

have suddenly vanished. This change is ascribed to the extravagant claims of the French government. The Courier from Berlin to Halle passed through the city yesterday; and will reach the latter place to-morrow, or the day after.

September 3.

The Chancellor of State, Count de Lehrbach, will assist as Imperial Commissary, in the Congress for peace between the Germanic Empire and France. The Elector of Mentz has appointed Chancellor Albini for this purpose, and the Bishop of Wurzburg the Count Stadion.

LEGHORN, August 26.

It is said that Corsica is all in a state of tumult—General Paoli, is reported according to some advices, to be at the head of the insurgents, who have already subdued Bastia and Calvi, and are on their march to St. Florenzo. A particular confirmation hereof is expected.

They write from Constantinople, from the 10th inst. that the small Venetian Island, Cerigoite, the inhabitants of which were dissatisfied with the Venetian Government, has put itself under Turkish protection.

On the 20th June the Peace between Sweden and Morocco was fully concluded.

DANTZIK, September 4.

The rye harvest has been very prosperous; the price of new rye is nearly lowered to half. The exportation will perhaps not be free this year, as the magazines must first be taken care of. The harvest of wheat is nothing near so good as that of 1790.

PARIS, September 16.

Admiral Richet, commander of a division of the naval forces, to the committee of Public Welfare.

"On board the Jupiter in the road of Toulon, the 24th Fructidor, (Sept. 10.)

"Citizen Representatives,

"In the letter which I had the honor of writing you the 7th Fructidor, I informed you that the division composed of six line of battle ships and three frigates, with the command of which you have been pleased to trust me, was ready to sail, but that on account of the wind being absolutely contrary, it was impossible for me to leave the road. Since that time the wind has constantly remained in the same point; but nevertheless since the 18th inst. (Sept. 4.) the vessels ride at one anchor, the boats are aboard, and all communication with the land is broken off. I had adopted these measures in order to avail myself of the first northeast wind to put to sea, and you will hardly conceive how much I have suffered on account of my being unable to execute your orders: but it was utterly impossible. This morning the wind blowing fresh from the same point, the enemy's fleet was seen. I repaired immediately to Cape Siper, and saw very distinctly, although at a league's distance, the British fleet composed of twenty ships of war, five of which were three deckers, two frigates and one cutter. All the day long I have observed the movements of the enemy, whose manœuvring seem to indicate an intention of blocking up the port of Toulon. But I assure you citizens, representatives, that their being off this coast shall not prevent my division from putting to sea as soon as the wind and weather permit; and I am ready to answer with my head, if on taking certain precautions I do not pass their fleet unperceived.

"The appearance of the enemy's fleet does not operate the least alteration in my mission, and I even feel happy to know the enemy's position before my departure.

(Signed) RICHET.

A traveller, who arrived yesterday from Lyons says, that when he left that city it was filled with troops; the gates were shut, and the people were in the utmost consternation. These preliminaries enable us to form a probable conjecture as to the result of the Primary Assemblies of that great city; but for these acts of violence there is every reason to believe that the people of Lyons

would never have voted for the preservation of those who destroyed their fellow-citizens with grape-shot. At Besancon the Constitution has been accepted and the Deerees rejected. The Primary Assemblies have voted themselves permanent. The same resolution has been adopted by all the Primary Assemblies of Doubs.

The Sections of Paris persist in proving to the National Convention that the Convention is not the confidence of the people;—but the Convention object to these sorts of proofs. At Paris eight thousand voters have accepted the Constitution five or six in each Section have voted for the Convention, five or six for a King; is there any similitude between the Convention and the King?

Pointoise has refuted the decree.

M. DUMAS, a distinguished member of the Legislature has been named Elector at Versailles.

September 17.

The leaders of the Convention no longer make a secret of their intention of quitting the metropolis; already do their journals propose this means, as being just and reasonable. It is certainly just to ruin the city which brought about the revolution: it is necessary to remove to a distance from those who have displayed knowledge, courage, and a just sense of their own rights. It will also be just and necessary to surround themselves with a considerable armed force, and to govern a free people from the recesses of a Bastille.

An important question will doubtless be submitted by the Convention to the Primary Assemblies; those who have been silent will be officially asked in what manner their silence is to be explained, and whether they meant to accept or reject the decrees?

The sections of Paris still evince the same firmness and preserve the same tranquility. Of 100,000 voters, four or five hundred have voted for a king, and an equal number for the Convention; all the rest have accepted the constitution, and rejected the decrees.

