

pecially since our officers and soldiers are animated by this noble stimulus, the defence of that excellent Constitution, which confers on them the right, freely to elect for their President, the man whom they love and revere, and which confirms to them the possession of Liberty and Property.

RICHMOND, Nov. 12.
Yesterday the General Assembly of this Commonwealth convened at the Capitol in this City, and a quorum of the House of Delegates being assembled, proceeded to the choice of a Speaker, when John Wise, Esq. was elected, and conducted to the chair, from whence he made his acknowledgments to the House for the honor conferred on him: After which, Charles Hay, Esq. was nominated and appointed Clerk.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 20.

[From a late London Paper]
THE ABBE SYEYES.

It is singular how this man has hitherto escaped that fate to which his conduct, during the former part of the revolution, seemed to have inevitably consigned him.
It has been said, that he is devoted to the system of equality, and that in supporting those principles which he thinks mathematically true, he has constantly kept aloof from all parties, and has thus saved himself from the destruction in which they have all successively been involved.

That the principles of the Abbe Syeyes are favorable to the system of equality is so far from being the case that he has repeatedly declared himself the champion of monarchy. On the Kings return from Varennes a periodical paper was begun at Paris under the direction of Condorcet, Brissot, and Achille Duchatelet, entitled *The Republican*. Syeyes engaged to defend the monarchical system against the attacks of the Republicans, which drew from Thomas Paine a letter to the Abbe, in which he agreed to enter the lists with him alone and unsupported.

Paine declared that in defending Republicanism, he did not mean to defend the Republic of Holland or Venice, Syeyes replied, nor did he mean to defend the Monarchies of Turkey or of England. The controversy was soon dropped.

The case of the Abbe is by no means singular. La Clas, author of the *Saisons Dangereuses* and the friend of Orleans has long been in prison, where the government have availed themselves of his talents; he has thereby prolonged his precarious existence.

The Abbe Syeyes has always affected the manners of a Cynic, but there is not a party with whom he has not intrigued: His arrogance during the first assembly was extreme. He affected to despise even the talents of Mirabeau but he has lived to be the slave and the creature of Robespierre.

It is so far from being true, that the Abbe's influence in the French government, has lately been great, that the only tenure upon which he has long held his life, has been in unremitting labors in the service of the Committee of Public Safety.

Robespierre knew his talents, and engaged to save him, if he would labour in his service, without taking any share in the administration of affairs. The Abbe has long been little more in Paris than a prisoner at large.

By this Day's Mail.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 17.
Arrived yesterday, the brig Rover, Capt. Smith, from Gibraltar, which place he left the 1st of October. Capt. Smith passed, in the Gut, an Algerine cruiser (the only one out) which he saw, two days after, captured and destroyed by two Portuguese vessels. He also informs us, that the Moors had sent out from Tangier and Saltee, their rovers, to capture all vessels they met with, belonging to those nations that had no consul there to represent them. In consequence of which, a Ragusan vessel had been captured and carried into Saltee.

The brig Rover sailed from Gibraltar in company with the snow Fair Hebe, Brown, Philadelphia; brig Lavinia, Hubble, do. schooner Madison, Yerkey, do. At the time she left Gibraltar, there was great rejoicing by the French aristocrats, in consequence of news having arrived of the Dauphin being crowned king. The arrival of Hood's fleet was hourly expected.

Yesterday arrived, the French privateer Marat. We are informed, that during her cruise, she took four prizes—two of which have arrived.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 13.

[The ship Betsey arrived here on Tuesday morning from Barbadoes—the following article is extracted from a paper brought by her.]

BRIDGE-TOWN, Sept. 30.—Capt. Reed, late of the schooner Hope, who has returned here from America, informs, that on his arrival at Boston in the above vessel, he received great indignity from the populace, whose first salutation was the belting on him a bucket of water, accompanied with all the *politic* epithets now in use in the Republican world. They detained his vessel as American property, notwithstanding she had been legally condemned as a prize to one of our cruisers, and had been purchased by merchants of this town, who obtained for her a British register, and let her on charter to go the voyage.

PROVIDENCE, (R. I.) Nov. 8.
The Honourable General Assembly of this State, which met here last week, stands adjourned to the last Monday in January next, then to meet at East Greenwich.

A Return was made to the General Assembly of the Number of votes in the several Towns, given in August last, for Representatives to Congress.—

The Result is as follows:

Benjamin Bourne, Esq.	1880
Peleg Arnold, Esq.	1138
Majority.	742
Francis Malbone, Esq.	1911
Joseph Stanton, jun. Esq.	1178
Majority.	733

BOSTON, November 30.

