the Irish nation, so many years oppressed, and which bears with fo much uneafiness the chains of a court that nourifhes itself with the toils of Irishmen, dreuches itself in | patriotic exertions. their blood, and scoffs at their despair.

Go, under these auspices, brave republieans : fecond the national and unanimous defire ; conducted by the hero who placed you fo often on the road to victory, you will have also for you the acclamations of all the just and virtuous souls that exist in the world; go, re-establish the liberty of the qually satisfied, and that there is hopes the feas ; reftrict in fine, within just limits, the diforderly ambition of that government, perturbator of its own country, as well as of the universe;-secure the repose of the French republic, and that of Europe; there is the grand talk which remains for you to accomplish. And fince at this moment the British government, speering coldly and the vengeance of Frenchman! In spite of with a serocious smile at the disasters of the exhausted state of our resources, we have continent, applauds its opulence, force it to pay, conformidable to justice, its quota of the expences of this war, which that cabinet alone wishes to eternize, and which it well knows it may terminate as soon as it chules to speak, to the French republic, a

Citizens, you will recognize your own fentiments in the exposition of those of the executive directory. The same spirit animates your faithful representatives. In vain mates your faithful representatives. In vain has given to his country, the destruction of the cabinet of London exhaults its efforts to the English Government. fow among them miltrust and discord, or to perfuade that it has facceeded in it. The 13th Fructidor has destroyed English influence, and fince that memorable day, the members of the council and those of the directory prefent the spectacle of the most

Hah! all patriots have but one interest -There is in the republic but one opinion and one defire. War to the cabinet of St. James's it is the cry of France. What glory is promifed to the army of England! It forfices to indicate it to fuch herees.— Ah! to enflame our warriors with an invin-Ah! to enhance our warriors with an invin-cible enthuliafm, it is only to put them in mind of what they have already done. The walls of the strongest palaces have fallen be-fore them; the first captains of the powers of Europe have not been able to resist them. They have made prisoners, BENDER, at Luxemburg and WURMSER, at Mantua. By them the three coloured standard waves on the borders of the Rhine and on the Agean sea. After so many victories what speeches or what words could add any thing to the ardor of French soldiers? It is enough for them to hear the voice of their country, and to bear in mind their own

ploits. (Signed)
REVILLIERE LEPAUX, Pres'ds. LEGARDE, Sec. General.

PARIS, December 29.

A new days

chants and bankers of this city were to a conference with the minister of finance at which the Italian Hero attended .- The question propounded, was "the best manner of supplying in a prompt, expeditious manner, those means which the wish of the government and the general wish of the people call for, by a defcent on England." The minister asked for a further loan, which he was certain would not be denied, as the demand was only for one half of what they might subscribe, to be advanced immediately; the mode in which this loan was to be effected was the only difficulty, and it was for this purpose that the meeting was called, as this loan is quite different from all others heretofore made, he defired their af fent. He did not wish to fill them with ideas of enormous interest, nor, at the same time wish to intimidate them to subscribe; he informed them of the only recompense they would receive instead of interest-That of revenging the wrongs of our country, and punishing the most perfidious government in the world; to annihilate it; and by that means give liberty to millions The loan, at any rate, should be guaranteed, by government, in case of misfortune. It will have the fecurity in the bravery of our armies, who feemed to have chained victory to their fide.—They will find in the contri-butions which shall be laid on that persidious coun ry, a sufficient prosit for their loans.— The merchants and bankers of Paris, will not be behind-hand, certainly, in efforts with the rest of the country to accomplish this much wished for expedition. He finished by saying that he was certain of meeting with that success, in hopes of which he

had called the meeting.

Buonaparte joined his observations to those of the minister, and it was, as if by electricity, immediately resolved that a deputation should beg an audience with the Directory, and inform them that they were in transports of joy at the proposition.

The proposed audience was given yesterday with all the solemnity which a measure

of this kind demanded.

