

The following petition was read in the Senate of the United States, on Monday the 13th instant, and referred to Mr. Hillhouse, Mr. Henry, Mr. Martin and Mr. Read.

To the Honorable the Congress of the United States.

The memorial and petition of the owners of land in the State of Tennessee, that was purchased from the State of North-Carolina, and has since been yielded to the Indians for hunting ground.

SHREWS,

That your memorialists obtained certificates to a considerable amount from the State of North-Carolina for services and supplies they had rendered during the war: that the debt of the State being greater, as they conceive, at the end of the war, than the debt of any other State in the Union, considering the number of its inhabitants, and the citizens nearly ruined towards the end of the war, by the general depredations of foreign and domestic enemies, the Legislature unable to discharge the interest of the debt opened an office for the sale of land, and offered a large tract to the public creditors, reserving other lands as hunting grounds for the Indians. At a time when the whole taxes in the State, the civil list being deducted, were not equal to one quarter of the interest of its debt.

Your memorialists may say with confidence that no alternative presented itself but to take the lands offered them or lose the debt. To many citizens it appeared necessary to take lands, for they had nothing left them except certificates, and they had no fortune to abide what seemed to them inevitable destruction. After our locations had been made and our lands surveyed, a treaty was made with the Indians by the commissioners of the United States, by which our lands were surrendered to the Indians for hunting ground. It might have been expected that the Legislature at their next meeting would have restored our certificates, in case they had improperly sold those lands; but they conceived as we suppose, that their right as explained by their constitution was indubitable, and they solemnly resolved to guarantee our titles and to give us possession of the lands. We are confident that no deception was intended, but laws and resolves of the State have brought us no relief. The General Assembly at their session in 1789 yielded the sole jurisdiction of the Western country to the United States, with an express reservation in favour of your memorialists, of all their rights and claims under the State. From year to year we have patiently expected relief; in the year 1793 we addressed the General Assembly, entreating that such justice might be done us as had been done to other citizens. The Assembly referred us to the Congress, and session after session has passed away, but Congress has done nothing in our favour. We have again claimed justice from the State, and we are again referred to the Congress. We hope and confide that the honest claims of citizens will not be eluded by two legislative bodies, upon whom no law can operate but the clear law of justice. During the late war, we did not shrink from any danger or calamity to which we might be exposed for the public safety, but we cannot discover any reason why we should be marked for destruction in the time of peace; nor why one million of dollars should be taken from certain individuals in North-Carolina in order to make a saving to the nation. Provision has been made for every other citizen, their claims have been funded at 20% in the pound. We are the only persons to whom justice is refused, we receive nothing but unsavory premises.

While we are seeking for justice, we do not take the liberty to prescribe the manner in which it is to be done. We have no direct claim to any thing, except the lands that are surveyed and granted to our use, nor are we desirous to exchange those lands for other lands, nor for the price at which they were sold us. It was originally considered that we might take up choice tracts in a large country, which contained some of the best lands in America. We made our selection at a considerable expense, and although those lands should be delivered to us free from other charges, we are willing to contribute our portion of one million of dollars, counting the remaining vacant lands, in order to extinguish the Indian claim; provided immediate possession can be obtained. But in case our interest should seem to be opposed to the general weal, and the extinction of the Indian claim should be delayed, we pray and confide that justice in some form may be rendered us.

James Glasgow

Muscandine Mathews

John Gray Blount

Raleigh, 23d December, 1796.

For and by request of a large number of the holders of lands entered in the office of John Armstrong, Esq. late entry taken of Western lands, and since ceded to the United States, by the State of N. Carolina.

NEW YORK, February 17.

A letter from Jamaica of a late date mentions, that flour was selling there at 22 dollars per barrel. On Wednesday evening last, the barn of Mr. William Baldwin, at Elizabeth Town was consumed by fire, with a horse, hay, grain, &c. estimated at 1000 dollars. And the barn of Mrs. Rofs, opposite the Episcopal church, the next evening, was discovered to be on fire—it did not do so much damage as it threatened. Endeavors are not wanting to detect the incendiaries; who, it seems have made many attempts to fire that growing town.

BOSTON, February 4.

Mr. Ruffell, To rescue the town of Portland from the imputation which might possibly rest upon it, from the insertion in certain papers, of certain toasts drunk there by the "patriotic" democratic society of that place, I beg leave to inform your readers, that being at Portland at the time, I was assured in a large circle of the best informed, and most candid and liberal citizens, that the toasters of those cheering sentiments did not exceed 8 in number; and that, to evince their genuine, unadulterated "patriotism," they feasted on no other than "Nova Scotia" her rings, and "Bordeaux" Brandy.