Ships Atlantic, Delano, Hull, Nancy, Follet, Liverpool; Barque Harriet & Eliza, Slewman, Halifax; Brigs Fusiler, Easterbrook, St. Helena; Clarissa, Abraham, Lisbon; Juno, Freeman, Gottenburgh; Peregrine, Barker, Figuera; Schooners Nancy, Bishop, St. Michaels; Rover, Drew, Gottenburgh; Harmony, Lincoln, Demerara; Freedom, Millet, Madeira; Betsey, Fellows, Jamaica; Deborah, Higgins, Cape Francois; Sloop Rhoda, Leavitt, St. Johns (N.B.)

When the Katy left Hamburg, there were near fifty American flags flying at that port; They had chiefly been to France.

A ship, a constant trader from London to Halifax, laden with goods to the amount of £27,000 sterling, has been captured by a French frigate, and sent into Cape Ann. She is expected round here every hour.

Two ships and several brigs arrived yesterday; one of the ships is the Neptune, of this port, bound from Carolina to Europe; having sprung a leak, put in here to repair.

The brig Hannah & Eliza of Charlestown, has been cast away in a hurricane at Guadaloupe, and is lost. She had some sugars on board. We are happy to hear that none of the crew are lost. Mr. Samuel Prince was supercargo of the brig.

Captain Follet, arrived here from Hull, was boarded in the bay by a boat from the Thetis British frigate of 32 guns. She was looking after French frigates.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 18.
Died on Wednesday evening last, after a lingering illness, aged 32 years Mr. Abraham Brevoort, eldest son of Henry Brevoort, late of this city, merchant; and on Friday evening his remains was interred in the Family Vault, in the old Dutch Church Yard.

On the 17th instant departed this life, at Philadelphia, in the thirty-second year of his age, Mr. JOHN SWAIN, late partner of the publisher of the Daily Advertiser. He was a man of unsuspected, and unblemished integrity—of very considerable literary abilities;—Modest, and unassuming; of great industry and application; and in every respect a valuable member of Society.

ARRIVED.
Ship Hare, Farrer, Hamburg
Brig Prudence, Hand, New-Providence
Betsey, Lovet, Petersburg
William, Savage, Marygalante
Hebe, Worth, Jamaica
Schooner Seafower, Conger, Turks Island
Sloop Betsey, Ronalds, Bermuda
Delight, Marth, Philadelphia

List of American vessels in Bermuda the first of November.

Sloop Hannah of New York; schooner's Polly, Boston; — Grozier, Ditto for condemnation; Hope, Dean, Philadelphia, condemned; Refuback, Carr, Baltimore, condemned; Sloop Harriet, Smith, New York; Brig Two Brothers, Prince, Salem, condemned; schooner Agnes, Philadelphia; barque John, New-York; schooner Swallow, Foster, Beverly, condemned; schooner Industry, Coppinger Philadelphia, captured by the Experiment privateer, within one mile of the shore, and three from Cape Henlopen, but notwithstanding was condemned, and the owner obliged to compromise with the captors.

NEW-BEDFORD, Friday, Nov. 7, 1794.
FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE.
(First Southern District)

Those towns in this District, from which we have received accounts of the

votes given in on Monday last for a Federal Representative, as follow:
Dartmouth—Nathaniel, Freeman, jun. 18—Peleg Coffin, Jun. 6.
Nantucket—Coffin, 113—Freeman 11
New-Bedford—Freeman, 30—Coffin, 1.

NORFOLK, November 8.
ARRIVED,
Ship John, Boggrifs, Brest
Brig Hazard, Bradie, Jamaica
Edward, Lionel, Philadelphia
Brig Eliza, Colley, London
Sloop Raven, Williams, Bermuda
CLEARED.
Ship Robust, Dunlap, Liverpool

LONDON, Sept. 12.
The Corunna mail which arrived yesterday, brought letters giving the very agreeable information that Fontarabia and St. Sebastian had been recovered by the Spaniards who were making great preparations, for the purpose of repulsing the enemy from their frontier.

In the latter city every apprehension has subsided; in consequence of which an order has been issued for the ships which had been loaded with stores, &c. preparatory to their departure in the first moment of alarm, to unload, as also it has been signified, that the port is again open for trading vessels of every description.

Friday the Russian Squadron consisting of six ships of the line and four Frigates under the command of Admiral Poyallikoff, sailed from Leith roads with a fair wind for Cronstadt.

The communication with Breda and Maestricht is still open; a proof that the Enemy have not yet fat down before either place.