Fifteen merchants and bankers were introduced to the Directory, passing through two rows of grenadiers, who paid them military honours, and the music played those patriotic airs which always accompany vic-tory—In the hall were the five directors, in full dress, accompanied by all the ministers and feveral general officers. Any endeayours to ferve the country certainly de-ferve applause, and these deputies certainly met with their share, in the acclamations of the public as they passed the streets .-The minister of finance opened the bufiness of the audience. The deputation, by the voice of citizen Fulcheron, faid, that to forward the views of the Directory and of France, the merchants of Paris were difpofed to give an example of their perfect confidence in them, by advancing fuch fums as they might want, without the hopes of gain, and offering government the use of their purses and credit, and at the same time promiting to inform their correspondents in foreign parts of this their proceeding, and engaging them to the fame pur-pole: that although they do not undertake The Secretary of the Treasury in his report

conquests ; and there alfo, you will find, to answer for their fellow-bankers &c. in of the 16th of January, 1795, recommen certain that the unspeakable satisfaction of conquering England will draw forth their

> they had a private conversation with the directory the result of which we do not know but we are affored the two parties were egenerous demeanor of the merchants and bankers of Paris will operate as an example to all true Frenchmen, and lovers of their

> Tremble, in your turn, perfidious government, who, with your floating cattles be-lieve yourselves invulnerable. Tremble at the vengeance of Frenchman! In spite of still enough left of both steel and gold, to conquer you, and punish your arrogance.

The refult of the secret audience we do not know officially, but we are affured from unquestionable authority. that a first advance of 40 millions was agreed on, and further language that one may listen to, and that sums, if necessary, at a momen:'s warning-one can believe sincere.

Their example will be followed by all the Their example will be followed by all the commercial houses in France, and we have no doubt, but we shall soon see that sacred obligation fulfilled, which every Frenchman

> COPENHAGEN, Nov. 17. The prefidency of our academy of fciences, vacant by the death of Bernstorss, has been given to the count de Schimmelmann.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY-MARCH 12.

Mr. D. Foster, from the committee of claims, made an unfavourable report on the petition of William Smith, Efq. fof Baltimore, who prayed for compensation on aced .- Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Cochran presented two petitions, one from the western part of the state of New York, praying for an alteration in the post-roads; the other for George Nessle, an old soldier, praying to be placed on the on the pension lift. The former was referred

house, and placing certain buoys, as atty

Mr.C. also presented the petition of James Creifs, praying for compensation for servicer in the war.—Referred to the committee of

Mr. Champlin presented a petition from the inhabitants of Warren. in Rhode-Island praying that the Warren river may be staked out at the expence of the United States. - Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures, with power to report by bill or otherwife.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the Governor of this state; ascertaining the election of Mr. Heister in the place of Mr. Ege, who refigned, which was referred to the committee of elections.

On motion of Mr. D. Foster, the house

resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of claims, to to whom was referred the memorial and petition of Joseph Ball, and others, holders of bills of credit, emitted in pursuance of a re-folution Congress of the 18th of March, 1780. The report was read as follows:

That a statement of the case of the hoiders of bills of this description is contained in a report of the accounting officers of the Treasury made on the 24th day of December 1795, in pursuance of an act entitled "An act relative "to claims against the United States not barred by any act of limitation and which have not "been already adjusted," in the words following, to wit: ing, to wit:
"Class 8. The claims of this class are found-

" ed on bils of credit, commonly called bills of the new emiffions islued on the funds of indi "the new emissions issued on the funds of indi vidual states, pursuant to an act of Congress of the 18th March, 1780. The following clause of the said act shows in what event the Unitied were to become answerable for the payment of these bils, "that the said new bils "iffue on the funds of individual states for that purpose established, and be signed by persons appointed by them, and that the faith of the Unitied States be also pledged for the payment of the said bills in case any state on volvose simulative war, berendered incapable of redeeming them."

"The interest accruing on them was to have been paid by the United States annually, if called for, in bills of exchange on Europe, and the amount charged to the states respective

"and the amount charged to the flates respect"ively. It does not appear however that any
"fuch ; ayments were made"

" It is understood that the feveral flates con-"cerned have pared laws providing for the redemption of their respective por ions of this
money, and it is presumeable that the far "greater part thereof has been redeemed accordingly. The bills for which payment is
now claimed are chiefly of those flued by the
flates of New-Hampuire, Massachusetts and "Rhode-Ifland.

"This species of paper has never been consid-ered as forming any part of the debt of the United States."

In the various arrangements which have been made fince the effablishment of the p efent go verument, relative to the debt of the United States, no provision has ever been made for thefe bills—they appear from the face of them to be evidences of debt against the states individually who had iffued them, and could not be provided for by the United States, without railing a charge against those states; and it was reasonably to be prefumed that the flates concerned would make furth provision as the justice and

France, they offer for themselves, and are fuch of these bills as had been exhibited at the certain that the unspeakable satisfaction of treasury is pursuance of the act instituted "an " act relative to claims against the United States patriotic exertions.