To be sold,
(For MORRIS'S NOTES)

100,000 ACRES OF LAND,
LYING in Randolph county, in Virginia. Enquire of the Printer.

To be sold,
The time of a *Milatto Girl*,
WHO has 10 years to serve, and is now about 17 years old. She is a hearty, strong girl, and can have the best of recommendations from her owner.

Apply at No. 110 Union-street, next to the corner of 4th street.
February 18

PROPOSALS
For printing and publishing, by subscription, The

History of Pennsylvania,

IN North-America, from the original institution and settlement of that province, under the first proprietor and governor, WILLIAM PENN. in 1681. till after the year 1742; with an INTRODUCTION respecting the Life of W. PENN. prior to the grant of that Province, and the religious Society of the people called Quakers; with the FIRST RISE of the NEIGHBORING COLONIES, more particularly of WEST-NEW-JERSEY, and the Settlement of the DUTCH and SWEDES on DELAWARE.

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SAID PROVINCE. And of the general State, in which it flourished, principally between the years 1680 and 1770. The whole including a variety of things useful and interesting to be known, respecting that country in early time, &c. With an appendix. Written principally between the years 1776 and 1780.

By ROBERT RHOOD.
"Pulchrum est beneficentia reipublica, etiam beneficentia haud absurdum est: vel pace vel bello clarum." sal. Catalini.
"Sed cum plerique arbitrantur reipublicae majores esse quam urbanas, inveniendae est hac opinio." Cic. Off.

(Entered according to law.)
WILLIAM PENN. the great legislator of the Quakers, (in Pennsylvania) had the success of a conqueror, in establishing and defending his colony, among savage tribes, without ever drawing the sword; the products of the most benevolent rulers, in treating his subjects as his own children; and the tenderness of an universal father, who opened his arms to all mankind without distinction of sect or party. In his Republic it was not his religious creed, but personal merit, that entitled every member of society to the protection and emolument of the State.

Essay on Toleration, by Arthur O'Leary.

- 1. This work will be printed in two octavo volumes, neatly bound and bound, both in sheep and calf, for the choice of the subscribers; on paper similar to that of these proposals, and with the same letters as these conditions.
- II. The head of William Penna, handsomely engraved, will be prefixed to the first, and a map or sketch of Pennsylvania, and the parts adjacent, to the second volume.
- III. The price to subscribers will be four dollars and an half in sheep, and five dollars in calf;—one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, two dollars on the delivery of the first volume, and the remainder on the delivery of the second.
- IV. When one thousand copies are subscribed for, the work will be put to press and finished with all convenient expedition.

Subscriptions will be received by Zachariah Poulson, jun. Printer, No. 30, Chestnut-street, and at the Philadelphia Library in Fifth-street; by Isaac Collins, Printer, and Joseph James, Merchant, New-York; by John P. Plesians and George W. Field, Merchants, Baltimore; and by other persons both in town and country.
January 18.

Grand Concert.

On SATURDAY EVENING, the 25th Instant, at OELLER'S ROOM.
SIGNOR TRISOBIO, from Italy, professor of vocal music, proposes to give a concert of vocal and instrumental music in the most complete manner, which will manifest his respect to a public, whose protection he desires for the first time. He is happy in having engaged two ladies, his scholars, named Mrs. Hendry & Madlle. Russell, who will sing several select pieces; and Mrs. Sekendorf who will sing an Italian air. There will be executed a duet, and a catch by three voices. The leader of the band collected, will perform a concert on the violin, and Mr. Groom another on the piano forte. Amongst several serious and comic songs, which Signor Trisobio will sing, he promises to perform a trio in tone; that is to say, an imitation of three Italian Nuns; and afterwards the favorite comic song of the Cats. Along all the songs which will be sung, will be printed with the music, and enclosed for the convenience of subscribers to purchase them — I desire One Dollar, to be had at Oeller's Hotel; at Mr. Neadford's bookstore, No. 8, South Front-street; at Mr. Willig's musical magazine, No. 185, market-street; at Mr. Chalk's circulating library, Third street, between Arch and Race streets; and at Mr. Trisobio, No. 66, North Front-street.
The Concert will commence at 6 o'clock.

For Freight, for Newbury-port, Portsmouth or Boston,

THE SCHOONER INDUSTRY,
Francis Salter, Master,
IS now ready to take in freight, at Arch-Race wharf. Apply to the master on board.
FOR SALE.