A letter from Constantinople dated the 12th ult. States the melancholy circumstance of three towns, situate between Angore and Edrum having been swallowed up on the 3d of July by an earthquake. One of these places, Tefcogram, contained upwards of 500 houses; Amaic, another of them a still greater number and the third, Agrim, near four thousand. It is added that out of 100,000 souls which they contained not more than one tenth escaped; the remainder perished. This dreadful catastrophe has spread universal consternation in that part of the world.

From the English Review, to September, 1794.
OF FRANCE.

THERE is not to be found, in the whole compass of history, any circumstance, or combination of circumstances, from which the human mind has received so violent an agitation as that which has accompanied the different shades and shapes of the French revolution. The reformation of religion is one of those great events to which this revolution bears the greatest similarity. But the reformation, modified by German phlegm, was deliberate and regular in its progress; The French revolution, deeply tinged with French levity and fire, has passed suddenly from form to form; nor can it yet be conjectured in what its devious course will terminate. In France the gradations from despotism to limited monarchy; from limited monarchy to republicanism; from republicanism to democracy; and from democracy to anarchy; have been extremely rapid; so rapid indeed, that, in the midst of all these changes, the form, if form it may be called, of anarchy alone is seen; on a general view, as a fiery object, whirled rapidly round and round, exhibits the appearance of a permanent circle. In this political whirlpool the social feelings have all been swallowed up and lost. The name of freedom has been prostituted to the most oppressive and cruel purposes; a barbarous ferocity has usurped the name of national courage; the completest internal tyranny has been disguised in the garb of revolutionary ardour; and every popular leader has fallen a sacrifice to popular fury.

What the ultimate views of ROBESPIERRE with his creatures or associates, were, or whether he had any fixed and determinate plan at all, farther than the immediate gratification of an intriguing and restless disposition, incapable of co-partnership or moderation, cannot yet be certainly known. Some have thought that it was his design to bring the Dauphin out of his confinement, and, in his person, to restore monarchy. But Robespierre was generally considered as a determined fanatic; nor could he have any reasonable hope, in the actual temper of the nation, and under the new division of property, of being able to carry that plan into execution. On the other hand, if he reflected at all on the inveterate passion for liberty that had pervaded all France, and discomfited so many attempts to restore monarchical go-

vernment, he could not suppose that the French nation would brook tyranny in the person of an upstart dictator: a dictator unadorned with the splendour of military achievements, and lulled, in public opinion at least, by that littleness and chicanery which are ascribed to the profession of the law, in every nation of Europe.

Yet what shall we say? That this demagogue did, in fact, meditate the design of controlling the National Convention by means of the Committee of Public Safety, the Revolutionary Tribunal, the armed force of the municipality, or, in plain English, the city of Paris, and by changing the democratical constitution of the army into a train of dependencies, at the head of which he was to place himself. As to the views and motive of Robespierre, there would be no end of conjecture: but, independently of these, the catastrophe that involved his fate, with that of his partisans, is a most copious subject of reflection moral and political. 1. Amongst the features that disfigure the French revolution, and consequently the national character of the French, from whose minds and tempers the revolution directly springs, is this, that, in their internal dissensions and contests, there is no gradation in punishment, no moderation in victory. Death is awarded to every crime, proved or suspected: the political partizan is to be appeased only by the death of his adversary. How many individuals, like poor Simon who waited on the Dauphin, and several domestics of the late King and Queen, have fallen sacrifices, not to crimes, not to venial transgressions, not to slight and unfounded suspicions, but to their very virtues.

(To be Continued.)

The Editor of the Level of Europe and North America, ever anxious to communicate to Europeans, who may be desirous of settling in this Continent, whatever may tend to inform them of the advantages they may find here, whether in agriculture or in commerce, has the honor to acquaint the public, that he has undertaken the translation of a work just published under the title of *A View of the United States of America*. This translation will be executed with the permission of the Author Tench Coxe, Esq. Commissioner of the Revenues of the United States.

P. Egron, L. L. D.
Nov. 20 21w3w

Old American Company.
THEATRE—CEDAR STREET.

For the Benefit of Mr. Ashton and Madame Gardie.

The Public are respectfully informed that Mr. Ashton, who on a former night was advertised for a benefit, with Mr. Wools, did not, owing to very bad weather, receive such emolument as could entitle it to the name of benefit: he has therefore purchased a share of Madame Gardie's night, and solicits the patronage of the citizens in general.

TO-MORROW EVENING
November 21.
The Play of the "Jealous Wife," for the benefit of Mr. Ashton and Madame Gardie, is changed (by particular desire of several ladies and gentlemen) to a COMEDY (never performed here but once) called

Love's Frailties;
OR,
Precept against Prudence.
Written by the Author of the Road to Ruin, and received with unbounded applause.