The president ausweredthemin a suitable manner, and expressed the thanks of the Directory—After which the deputation was introduced into an inner apartment, where they had a private conversation with the di-

"That the resolutions of Congress and the endorsement upon those bills engage the abfolute promise of the United States for the payment of the interest indefinitely, and their eventual guarantee of the principal, in case any state on whose funds the bills should be emitted should by the events of war be ren-

"fhould fupply the omissions of the state, which is issued the bills, by providing themselves, at 'least for the interest upon them-but it is not as easy to pronounce on what terms they ought " to be provided for.

"On their face and according to the unre woked resolutions of Congress they are of spe-" cie value equal to their nominal amount, bear-

"ing five per cent. interest.
"Bur it is known that they were iffied by
different states at different inferior values fixed by previous laws. "The true nature of the contract therefore

and the true equity of the case, are from these circumstances involved in some question." The propolition of the Secretary on this lub. ect, was not adopted by Congress.

It is a fact notorious that these bills sunk in

the fame vortex of a depreciation with the old confinental bills, and while they continued to circulate were generally in the ratio of forty of the old, for one of the new.

the old, for one of the new.

This unfortunate depreciation, which operated open all the paper mone, y ustes and certificates, iffued during the war, necessariated the United States to adobt principles relative to them which cannot apply in cases of ordinary contract—the states, individually, have assumed similar privileges; and in making provision for the bills in question, in some instances, have considered them as a depreciated currency.

The committee are informed, that all the states who issued bills of this description, have already made provision for their redemption, either at their nominal amount, or at a certain ratio of depreciation, except the state of Rhode-Island—and they think it is fairly to be presumed, that the states have made as liberal a provision as the nature of the case demanded.

The United States have once made allowances to the several states in settlement of their accounts for the supplies for which those bills were issued; should they make any further prevision, they must consider the several states as indebted to them for the amount of such provision. This unfortunate depreciation, which operat-

to the committee on post-offices and post-road the latter to the committee of claims.

Mr. Baldwin, from the committee to whom was referred the bill from the Senate providing for the amicable settlement of the limits of Georgia, reported the bill without amendment. It was committed to a committee of the whole for to-morrow.

Mr. Clopton, from the committee of enrolment reported the bill for therelief of the widows, and orphans of certain deceased offi-

This report was advocated by Mesirs Coit It was opposed by Metho ... Callatin all, Livingston, Otis, J. Williams and Day-

The latter gentleman thought the report of the committee was incomplete, as it did not appear to have distinguished between the principal and the interest of these bills. He agreed with the committee, with respect to the principal, but was of opinion the United States were bound to pay the interest, and that as the states which had neglected to ditor states with the United States, any sum which Congress should agree to pay, might be justly set off against what was due to them. He hoped, therefore, the report would be re-committed, and a distinction

made betwee the principal and interest.

After some conversation on this subject, in which it was flated, that there would be no end gained by a re-committal, and that if the report was not fufficiently explicit, it might be made fo, the question on agreeing to the report was put and carried, there being 62 votes for it.

The committee then role, the house took up the report, which after being amended, by adding, after the word "bills," or any nterest thereon, it was agreed to, there being 62 votes in its favor.

Mr. Livingston said, he was instructed by the committee of commerce and manufactures, to alk for the appointment of a mem-ber upon that committee in the place of Mr. Swanwick, whose ill state of health did not permit him to attend the house.—Agreed, and Mr. Otis was appointed.

Mr. L. added, that he wished to ask an explanation of the house respecting an important subject. Two acts of the British parliament had been referred generally to the committee of commerce and manufactures, and there had been fome doubts in the committee as to the proper course to be taken. Some members thought the object of the reference must have been for them to state facts relative to their operation, or to report what measures may be necessary to be taken in confequence of this operation, which would feriously affect the commerce and navigation of the United States. In order to determine this point he proposed the follow-

ing resolution for the adoption of the house:
"Resolved, that the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to examine the two acts of the British parliament referred to them, and report the operation thereof on the commerce and navigation of the United States."

On motion of Mr. Otis, ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Bayard presented a petition from the District Attornies, praying for some alterations with respect to their fees.—Referred to a select committee.

Mr. Sewall moved that the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the late of the Union, in order to confider the resolutions reported on Thursday, in consequence of the message of the President; but the usual hour of adjournment being arriv-

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY EVENING, March 13

From our Correspondent at Hamburgh. October 31.

