

shrunk from the insolent triumph of their enemies, and from the exultation of aristocracy, disguised by a mask of lamentation and horror. Thus did all the principles and all the friends of the revolution suffer from the wickedness of a few individuals. In vain was it said that those who suffered were guilty;—it was answered that a prison was as sacred as an altar, and that he who could violate a prison, is capable of betraying his country." Thus far Thomas Paine.

It was not enough for them, however, thus to second the views of Pitt, and to furnish him with the means of alarming and maddening the people of England into a war. They must do the same service to the Stadtholder, and to the aristocracy of Holland.

"Carbon said to Abbe, (the Dutch banker, a patriotic refugee at Paris) "You have no church lands to confiscate in Holland as we found in Flanders—when we get to Amsterdam we must make a revolution of Portfolios!" Must not such language reach Holland, and was it not worth the Stadtholder an army?

The war which their absurdities and crimes provoked has in its conduct been every where pacified by their incapacity, and the distractions which they have created.

"A defenceless frontier and a discontented people seemed to invite the invasion of Spain; her opulent and unarmed colonies presented an easy prey to our marine—to Louisiana which had been sold to the Spanish court we seemed to owe conquest as a reparation; the Dutch colonies in India might have been enabled to throw off the yoke of Holland; and on the Continent a powerful Prince, the Mithridates of India, vanquished but not destroyed, animated with an implacable animosity to the English name, needed only the appearance of a French force, again to take up arms against the objects of his hereditary detestation.

"In Europe too there are circumstances, of which statesmen of a daring and comprehensive genius might have improved. The obstinate ignorance of Jacobinism, ruined against the rock of Sardinia, that fleet under Truguet, which, if it had appeared in the Archipelago, would have emboldened the Porte again to arm against Russia; to support Poland; to attempt the recapture of the Crimea; and would thus have lighted a flame in the east of Europe which all the efforts of our enemies would have been scarce able to extinguish.

"The West-India colonies of our enemies would have been sufficiently annoyed by an improvement in the internal regimen of our own islands."

This alludes, we presume, to the scheme for emancipating and arming their slaves, which was agitated about nine months ago.

"Sometime ago Buzot proposed a law, that every deputy should give an account of his fortune, and of the additions which he had made to it during the constituent Assembly, the Legislative Assembly, and the Convention. Had such a law been passed, when it came to my turn I must have answered—nothing. It is thus that I would refute the calumniator who called me the ally of Pitt.—An incorruptible character, evidenced by this honorable poverty, is the only patrimony I shall bequeath to my children. This proposition of Buzot was, however, evaded by the Anarchists; and indeed, such an enquiry would have proved embarrassing to them. *Fabre d'Églantine*, in the lowest state of indigence before the massacres of September, how came he to acquire a landed estate of 12,000 livres a year, and how does he support his hotel, his carriage and his servants?—Whence are the sudden fortunes of Paris, of Sergeant, and of so many others of the assassinating commune of Paris? How shall we account for the large estates lately purchased in the name of the father-in-law of Danton?"

He concludes in these words, "Anarchists, robbers, you may now strike—I have done my duty, I have spoken truths useful to my country, and they will forgive me!"

From the General Advertiser.

WE in our last made mention of the return of General Galbaud from Canada to New-York. He called upon the French Consul in that city for a passage to France, and was ordered accordingly on board the *Perdrix* a sloop of war about to sail, mounting 20 guns. This he refused under the pretext that she was leaky. The public

has seen one part of the correspondence between Galbaud and Hauterive on this subject, and also a letter from the former to the Minister here; we are enabled to lay before our readers the whole correspondence, which follows.

First answer of the Consul Hauterive, to Galbaud 13th December.

Sir,  
I will this moment give you an order for going on board the *Perdrix*, where the Republic will furnish you every thing necessary for your subsistence. As to your passage, I will consider on the means of sending you to France in the manner most consonant to the welfare of the Republic.

Second answer, 23d. December.

The Consul of the Republic requires Galbaud to go and wait at home, for the order of the civil authority, and to rid the consulate house of the outrageous posse with which he is attended.

Third answer New-York 25th December 1793, the 2d year of the French Republic one and indivisible.

Hauterive to Galbaud.

Publish your letter and the justification of your menacing visit if you think proper. Publish also that I reiterate to you the order of embarkation on board the *Perdrix* where the Republic assures you a subsistence until the approaching departure of the vessel which is to carry you to France. The functionary of the Republic takes no determination on such motives as those which you impute to me, nor does he change his determinations thro' caprice. My duty is to send you to France, and yours to pay deference to the direction of the authority which the Republic has placed here. Had you always followed this principle I should not have the trouble of answering your insulting requisition.

