

EUROPE.

V I E N N A, November 2.

WHEN the Emperor yesterday was attending the TE DEUM, an express arrived with the news of another victory. Lieut. General Prince Hohenlohe, who commands in Transylvania, on the same day of the capture of Belgrade, beat a detachment of the enemy near Perenzny, and on the morrow (October 8) all the Ottoman corps, of ten thousand men, with five cannons, under the command of the Pacha Cara Mustapha, who approached to attack. Cara Mustapha, it is said, killed himself, and 1500 of his men followed the spirited example. Five of the enemy's cannon, ammunition, from 40 to 50 colours, a quantity of arms, the camp, the magazine of Vadeny, as well as that of Tyrguschyl, have fallen into the hands of our troops, who have made a considerable booty, particularly of cattle. Our loss is trivial; but the Prince Hohenlohe, has received a contusion on his right thigh. He declares, that at the conclusion of the present campaign, the signal advantages gained, succeeded one another with a rapidity which is not less glorious than astonishing.

P A R I S, October 14

AN officer of the National Guards died a few days ago. His interment was ordered at 5 o'clock, and the bearers were taking him to the church—Some women of the neighbourhood, who happened to be in the church when the body drew near, enquired why the bell did not toll. They were informed, that the friends of the deceased had paid only the small fees, and that it was not customary to toll when that was the case. The women insisted upon tolling the bells instantly, and made the same ceremony be performed at a neighbouring convent. They insisted on the corpse being laid in one of the church vaults—military honours were then performed, and the people dispersed.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE.

SATURDAY, October 17.

The Committee of enquiry reported their opinion yesterday before the Assembly, on the subject of *Mont. Befanval*—they have not found any thing against him that amounts to the charge of felony, and they therefore expressed a wish for his enlargement.

The Assembly seemed very averse to this measure. The majority were of opinion, that *Mont. Befanval* had contributed more than any other person to the troubles in July last. "Either," said *M. de Rebell*, there was a plot for the destruction of Paris, or there was not; if there was, the author should be rigorously punished, if not, it is the city of Paris itself that should be brought to trial."

The Duke de Liancourt demanded *M. Befanval's* being enlarged on his parole. If security is asked for him, added the Duke, I am myself willing to enter into it.

M. de Luynes said, he had served under *M. Befanval* fifteen years, and that he had never known him give out an order that did not do honor to his character as a benevolent man and a good soldier.

Another member observed, that the letter written by *M. Befanval* to the Governor of the Bastille, which the Committee could not find, was still to be seen at the President's of the district of *St. Gervais* in Paris.

It was then disputed, whether or not he should be tried at the Chatelet in France.

M. Mirabeau proposed adjourning the trial till a proper tribunal was appointed for trying him and others accused of similar crimes.

The Assembly voted, that the Chatelet should be this tribunal for the time being.

L O N D O N.

Nov. 5. The Welch, the Danes, and the Norwegians, all assert, that some of their former adventurers discovered America long before Columbus had found land to the westward. Whether there may be any of their descendants settled on the banks of the Mississippi must admit of a very great doubt, as the shipping of the ancient Britons were not equal to herring busses: and provided they might even have been wafted by a continuance of easterly winds to the other side of the Atlantic, yet there is very little probability that the Indian tribes would suffer a small colony to penetrate from the sea coasts to the internal parts of that Continent, and there to form a settlement free from disturbance or attack; it must, however, be admitted that evident marks have been traced, by which it is known, America had been visited by a people acquainted with the arts of improved life, as traces of fortifications and fortified camps have been discovered, and earthen ware, with instruments of husbandry, dug out of the earth in different places; those people are, however, supposed to have been a colony from ancient Carthage.

The Jews, who have obtained the full rights and privileges of citizens in his Imperial majesty's dominions, no doubt have purchased that favor at a very considerable price. This is the first time that people have been naturalized in any empire,

kingdom, or state (except for the space of one year in England) since the period of their chief city being sacked and destroyed by Titus Vespasian.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

THE following NEW YEAR'S WISH was addressed some years since, on the First of January, by a young gentleman, to a circle of his female friends: His finishing hand might possibly make it less exceptionable to the critic's eye—but as it is, I think he need not blush to own it: By publishing it, you may probably surprize him, as you will gratify your constant reader, LAVINIA.

NEW YEAR'S WISH.

TO you, my young friends, while I write,
Kind wishes spontaneous arise;
And does aught my rude passions excite,
They are hush'd by benevolent sighs.
A Muse, in the form of a Dove,
Hovers round and dispels every fear;
She bids me each talent improve
To hail you a HAPPY NEW YEAR!

Her mandates I cheerful obey,
As her smiles I would strive to procure;
For the lines that my wishes convey,
May her favors in future secure;
On you, my young friends, may the smile,
That your verse may with melody flow;
And may joy all your sorrows beguile,
Nor an hour be reserved for woe.

When WINTER shall sternly appear,
And Nature in gloom be array'd,
When the Mariner shudders thro' fear,
Lest his bark should by winds be betray'd,
Then in safety, well shelter'd from snow,
May you, putting sorrow aside,
In domestic tranquility know,
All the joys of a social fire-side.

When SPRING in young beauty shall smile,
And charm following charm shall unfold;
In rapture, beholding the while,
May your portion be pleasures untold;
May each songster that chirps on the spray,
May each flow'ret that blows in the field,
For you be more cheerful and gay,
For you its choice fragrances yield.