"My letter which informed you of La Fayette's happy arrival, will have reached you. I faw him some days afterwards in good spirits, and very chearful though in a "dered incapable to redeem them; which is in 'effect though not in farm an absolute guarantee of the principal; for the United States are bound to pay the interest perpetually till that of the rheumatism. This will be better the bound to pay the interest perpetually till that the rheumatism. This will be better the bound to pay the interest perpetually till that the rheumatism. This will be better the perpetually till that the rheumatism. foon. Bureau de Pufy and his lady were also in the same company. De la Tour Maubourg, was accompanied by his lady and two daughters, as also his brother. R. Pillet formerly adjutant of Gen. La Fayette arrived with them. The General and his family departed on the 9th of this month for Ploen, a town to the north in Holftein, where his brother in law has an estate.-There he intends to pass the winter. They don't speak much of their sufferings. They knew nothing of what happened in the world, and it was at Drelden that La Fayette first-heard of the existence of Buonaparte; a proof how closely they were confined; tho' it is falle, the report that they were treated inhumanely, as to their drefs, fare and dwellings.

The Emperor of Russia goes on with his reformation, often extremely severe, and even despotic and cruel, but well meant and faid to be necessary. I must not be construed to justify the means he uses. He is particularly to be blamed for adding infults to his punishments of negligent officers and fervants of the crown. Their dismission, or other punishment or rebukes, &c. are al-ways published by his order in the Gazettes in very humiliating terms. His orders are often unreasonable—lately, for example, he ordered under severe penalties, that the ship wherein he was, when reviewing his fleet at Reval, should be called by every body a frigate, tho'it was but a sloop or yacht—the order was printed in the Petersburg Gazette. Yet with all this, he loves peace, order, justice and exactness in public assairs. The Empress, by her mild amiable temper, is said to mitigate his severity very often."

The French have taken from the Arfenals in Venice 6000 cannon and 100,000 small arms, the four famous equestrain statues of Corinthian bronze, which had adorned that eity for 500 years; great numbers of pictures and antiquities, and especially most rare and precious manuscripts—The people wept and were indignant but could not help themselves.

Great failures have taken place is Copen-nagen and which shook principal houses in

Sir having read in your Gazzettee of last Wednesday an enquire concerning the sactive of United Irishman be pleased to inform the English spy that the purpose of their meetings is to keep alive in their minds the sufferings of their country men under the Britsh Government PADDY

the British Packet arrived at New-York on Sun-day last, with the January mail, and brings Lon-den papers to the 15th of the month.

HOUSE OF PEERS-Thursday, Jan 11. The afferfied tax bill was read a third time, and

The Lord Chancellor gave notice, that to-mortow he should move, that an account should be laid before the house (as soon as the same could be made out) of the fums paid by their lordships in consequence of the increase of the aliessed taxes His lordship said, that his motive for making this motion was, to show the extent to which their

lordships contributed to the exigencies of the flate

Lord Carrington said, he should add to the motion, that an account should be laid before the

The house was ordered to be summoned for to-

Lord Grenville delivered the following meffage from his Majesty, "G. R

"His Majefty thinks proper to acquaint the Houle of I ords, that his M jefty has received various advices of preparations made and measures taken in France, apparently in pursuance of a defign, openly and repeatedly professed, of attempting the invasion of these kingdoms.

"His Majesty is sirmly persuaded, that by the zeal, courage and exertions of his subjects struggling for whatever is most dear to them, such another prize, if attempted, will terminate in the consustion and rain of those who may be engaged in it. But his Majesty, in his auxious concern for

confusion and rain of those who may be engaged in it. But his Majesty, in his anxious concern for the fastey and welfare of his faithful people, see it incumbes on him to omit no suitable precaution which may contribute to their defence.

"His Majesty, therefore, in pursuance of the act passed for providing for the angmentation of the militia, has thought it right to make this communication to the House of Lords to the end, that his Majesty may cause the fand militia or such part thereof as he shall think necessary, to be drawn out and embodied, and to march as occasion shall out and embodied, and to march as occasion shall

I ord Grenville faid, it would only be necessary for him to move a general address of thanks to his Majetty, affuring his Majetty of their Lord ip film and zealous support in any measures which his Majety might think it necessary to take for the defence of these kingdoms.

The address was agreed to nem. dif. and the house additioned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-Friday, Jan. 12. The Speaker, and few ral members, attended at

ne har of the House of Lords, where the Reyal al-ent was given by Commission, to the Affessed Tax Bill, the rmy augmentation Bill, and feveral

Adjourned to Thursday the Sth day of February.

