

MR. FENNO,
 WHY was not the elegant French Sonnet, addressed to Mr. Fenno, and published in his Gazette of Wednesday last, translated for the delight of common readers? This would thus confine the treat to the few. In the Nation's Gazette the many may expect to partake of what is good. And that it is good may be presumed from its being in that chaste and free Gazette, as well as from its being a lampoon on the Vice-President and the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Fenno being translator of French was in duty bound to translate it; and in rhyme too, as he is a poet. Many admirers of the chaste style of that Gazette, are of opinion that the editor only could do justice to the spirit of the original, which is often lost in the translation from one tongue to another—as good spirit flies while it is drawing into another ask. There is an elegance in the classical works of Grub-street, which was thought beyond the reach of imitation in this country, till the attempt by the editor of that paper evinced by its success that fit occasions are sometimes wanting, but when they do occur they seldom fail to draw forth genius. No sooner did that gazette appear, than it seemed if certain bright geniuses had suddenly found their talents with the opportunity to display them. The translator of French, may be said, therefore, to do a public wrong by withholding a translation which he only has a talent to give, without suffering the volatile salt of the French to escape. Only two reasons occur to dissuade him. The piece being in praise of himself, his modesty is spared some blushes while it remains in a foreign tongue; and secondly, being hired in the department of state, possibly his employer might be offended with a lampoon on two great officers of the government. But a free press, that is to say, a press engaged to publish cutting, two-edged pieces against men and measures, should not be gagged and muzzled by little scruples. An opportunity to tell keen truths may not occur with equal advantage; and on the other hand, if the piece were translated, though his modesty might suffer, it is to be hoped it would not die of its wounds; and his employer would forgive any rude treatment of those great officers, from a just sense of the great zeal and faithful services of his clerk and editor in the cause of liberty. Perhaps, after all, the many may yet hope to be favored with a translation. C.

FROM THE MAIL.

MR. CLAYPOOLE,
 HAVING observed in your paper of this day, a New-York paragraph, that the Electors of Vermont would most probably give a unanimous vote for the re-election of George Washington and John Adams, to the office of President and Vice-President of the United States. I could wish to hint to the public the reason why the Vermont Electors will so vote, especially with respect to the latter gentleman; which is, that they believe him a true friend to the interests of the United States, a true friend to its constitution, a firm and true republican, of honest and independent sentiments, and a man who presides, in his present station, with the strictest integrity and impartiality. This opinion, I believe, is also entertained by the Vermont representatives in both houses of Congress. I know also, that every person of liberal and honest sentiments, who is acquainted with Mr. Adams, will, and does freely acknowledge it to be well founded. I will add, that I believe Mr. Adams is too honest a man to dissemble his political sentiments. A REPUBLICAN.

Nov. 5, 1792.

Domestic Articles.

COLUMBIA, (S. C.) October 27.
 Tuesday evening, as Mr. Harrow, of Granby, was proceeding on his way to Charleston, the strap, of his saddle bags, which fastened them behind the saddle, were cut, and the bags stolen. He did not miss them till he stopped at a house near Sandy Run, about a mile from the spot where they were afterwards found in the road, emptied of their contents, amounting to upwards of Four Hundred Pounds in gold. Mr. Harrow is unfortunately stone blind, so that the servant consequently rode before him, which prevented a timely discovery of the transaction, particularly as it was night when the robbery was committed.

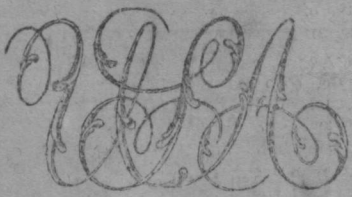
NORFOLK, October 24.
 This day arrived the brig Julia, Capt. Westbrook, in 6 weeks from Cadiz.—Capt. Westbrook informs, that the sailors belonging to the French ships in the port of Cadiz, were not allowed to go on shore.—That there were great rejoicings in Cadiz on the queen of France's birthday; that as soon as the news of the deposition of the king of France was received, all the French ships in that port were ordered to depart immediately.—That the Spaniards were busy in fitting out a fleet of twelve sail; and that the declaration of war was to have been made the morning Capt. Westbrook left Cadiz.

BOSTON, October 29.
 His Excellency the Governor, by Proclamation, has directed that the

general court hold their next session, the 7th of November, in the town of Concord.

Thursday the 29th day of November next, is appointed by authority to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise, throughout this Commonwealth.

Thursday the 15th day of November, is appointed as a day of public Thanksgiving throughout the state of New-Hampshire.



CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, 1792.

Mr. Schoonmaker, from New York; Mr. Kitchell, from New Jersey; and Mr. Lee, from Virginia; took their seats this day.

Mr. Steele called the attention of the House to the resolution passed at the close of the last session, for taking into consideration, the report of the committee relative to the expedition under the command of General St. Clair, against the Indian tribes. He accordingly moved, that the report should be referred to a committee of the whole house, to consider and report thereupon. This motion was agreed to, and the subject made the order of the day, for this day week.

The Speaker communicated a letter from the Treasurer of the United States, enclosing his accounts. These were ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

Mr. Goodhue moved, that a committee be appointed, to bring in a bill or bills, to provide for the registering of ships or vessels, and to regulate those that may be employed in the coaling trade, and in the fisheries; this motion being agreed to, Mr. Goodhue, Mr. Fitzsimons, and Mr. Parker, were appointed the committee.

Mr. White presented a memorial from Joseph Barnes, respecting the act providing for the encouragement of the useful arts; praying for a more effectual patent system.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Secretary Lear, communicating certain papers specified in the letter accompanying them.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and took into consideration the Speech of the President of the United States, to both Houses.

Mr. Lawrence in the Chair. The Speech being read by the Clerk, Mr. Smith (S. C.) moved a resolution to the following purport:

That it is the opinion of this committee, that a committee ought to be appointed, to prepare and report a respectful address to the President of the United States, in answer to his Speech to both Houses of Congress, at the opening of the present session; with assurances, that this House will take into consideration, the important matters submitted to them. This resolution, being reported to the House, was adopted; and a committee, consisting of Mr. Madison, Mr. Benson, and Mr. Murray, appointed for that purpose.

The message from the President of the United States was read; it contained a communication from the Secretary of State, enclosing an account of the application of the fund appropriated to foreign purposes. Also, a letter from the justices of the supreme court, inclosing a memorial to Congress, respecting the great inconveniences to which they are subjected, by the operation of the law of the United States establishing the judiciary system. Also, a letter from the judges of the district court of the state of North Carolina, stating certain legal and constitutional objections to the duty enjoined on them, as commissioners to examine and determine on the cases of invalid pensioners.

The next article in the message, the Speaker informed the House, was of a confidential nature; whereupon the galleries were shut.

Thursday, November 8.

Mr. Heister attended yesterday and Mr. Jacobs this day.

Mr. Smith, of the committee on the petition of the merchants of Charleston S. C. brought in a report, which stated, that the facts therein referred to were well founded: the report proposes two resolutions, to the following purport:

That a bill be brought in, to regulate fees in the Admiralty courts of the United States.

That the clause in the act providing "for the regulation of seamen in the merchant's service," complained of in the petition, be repealed, and that a clause providing for a different arrangement in the case, be substituted.—Read and laid on the table.

Several petitions were read and laid on the table.

A letter was read from the Secretary of War, communicating, pursuant to orders from the President of the United States, an account of a treaty lately concluded at Post Vincennes, by General Putnam, with sundry tribes of Indians, situated on the Wabash and Illinois rivers, lately at war with the United States. This communication contained a speech of General Putnam sent to the Wabash tribes, a speech to the Delawares by the Rev. Mr. Heikelwelder, and a speech of General Putnam to those tribes who have made peace.—This account was received by the Supreme Executive yesterday, by express.

On the motion of Mr. Lee, the report of the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to lost certificates, was referred to a committee of the whole house, on next Monday week.

Mr. Williamson called the attention of the house to the act providing for more effectual encouragement to useful arts, and to the authors of useful discoveries and inventions; and on motion of that gentleman the petition of Joseph Barnes on the subject was referred to a select committee, and Mr. Williamson, Mr. Sturges and Mr. Lee were appointed.

On motion of Mr. William Smith, that part of the President's speech which relates to the Judiciary system of the United States, was referred to a select committee:

And Messrs. Livermore, Benson, Kittera, Venable, and William Smith, were appointed.

On motion of Mr. Fitzsimons, a committee was appointed, to report a bill or bills, providing for the regulation of Pilots and the superintendance of Light-houses, Beacons, Buoys, & public Piers, throughout the United States.—Committee: Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. Parker, Mr. Williamson.

Mr. Goodhue then moved that the house should resume the consideration of that part of the President's message of yesterday which was confidential: this motion being acceded to, the gallery was cleared.

Alex. Orr, Esq. member from Kentucky, appeared, was qualified and took his seat this day.

Mr. Findley appeared and took his seat this day.