When SUMMER shall sultry advance,
And locks from their sports shall retire;
May each youth, who declines the light dance,
Your charms, and your virtues admire.
May the grape-vine form Arbors of ease,
While the eglantine skirts them around,
And then may the fresh balmy breeze
Waft perfumes from each neighboring ground.

When AUTUMN his treasures shall bring,
When each fruit-tree shall bend with its load;
May your hearts ever gratefully sing
The hand that such blessings bestow'd.
Thus sweetly, shall time roll away,
Nor shall you once wish it in haste:
And the YEAR that commences to-day,
Far happier shall be than the past.

Then, when WINTERS and SPRINGS shall decay,
When SUMMERS and AUTUMNS are o'er,
And PHOEBUS, the Prince of the day,
Shall wake the glad seasons no more:
To you, each forgetting her mirth,
May beauty immortal be given,
May you change the faint joys of this earth,
For transports uncloying in Heaven.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 16.

Thursday last both Houses of Congress proceeded from Federal-Hall, in carriages, to the residence of THE PRESIDENT of the United States; The SENATE at 11, and the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES at 12 o'clock, when The President of the Senate, and The Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively, presented the following ADDRESSES, in answer to The President's Speech to both Houses—and received the Reply annexed to each.

To THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

S I R,

WE, the Senate of the United States, return you our thanks for your Speech delivered to both Houses of Congress. The accession of the State of North Carolina to the Constitution of the United States, gives us much pleasure; and we offer you our congratulations on that event, which at the same time adds strength to our Union, and affords a proof that the more the Constitution has been considered, the more the goodness of it has appeared. The information which we have received, that the measures of the last session have been as satisfactory to our constituents as we had reason to expect from the difficulty of the work in which we were engaged, will afford us much consolation and encouragement in resuming our deliberations in the present session for the public good; and every exertion on our part shall be made to realize and secure to our country those blessings which a gracious Providence has placed within her reach. We are persuaded that one of the most effectual means of preserving peace, is to be prepared for war, and our attention shall be directed to the objects of common defence, and to the adoption of such plans as shall appear the most likely to prevent our dependence on other countries for essential supplies. In the arrangements to be made respecting the establishment of such troops as may

be deemed indispensable, we shall with pleasure provide for the comfortable support of the officers and soldiers, with a due regard to economy. We regret that the pacific measures adopted by government with regard to certain hostile tribes of Indians, have not been attended with the beneficial effects towards the inhabitants of our southern and western frontiers, which we had reason to hope; and we shall cheerfully co-operate in providing the most effectual means for their protection; and if necessary, for the punishment of aggressors. The uniformity of the currency, and of weights and measures, the introduction of new and useful inventions from abroad, and the exertions of skill and genius in producing them at home, the facilitating the communication between the distant parts of our country, by means of the post-office and post roads, a provision for the support of the department of foreign affairs, and a uniform rule of naturalization, by which foreigners may be admitted to the rights of citizens, are objects which shall receive such early attention as their respective importance requires. Literature and science, are essential to the preservation of a free constitution; the measures of government should therefore be calculated to strengthen the confidence that is due to that important truth. Agriculture, commerce and manufactures, forming the basis of the wealth and strength of our confederated republic, must be the frequent subject of our deliberation, and shall be advanced by all proper means in our power. Public credit being an object of great importance, we shall cheerfully co-operate in all proper measures for its support. Proper attention shall be given to such papers and estimates as you may be pleased to lay before us. Our cares and efforts shall be directed to the welfare of our country; and we have the most perfect dependence upon your co-operating with us on all occasions, in such measures as will ensure to our fellow citizens the blessings which they have a right to expect from a free, efficient and equal government.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

In Senate, Jan. 11, 1790.

To which the President was pleased to make the following reply—

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you for your address, and for the assurances, which it contains, of attention to the several matters suggested by me to your consideration.

Relying on the continuance of your exertions, for the public good, I anticipate for our country, the salutary effects of upright and prudent counsels.

G. WASHINGTON.

The Address of the House of Representatives to the President of the United States.

S I R,

THE Representatives of the people of the United States, have taken into consideration your Speech to both Houses of Congress at the opening of the present session.

We reciprocate your congratulations on the accession of the State of North-Carolina; an event which while it is a testimony of the increasing good will towards the government of the Union, cannot fail to give additional dignity and strength to the American republic, already rising in the estimation of the world in national character and respectability.

The information that our measures of the last session have not proved dissatisfactory to our constituents, affords us much encouragement at this juncture, when we are resuming the arduous task of legislating for so extensive an empire.

Nothing can be more gratifying to the Representatives of a free people than the reflection, that their labors are rewarded by the approbation of their fellow citizens. Under this impression, we shall make every exertion to realize their expectations, and to secure to them those blessings which Providence has placed within their reach. Still prompted by the same desire to promote their interests which then actuated us, we shall, in the present session, diligently and anxiously pursue those measures which shall appear to us conducive to that end.

We concur with you in the sentiment that agriculture, commerce and manufactures, are entitled to legislative protection, and that the promotion of science and literature will contribute to the security of a free government; in the progress of our deliberations, we shall not lose sight of objects so worthy of regard.

The various and weighty matters which you have judged necessary to recommend to our attention, appear to us essential to the tranquility and welfare of the Union, and claim our early and most serious consideration. We shall proceed without delay, to bestow on them that calm discussion which their importance requires.

We regret that the pacific arrangements pursued with regard to certain hostile tribes of Indians, have not been attended with that success which we had reason to expect from them; we shall not hesitate to concur in such further measures as may best obviate any ill effects which might be apprehended from the failure of those negotiations.