Between the 3d and 4th Act, an Eulogium on the marriage state by Mr. Ashton.
After the Play a favorite Ballet Dance called

The Bird Catcher.
In the course of the Ballet, Mon. Quenet will dance a Pas Seul and a Pas de Deux with Madame Gardie.
Between the Ballet and Pantomime, (by particular desire) an Eulogium on Free Masonry, in the character of a Royal Arch Mason, by Mr. Ashton.

To which will be added a New Pantomime, as performed at the Theatre des mous plaifirs at Paris with unbounded applause, called
Harlequin Pastry Cook.
In the course of the Pantomime, Madame Gardie will sing a French song, called *Le Mot Vaut Mieux que la Chose, et la Chose Vaut Mieux que le Mot.*

Places in the Boxes may be had at the Box Office, from ten to one every day (Sundays excepted) and on days of performance from three to five P. M. where also tickets may be had, and at Mr. Bradford's book-store, No. 8, South Front street, and at Mr. Carr's music-store.

The doors will be opened at half after five, and the curtain drawn up precisely at half after six o'clock.
BOX, one Dollar—PTT, three quarters—GALLERY, half a dollar.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Nov. 19.

This day precisely at 12 o'clock the President of the United States met both Houses of Congress in the Hall of the House of Representatives pursuant to appointment—when he addressed them in a speech, [for which, see yesterday's Gazette]

The President was accompanied by his Secretary, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Attorney General, &c.—The Hall was crowded with a large collection of Citizens Ladies and Gentlemen—The foreign ministers were also present on the occasion—The most impressive silence prevailed while this most important address was delivered—The President then retired and the Senators having withdrawn, the Speech was twice read, by the Clerk, and on motion, referred to a Committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for to-morrow—After ordering that the address should be printed—the House adjourned.

Tuesday, November 20.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the President's speech—Mr. Trumbull in the chair. The following resolution was moved and agreed to—That it is the opinion of this committee, that a respectful address ought to be presented to the President of the United States, in answer to his address to both houses yesterday—with assurances that this house will take into their serious consideration, the important matters recommended to their attention.

The committee rose and reported this resolution to the house, by whom it was adopted—and Messrs. Madison, Scott and Sedgwick were appointed a committee to prepare the address.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by his Secretary Mr. Dandridge—who brought to the house sundry documents alluded to in the President's address.

The house then proceeded to the choice of a Chaplain for the session, on counting the ballots it appeared that the Rev. Dr. Ahbel Green was re-elected.

The papers received from the President were then read by the clerk—they are numbered from one to twelve—and principally relate to the western insurrection—Dispatches from Gen. Wayne received in the recess, &c.

The reading of these papers was continued till the adjournment.

The Cleopatra and Lynx British ships of war are both at Norfolk. The Hussar British frigate has taken off Charleston, the Republican, and Jou Jou, two French Privateers.

† In the President's speech published yesterday, in fourth column 21st line from the bottom, for cannot be "disturbed" read, cannot be disturbed.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA

ARRIVED.

Ship	Days
Suffex, Atkins,	Teneriffe 44
Mary Ann, Willman,	Lisbon 56
Favorite, Chapman,	Limerick 60
Brig Good Hope,	Hodgdon, Montego Bay 33
Livinia, Hubbell,	Malaga 50
Sufanne,	Ferrol 49
Schooner President,	Certhart, Kingston (Jam.) 33
Betsey, Hollon,	Darham, Norfolk do. 4
Virginia, Tomlinson,	do. 4
Trial, Davis,	Auxcays 34

To-Morrow will be Landed
at Cuthbert's wharf, from on board of the Brig Lavinia, Samuel Hubbell master.

Malaga Wine,

In hds. and quarter casks, RAISINS in barrels, Ditto in boxes and jars ALMONDS, FIGS, GRAPES, and LEMMONS,
FOR SALE BY
Philips, Cramond & Co.
Nov. 20 d3t

A Good Pressman

Wanted Immediately.
ENQUIRE OF
Steiner and Kammerer,
No. 85, Race near Third street.
Nov. 20 3t

Dr. Louthembourg, jun.

Son and Pupil to the Celebrated Dr. Louthembourg of London.

HAS the honor of announcing to the Public that he wishes to exert his talents in **MINIATURE PAINTING**—Those that are inclined to avail themselves of his industry, will be attended on, by favoring him with their address.
No. 273, South Second Street.
Nov. 20 4