Purport of the speech of General PUTNAM, to the Tribes of Indians who are yet hostile to the United States:—

Brothers,

THE great chief of the United States sent a message of peace to you; I have been here four months and transmitted it, and tho' I have waited so long for you, you are not come.—I have had a talk with the Wabash and Illinois tribes, and held a treaty with them at Post-Vincennes, where we have buried the hatchet, wiped off every stain of blood, and concluded a firm and lasting peace.

If you would hear me, it might be for your good, but open your ears, and listen to the truth.

I wish a firm peace established between you and the United States, that your women, children and old men may go to rest without fear, and your young men attend to their hunting and live comfortably.

All this can be accomplished. The United States do not want to take your lands from you by force. They wish to see justice done and peace established.

I send this speech by some of those who were here, and have witnessed the good intentions of the United States.

Brothers, Send some of your wise men to the Miami, that we may speak together before I return to the great chief General Washington; write then and let us shake hands.

Post-Vincennes, Oct. 5th, 1792.

Substance of Rev. Mr. Heikelwelder's message to the Delawares: I have come from Bethlehem to endeavor to establish peace between you and the United States—I have lived long with you and should wish to see you happy. The great chief of the union is a good man, and wishes the welfare of your women and children and of you all.

Many bad things have happened, but they were the consequences of the war. Don't think of what has passed, but come and let us talk together.—Rise, don't lose the opportunity.—Let your wise men meet me at the mouth of the Muskingum.

Substance of General Putnam's speech to the peaceful tribes, inviting them to come to Philadelphia:

Brothers,

Let us endeavour to restore peace and happiness as far as is in our power. Send a speech to the Shawanese, Delawares, and others, who have hitherto stopped their ears & will not hear. I propose sending one speech more to endeavor to make peace.

Brothers,

General Washington is very desirous to see you at the council fire, to meet him and the other great counsellors of the United States. If you agree to send one or two chiefs from each nation, I will provide for the expense of the journey and their safety. Take the road to the falls of the Ohio by land, then by water to Pittsburgh, and then by land to Philadelphia. I wish your answer as soon as possible.

FRIDAY, Nov. 9.

Mr. Leonard presented a petition from James Willis, an invalid, for a pension.

Mr. Lee presented a petition from Thomas Johnson, for a pension.

On motion, the petition of Thomas Johnson was referred to a select committee, consisting of Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Bourne, (R. I.) and Mr. Lee.

The other petitions on the same subject, and the representation of the judges of the circuit court of the state of North Carolina, were referred to the same committee.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Secretary Lear, communicating sundry papers relative to the boundaries of the state of Virginia and the Territory of the United States South of the River Ohio.

The papers accompanying this message were read.

Mr. Madison, of the committee on the President's Speech to both Houses, reported an address in answer thereto.—This address was read, & referred to a committee of the whole house to-morrow.

Mr. Murray called the attention of the House to that part of the President's Speech, relative to the provision in the post-office law for the transmission of newspapers.—After some introductory remarks, he introduced a motion for a committee to examine into the subject—laid on the table.

Christopher Greenock, Esq. member from the state of Kentucky, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

On motion, the message of the President of the United States, respecting the boundary line between Virginia and the territory South of the Ohio, was referred to Messrs. Williamson, Boudinot, and Page.

The consideration of the private business recurring—the galleries were again cleared.

Philadelphia, Nov. 10.

From a Boston paper of Nov. 1. FLYING REPORT.

Captain Ingersol, arrived at Salem last Tuesday in 24 days from Point Petre, and informs, that two days before he sailed, a vessel arrived there from France which brought accounts, that the Austrian army had taken possession of Paris.—that there had been a prodigious slaughter in the city, and that the King was re-initiated on the Throne. In consequence of which, Captain Ingersol says, that the National Cockades were taken out, and the White replaced in their room; and that the ships in the harbour of Point Petre had their White Flags again displayed. [Probably the same story received here some time since.]

In classing the Kentucky Senators, Mr. Brown is placed in class No. 2—the time of which will expire next March. Mr. Edwards is in class No. 3—he will consequently be in office two years from March, 1793.

Authentic accounts from Marseilles inform, that owing to the badness of the crops this year, there is the greatest danger of a scarcity of grain in that city and in the south of France. We have received official documents on this subject, the length of which precludes their appearance in this day's Gazette—but they will be laid before the public in our next. At present it may be proper to state, that the highest price may be expected for wheat and flour at Marseilles, with every other encouragement that the citizens, the Mayor & municipality of that city, can give to make commercial adventures in that line beneficial to the concerned.