A few barrels Excellent CYDER.
February 18

General Orders.

Philadelphia, February 17th, 1797.
THE officers of the militia of the city and county of Philadelphia, are requested to assemble at the State-House on Wednesday next, the 22d instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to proceed from thence with the State Company of Cincinnati, to pay their respects to the President of the United States on the anniversary of his birth.
By order of the Commander in Chief,
JOS. HARMAR, Adj. Gen.

A Woman Cook,

WHO can be well recommended, may hear of a good place by enquiring of the Printer.
February 17

The Advertiser,

(A Steady middle aged Married Man)
WHO has been regularly bred to, and is well acquainted with business, wishes to engage as a clerk, in a counting house, or assistant in a public office, or in that of an attorney or counsellor at law. He writes a neat plain hand, correctly and expeditiously; and flatters himself he can produce recommendations of respectability.—A line addressed to W. C. at No. 55, North Second Street, or at the Printers of this paper, will be duly attended to.
N. B. The advertiser will cheerfully accept any temporary employment as above.
February 18.

LOST,

BETWEEN the subscribers' house and the Bank of the United States, JOHN GUEST & Co's NOTE, dated 17th June, payable to Thomas and John Clifford, or order, 60 days after date, and endorsed by them for 500 Dollars. Whoever has found the same, and will bring it to the subscribers, will be thankfully rewarded. Payment being stopped at the Banks, it can be of no use to any person.

JOHN GUEST & Co.
No. 20, South Second-street.
All persons are forbidden against purchasing the said Note.
February 18.

LONDON, December 4.

It is a curious and remarkable fact, that the Navy debt, through the whole of the American war, up to 1782 amounted only to the sum of 1,131,845.00. And we find that Mr. Pitt's Navy Debt, amounts, in one year, to 11,993,167. 19s. 6d. so that, in one year, Mr. Pitt squandered above six hundred thousand pounds more than Lord North spent in seven years. Yet this is the economical minister of whom Mr. Burke says, that, if ever the finances of this nation can be retrieved, Mr. Pitt is the man to retrieve them!

General Tarleton intruding himself amongst the Friends of Freedom! His apology for his conduct on the slave trade—that it was against his own principles, and merely in obedience to his constituents, only shews that the meanness of some men is equal to their depravity. Every one must recollect the ridicule with which he has so constantly treated the sighs and groans, the tears and blood of suffering humanity! When we behold such a man amongst some of the "excellent of the earth," our sensations are somewhat similar to what they would have been at an assembly which our readers may find an account of in Job. Chap. 1. Verse 6.

The new bills for granting additional forces—the immense supplies raising and to be raised—the war with Spain—the capture of the Dutch fleet—the awful situation of this country—call for a variety of reflections which the press of important temporary matter obliges us to defer.

We cannot however suffer some reflections on the Maroon Negroes, in a late debate, to escape without a short animadversion. Without paying one iota of credit to what any wretch may say who is a professed vindicator of that system of complicated and infernal villainy, the Slave Trade, we shall only take the liberty of informing such men, when they have the front to complain of the Maroons for being savages, for committing cruelties, and for being inimical to civilization and to christianity! that there are not in all God's visible creation, animals so despicable and detestable, as those humane, civilized christian savages, who after the evidence that has been laid before the public, dare persist in defending a traffic the most accursed that ever existed, and the most detested in the sight of God, and of all good men!

Speech of the present King of Sweden, Gustavus Adolphus, delivered from the Throne on the first instant, and addressed to his Royal Highness the late Duke Regent.