A copy.

HAUTERIVE.

Philadelphia 24th, Dec. 1793.  
The 2d year of the French Republic.  
The Minister of the French Republic to Galbaud.

Since the English have disdained in you, as in Dumouris, your friend and patron, the traitors whose treason has been of so great advantage to them, the consul of the Republic will appoint you a vessel on board of which you will be received and conducted to France where you would have long since arrived, but for your absurd rebellion, terminated by your cowardly flight.

GENET.

Philadelphia, 24th Dec. 1793.

The Minister to Consience.  
The Consul of the Republic will appoint you a vessel, on board of which you will be received as a deserter and carried to France.

All the papers which you demand of me, you will find in the hands of your judges.

GENET.

[The Letters of Galbaud, have already appeared.]

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

Be pleased to republish the following very singular paragraph taken from your paper of the 31st of December, 1793, with the accompanying remarks.

"A letter published in a morning paper from a member of Congress, to some merchant in Peterburgh, Virginia, mentions the agency of Great Britain in making the truce between Portugal and Algiers. It is but justice to declare, that subsequent information has been received from higher authority than the one alluded to, declaring that the truce was made without the intervention of that nation, & by the agency of a person who has had no instructions from that power for a considerable period, and whose appointment has long been superseded."

The origin, design and tendency of this communication being too obvious to be mistaken, the writer of the letter feels himself constrained to observe, that it would be more than justice to Great Britain, and less than justice to the United States, to declare, that subsequent information has been received from higher authority, than the one alluded to, declaring that the truce was made without the intervention of that

nation, and by the agency of a person, who had no instructions from that power for a considerable time, and whose appointment has long since been superseded."

Because he conceives such a declaration would be palpably untrue. The subsequent information, that is, the information of the latest dates, from the most authentic and direct channel, confirms the intelligence given in the letter to the merchants of Peterburgh, and suggests further, that Great Britain is the guarantee for the due performance of the truce, and had exerted herself in Portugal to prevent that nation from furnishing a convoy to the defenceless American vessels in her ports.

It is incomprehensible, that Great Britain should guarantee the truce, without some agency in making it, or at least without having an agent on the spot to answer for the guarantee.

Jan. 2d. 1794.

NEW-YORK, January 1.

THIS DAY the new built Episcopal Church entitled, CHRIST'S CHURCH, in Ann-street, will be opened for the Solemn Worship of Almighty God: Prayers to begin at ten o'clock.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 2.

Yesterday being New Year's Day—Members of both Houses of Congress—Heads of Departments—Foreign Ministers—Members of the Society of the Cincinnati—Officers of the Militia, &c. waited on The President of the United States, to offer him the Compliments of the Season.

We hear that nearly fifty sail of merchantmen, belonging to this city and the Southward, which ought to have arrived from France in the course of the last Autumn are yet absent; the conjecture is that they are detained by an embargo.

There can be little doubt on the mind of any unprejudiced citizen, taking into consideration recent communications, but that the United States would at this moment, have been experiencing all the horrors of war, had not the Proclamation of neutrality been issued at the crisis at which it was promulgated.

A correspondent congratulates, the non-signing clergy, upon their late acquisition of fame in the articles of liberty, republicanism, science and morals. He would rejoice too, in the powerful, influential, and pious friends, which their neutrality has acquired, if it were not upon record, "that the friendship of the world is enmity against God. He is, moreover, aware, that the old story may be recollected upon the present occasion and applied to their disadvantage, that the same day Herod and Pilate are made friends, when virtue was to be crushed in their nominal master, who probably, never saw a theatre in his life, tho' he was often in the temple and habitually engaged in his ministerial duties.

With respect to the comparative morals and respectability of those clergy, who have signed the petition against vice and immorality, or those who have not, he has only to remark; that "much may be said on both sides." He wishes, however, to observe to Euripides, and some other puffing correspondents; that upon a certain occasion during the war, when some important question divided the northern and southern members of Congress, one of the latter, exultingly observed to the present Judge P—rs, then a Delegate from Pennsylvania, that after dinner they would "count noses" with their antagonists; on which Mr. P— very readily answered, I suppose so, my friend; but I expect you mean red noses. A. D. A.

\* This was in days of yore, when Congress sat early and late; held sessions in the afternoon and did business for nothing.

