America,) a celebrated Comedy, called the Will; or a School for Daughters—with entertainments

Box, one Dollar; Pit, three quarters of a Dollar; and Gallery, half a Dollar.

The doors of the Theatre will open at five, and the curtain rise precisely at six o'clock.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the Theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 10 till 4 on the days of performance.

Tickets to be had at H. and P. Rice's book-store, No. 50 Market-street, and at the Office adjoining the Theatre.  
VIVAT REPUBLICA!

### Recently Published,

And just imported from England, by WILLIAM GRIFITHS, No. 177, South Second street, and may be had of MORGAN J. REEBS,

A Cheap and valuable work, in two closely printed volumes in 8vo. (price 3 dollars)

### Illustrations of Prophecy:

In which are elucidated many predictions, which occur in Isaiah, Daniel, the writings of the Evangelists, and book of Revelation; which are thought to foretell among other great events, a revolution in France, favorable to the interests of mankind; the overthrow of the papal power and of ecclesiastical tyranny, the downfall of civil despotism, and the subsequent melioration of the state of the world: together with

### A large collection of Extracts,

interfered through the work, and taken from numerous commentators, particularly from Joseph Mede, Sir Isaac Newton, Vittinga, Mr. William Lowth, Dr. Th. Goodwin, Fleming, Dr. Henry More, Bengelius, Dr. John Owen, Deubuz, Dr. Cressner, Whitty, Peter Jurieu, Lowman, Brennus, Bishop Newton, and Bishop Hurd.

By JOSEPH LOMAS TOWERS.

Besides various other inquiries treated of in this work, and numerous illustrations of prophecy; it contains a considerable number of facts or observations on the symbolic language of prophecy, the authenticity, uses, and obscurity of the apocalyptic, and the genuineness of the Hebrew prophecy; on the rapid corruption of christianity in the fourth century; on the dispersion and restoration of the Jews, the history of the false Messias who have appeared among them, and the reasons in support of the conjecture that the Africans are the descendants of the ten tribes; on the right of resistance to oppression; on the irruptions of the northern nations, and the causes of the decline and fall of the Roman empire; on the customs of the Tartars, and the independence of the Arabs; on the conquests of those nations, and those of the Turks; on the usurpation of the Mamalukes, and the past history and present state of Egypt; on the character and conduct of Constantine, Julianian, Clovis, and Lewis XIV; on the scarcity of books in the dark ages, and the causes of the decline of literature; on the rapid rise of the French monarchy, and the causes of its fall; on the inconsistencies in the political characters of bishops Newton and Hurd; on the peculiarities of Dr. Th. Burnet's theory of the earth; on the beneficial effects which christianity has produced in favor of learning and civil liberty, and its tendency to promote the establishment of equal governments.

Independent of the large proportion of original matter contained in these volumes, those who are interested in the subject will, it is presumed, wish to peruse or consult them; because the extracts introduced in them, which are accurately cited, and marked with inverted commas, are taken from a greater number of writers on the prophecies (as least if the roman catholic commentators be excluded) than are easily accessible to any one individual even in Europe, or are probably to be found in any one library in the world. They are furnished with indexes, and a copious table of contents.

Jan. 22—2013w

### The Members

OF THE Society of the Sons of St. George, established at Philadelphia, for the advice and assistance of Englishmen in distress, are requested to attend a Quarterly Meeting of the said Society at the City Tavern, on Tuesday the 23d inst. at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. GEORGE DAVIS, Sec'y.  
January 17 3c

### A Gardener wanted.

A person well acquainted with gardening, and who would occasionally attend market, may hear of a place by applying at the 12 mile stone, on the Bristol road, or No. 109, Arch street, Philadelphia. A single man would be preferred.  
Jan. 20. 24wtf

### The History of Pennsylvania,

By ROBERT PROUD,  
Is now in the press, and will be published with all convenient expedition, by ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Chestnut-street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed proposals, until the work is ready for the subscribers.  
July 18. 24wtf