LONDON, January 13 All the Dutch prizes, except the Alk-maar, which is appointed to be a receiving fhip at Blackstakes, are gone up to Chatham, where they are to have a complete ed, a motion was made to adjourn, and the furvey, for the purpose of ascertaining what house adjourned. The smallest of them

it is conjectured, will be converted into fort hips for different fervices.

ASSESSED TAXES. We understand that lord Carrington has most munificiently subscribed, in addition his essessed taxer, twenty thousand pounds to

the immediate exigencies of this state.

The speaker of the house of commons, we learn from pretty good authority, ful-feribes two thousand pounds a year to the pub-lic service, during the continuance of war. We are informed from good authority,

that an elderly lady at Kenfington, has de-clared her intention of giving one whole year's income, amounting * 16,000l. as a contribution for the defence of the country. The well known liberality and public spirit of Mrs. Lea, give us every reason to sup-

pole that the information is well founded. Citizen Talleyrand Perigord, the actual French minister for foreign affairs, has written a letter to citizen Callard, the minister of the directory, at Berlin, directing himto represent to the king of Prussia, that the dominions of the duke of Brunswick are a new Coblentz, and a rallying point for emigrants; and to request his majesty would cause the duke to expel from his duchy, without distinction of age or fex, the profaribed and emigrated French refugees, whose number amounts in the whole to 4000 persons.—The young king having complied with the request, the duke has found himself obliged to order all emigrated or proferibed French families to quit his dominions within a month's time.

Among these unfortunate exiles, is the archbishop of Rheims, nucle of citizen Talleyrand, and also the mother of this minister.— About 1000 of these proscribed perfons, being deflitute of all means to raife the expence necessarily attending their removal, the country people have made a collection to fupply them with money. Louis XVIII. on being informed of this order of expulsion, dispatched a courier to Peterfourgh, to request permission, as is gen-

erally supposed, to withdraw to Mittua.

All the latest accounts from Germany coneide in stating, that this measure of ex-

Buonaparte is now caricatured in the Parisian shops, under the appearance of Rob-inson Crusce, the English mariner on his rast. Instead of Robinson's Bible the French general has faved from the wreck, which is a vessel with the tri-colored stag, a volume of threats against the British Government.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, March 12. On Saturday evening the British Packet Halifax, Capt. J. Rowe, with the January Mail, arrived at this port. She failed from Falmouth on the 25th of Jan. but she has

brought papers no later than Jan. 20.

The captain informs, that it has been officially announced at London (but he has no spinted coar of it) that the conqueror of Iramission, and retired from the army, after having presented an immerse No mention is made wherefore he has refigned. It may possibly be the case, but there is room for doubt!

(Argus.) (Argus.)

A gentleman passenger in the packet, who left London on the 16th Jan. informs, that Mr. Pinckney had wrote his friends, requesting them to procure lodgings for him in London, as he intended to leave Paris hortly.

We hear that capt. Williamson, of his Britannic majesty's ship Agineourt, has been broke for not coming into action when the fignal was made in the late defeat of the Dutch fleet by admiral Duncan.

NEW-THEATRE.

TO-MORROW EVENING, March 14. The COUNTRY GIRL. With the Comic Opera of The PRIZE;

Or, 2, 5, 3, 8.

Subscription Ball. The last but one.

Mr. Francis respectfully informs the subscribers hat the third Ball will be to-morrow evening, the 3th inft.—Lady's tickets, and non subscribers tickto to be had by applying to Mr. Francis, No. 70 North Eghth Street—or at the Affembly-room South Fourth Street. march 12.

A Great Bargain,

WILL BE SOLD, if applied for immediate-ly, fwenty Thousand Dollars in Bills of Credit, upon interest at nive per cent. per annum, now lodged in the Treasury, and endorsed by the United States, with a promise to "pay the inter ft annually. Enquire at the Office of THOMAS McEWEN

For Sale,

THE SLOOP HARRIOT,

NOW lying at Ruffel's Warf-burthen 77 tons—three years old, built of the best materials and is well found—would answer well or a coafter, as she has excellent accommodations. For terms apply to

Gurney & Smith.

Wanted to live in the Country, About five miles from this city, a fober fte day Man who understands gardening and the management of a few acres of land, and would not object to attend a couple of horses Such a one may meet with liberal wages by applying at the office of this Gazette. N. B. Nove need apply but those of unexeptionable characters.

March 13

dta

TO RENT,

A good three story House. TWO rooms on each floor, with a convenient itchen-in Front, near South-firect. Enquire of the Printer. march 3-32w3w