The section of the arsenal has resolved that it will consider null all the votes which do not make express mention of the decrees. This resolution is a good one, and may produce a good effect.

It is but too true, that all the letters which we receive from the departments, confirm the intelligence that the principal terrorists have been set at liberty.

We hear from Clermont that the deputy Chazel has exercised this criminal indulgence towards the most notorious agents of the Decemviral tyranny. The principal persons of this description who have been released, are, Bonanne, and Moneflier, formerly mayor, and brother to the deputy of that name. They have completely answered the purpose for which they were employed; for the Primary Assemblies have been horribly influenced by terror.

Louvet has asserted that the sections of Caen were divided in their opinion of the 5th and 13th Fructidor.—Louvet lies as he does every day. Caen rejected the decrees unanimously.

The sections of Grenoble have accepted the decree of two thirds, and appointed their electors. Of the twenty-one persons, of whom this respectable electorate is composed, seven have been imprisoned as terrorists and the rest were disarmed, as a necessary measure of general security.

PHILADELPHIA, December 8.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, December 8.

This day at twelve o'clock the President of the United States met both houses of Congress, in the Representative Chamber, and delivered to them the following

ADDRESS.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives.

I TRUST I do not deceive myself, while I indulge the persuasion, that I have never met you at any period, when more than at the present, the situation of our public affairs has afforded just cause for mutual congratulation; and for inviting you to join with me, in profound gratitude to the Author of all good, for the numerous, and ex-

traordinary blessings, we enjoy.

The termination of the long, expensive and distressing war in which we have been engaged, with certain Indians north-west of the Ohio, is placed in the option of the United States, by a treaty which the commander of our army has concluded, provisionally, with the hostile tribes in that Region—in the adjustment of the terms, the satisfaction of the Indians was deemed an object worthy no less of the policy, than of the liberality of the United States, as the necessary basis of durable tranquility. This object, it is believed, has been fully attained. The articles agreed upon, will immediately be laid before the Senate for their consideration.

The Creek and Cherokee Indians, who alone of the Southern tribes had annoyed our frontier, have lately confirmed their pre-existing treaties with us—and were giving evidence of a sincere disposition to carry them into effect, by the surrender of the prisoners and property they had taken: But we have to lament that the fair prospect in this quarter has been once more clouded by the wanton murders, which some citizens of Georgia are represented to have recently perpetrated on hunting parties of the Creeks; which have again subjected that frontier to inquietude and danger; which will be productive of further expence—and may occasion more effusion of blood. Measures are pursuing to prevent, or mitigate, the usual consequences of such outrages; and with the hope of their succeeding, at least to avert general hostility.

A letter from the Emperor of Morocco, announces to me, his recognition of our Treaty made with his father, the late Emperor; and consequently, the continuance of peace with that power. With peculiar satisfaction I add that information has been received from an Agent, deputed on our part to Algiers, importing, that the terms of a Treaty with the Dey and Regency of that country, had been adjusted in such a manner as to authorize the expectation of a speedy peace; and the restoration of our unfortunate fellow citizens from a grievous captivity.

The latest advices from our Envoy to the Court of Madrid, give moreover the pleasing information, that he had received assurances of a speedy, and satisfactory conclusion of his negotiations. While the event, depending upon unadjusted particulars, cannot be regarded as ascertained, it is agreeable to cherish the expectation of an issue, which securing amicably every essential interest of the United States will at the same time, lay the foundaion of lasting harmony with a power whose friendship we have uniformly, and sincerely desired to cultivate.—

Though not before officially disclosed to the House of Representatives, you, Gentlemen, are all apprized, that a Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation has been negotiated with Great Britain; and the Senate have advised and consented to its ratification, upon a condition which excepts part of one article.—Agreeably thereto, and to the best judgment I was able to form of the public interest, after full and mature deliberation, I have added my sanction.—The result, on the part of His Britannic Majesty, is unknown. When received, the subject will, without delay, be placed before Congress.—

This interesting summary of our affairs, with regard to the foreign powers, between whom and the United States controversies have subsided, and with regard also to those of our Indian neighbours, with whom we have been in a state of enmity or misunderstanding, opens a wide field for consoling, and gratifying reflections. If by prudence and moderation on every side, the extinguishment of all the causes of external discord, which have here tofore menaced our tranquility, on terms compatible with our national rights and honor, shall be the happy result—how firm, and how precious a foundaion will have been laid for accelerating maturing and establishing the prosperity of our country!—

Contemplating the internal situation, as well as the external relations of the United States, we discover equal cause for content-