The Stockholders in the Bank of the United States, residing in the city of Philadelphia, and its neighbourhood, are requested to meet at the City-Tavern, this evening, at 6 o'clock, on business relative to the ensuing election for Directors. January 2.

PRICE OF STOCKS.  
PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1794.  
6 per cents, 17/9 to 10d.  
3 ditto, 9/10 to 10/1.  
Deferred, 10/9 to 10d.  
U. S. Bank, 10 per cent. advance.  
N. A. ditto, 20 ditto ditto.  
Pennsylvania do. 5 ditto ditto.

# CONGRESS.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday Jan. 2, 1794.

Mr. Coles from Virginia, & Mr. Grove from North Carolina appeared, were qualified, and took their seats.

Several petitions were read and referred: Mr. Clark, after some introductory observations, moved that the vote for closing the doors of the gallery, during the future discussion of the Algerine business should be reconsidered.

The Speaker observed, that agreeable to the rules of the house, this motion should be debated with the doors shut. Whereupon, the gallery was cleared.

Two Hundred Advertisements that Atlas could not carry on his back!—Why this is as bad as my Uncle, Trim, who has two hundred pair of shoes, while pilgrimage is almost *Sans Souliers*.

Died at St. Kitts, of the yellow fever, Mr. John Wilcocks, son of Alexander Wilcocks, Esq. of this City.

## SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at NEW-YORK.  
Schr. Betsey, Bartlet, Newburn N. C.  
Sloop Hebe, Ricker, Jeremie  
Randolph, Baldwin, Richmond

From the New-England Marine List.

Arrived, Sloop *Marcy*, F. King, from Aux Cayes, left from Jamaica, 31 days passage; left at Jamaica, Schooner *Flora* of Philadelphia, which was carried into Jamaica, vessel and cargo condemned;—Brig *Sophia*, Price, cargo condemned;—Sloop *Farmer*, Windenhall, of Wilmington, N. Carolina, Capt. Runnels, of do. cargoes condemned;—Brig *Nancy*, Powers, N. York; Brig *Chace*, Sloop *Elliott*, Philadelphia; brig *Echo*, Nicols; Rachel, Sayer, New-York; cargoes libelled.—The following is a list of the Americans, who sold to the Commissioners in Aux-Cayes and are not able to obtain their pay;—Capt. Wright, of Virginia; sold property to the amount of 2,300 dollars, has not received one farthing, nor has he any prospect of it; Capt. Ives, of Philadelphia, sold to the amount of 7,500 dollars, still due, 3750 dollars, and demerage to about 8000 livres he cannot receive. Capt. Elliot sold to the amount of 3000 dollars, has received 1500 and has not any prospect of receiving any more; Capt. Simson, of Salem, sold to the amount of 3750 dollars, there is still due to him 3000 dollars which he never expects to receive; Capt. Shaply sold his cargo to the commissioners and is in the same situation.

Capt. King left at Aux Cayes, Capt. Elisha Heman, of this place, hearty and well. All American vessels now in Jamaica, which are not already condemned, must wait until next March for trial.

Arrived, brig *Catherine*, J. Star, in 44 days from Jeremie; left at Jeremie, sloop *Baker*, of New-York, to sail in 12 days; sloop *Dolby* of Philadelphia; do. sloop *Farmer*, J. Williams, 19 days passage from St. Eustatia; left at St. Eustatia, Capt. Asa Benton, do. Capt. White, of New-Haven.

Schooner *John*, Thos. Dingley, master from Demarara, bound to Boston, detained by the ship Favorite of Dominico, on suspicion of having French property on board; the schooner sent to St. Eustatia, the captain, people and passengers, on board the ship, among whom is Captain Davidson of Boston, Dec. 5.

Excellent CLARET,  
In hogheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.  
A few cases Champagne Wine;  
MADEIRA,  
In pipes, hogheads and quarter-casks,  
FOR SALE BY  
JOHN VAUGHAN,  
No. 111, South Front-street.  
Jan. 2, 1794.

NOTICE.  
BEING desirous of closing various commercial concerns, and that all powers heretofore granted relative to the same should be revoked, and public notice of it given, to prevent any possible mistake; I, the subscriber, do hereby make known to all whom it may concern, that all powers and letters of attorney, of every nature and extent, granted by me in any person or persons, prior to the 1st day of July last, to act for me or in my name in AMERICA, are revoked and made void.  
JAMES GREENLEAF.  
New-York, Jan. 1, 1794.