"The day is come, on which, pursuant to the last will of my Father, I am to declare myself of age to govern the Swedish people. On my entering this day, in the name of the Lord, on the administration of my kingdom, by requesting your Highness to resign me that government which you have hitherto held, I feel my heart deeply affected by the most lively feelings, penetrated with veneration and gratitude towards that Providence who has chosen me to govern a free independent people, and will love for a nation, at all times distinguished for freedom and valour, and impressed with the importance and extent of the duties I have to fulfil. On this occasion, so important for me, and for us all, the recollection of the severe loss we have sustained, naturally revives in our minds; I have lost a kind parent, and the country a revered and beloved King. The gratitude and homage we owe him can never be forgotten by a true Swede; but on this occasion, our regret is more keenly felt." To be this day the interpreter of the sentiments which I have with my subjects, is for me a flattering lot, and if my expressions are but weak, let it be recollected, that such a King as we have unfortunately lost, needs no other eulogiums, no other pledges of grief, but those which are imprinted on loyal and grateful minds. As his son, I bring to his memory the offering of the most heartfelt gratitude for his tender care for my well being, which he extended even beyond his grave, by consigning to you dear Uncle, the administration of this kingdom, during my minority. Your Highness supplied his place both for myself and the country. I am by no means ignorant of the pain and vigilance which you have shewn, and my gratitude shall never cease. Though your own conscience offers you the best reward, yet, I know, that it affords you the utmost satisfaction to see me, whose youth was entrusted to your care, assume the sceptre in a worthy manner. Relying on the support of the Almighty, I feel happy in being able to declare before you, my Lords, Dukes, and before you Swedes and dear subjects, assembled here, on entering on my functions, that it is my earnest wish to conduct the administration to the well being and happiness of us all. My principal aim shall be this, to follow the course of law and justice, that every Swede may enjoy in peace the fruit of his labour; to protect the kingdom and its independence; to increase the stock of general and individual happiness; to husband the resources of the State with the utmost care; and thus to attain the choicest blessings of a King, to be surrounded with happy subjects. Yet young and inexperienced, I hope much from the councils to which I shall resort; but especially from the love of my subjects, who will strive to fulfil their duty to their King, as he shall endeavor to perform his duty towards them. By such sentiments and such a conduct the Swedish people has always distinguished itself and my motto is, God and the People. These words shall remind me of my duty, of my responsibility, and of the support on which I rely. I am convinced that my subjects will never degenerate from their ancestors, who feared God, and loved their King; and they may rest assured, that their love shall always form my proudest glory, and my best reward."

General WASHINGTON.

This day was published at Mr. De Poggi's, No. 91, New Bond Street, a whole length print of General Washington. The picture from which this print has been engraven, is the size of life. The President of the United States sat for it in the year 1791, at Philadelphia, to Mr. Trumbull who had formerly been one of his Aids-du-Camp, and who appears to have united in this work the grateful enthusiasm of a pupil and a friend, with the talents of an artist. The Print is finely engraven by Mr. Cheesman, who has been employed upon it above these three years; and the public may be assured that not merely the likenesses, but the figure and character of this very great man, are there faithfully delineated. The size of the engraving is 18 by 26 inches. The price one guinea and a half. Proofs of which only a very few have been taken off, price three guineas.

Philadelphia, February 18.

Yesterday Messrs. Ball, Frazer and Power, a committee of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, waited on the President of the United States, with an Address of that branch of the Legislature, which, with the President's Answer, shall appear on Monday.

ARRIVALS.

- Brig Jane, Lillibridge, New-Port, (R. I.) 2
- Sloop Laura, Bunker, New-Bedford 5
- Dolphin, Dennick, Richmond 9
- Phila. & New-York Packet, Hunt, Norfolk 9
- From Lloyd's List to Dec. 9. inclusive.
- Soiled from Hull.
- Molly, Lucas, New-York
- Cork.
- Mercury, Brown, New York
- The Rosanna, (American) from Surinam, is taken and carried into France.

Lisbon Wine.

50 Pipes of Lisbon Wine, landing at Messrs. Sumner & Brown's wharf, between Arch and Race streets, from Ship Neptune, Capt. Jeffries, from Lisbon, in Pipes, Mogsheads and Quarter Casks, for sale by PETER BLIGHT.
January 18.

NEW-YORK, February 10.

It is not a little singular, that the British parliament and French legislature should, about the same time, send each a lunatic to a mad-house. A man in the galleries of the House of Commons cried out treason! treason! he was taken into custody, and found to be insane. Another man in the chamber of the Council of Five Hundred, cried out, "I cannot repress my despair. On examination, he said he came to beg the Council to oppose a secret article in the Spanish treaty, which was to place the infant of 8 years of age on the throne of France."

The postage of a Journal in France is fixed at two sous; but the *Defenseur de la Patrie* is allowed to go to the armies free.

The Council of Ancients have voted to increase the guards of the legislative body from 800 to 1200 men. Of course something is brewing!

The same Council has approved of a decree by which all persons who have received the benefit of the amnesties under the law of 3d Brumaire, are excluded from public functions.

They write from the Hague that serious affairs have taken place between the French and Dutch troops.

It is evident from the tenor of the publications in Paris, that the minister of foreign affairs, Delacroix, is very unpopular with the moderate parts of the nation. The jacobin influence has prevailed in the administration; but the public voice is against it, and has compelled the Directory to hold more conciliating language to the English envoy, on the subject of peace.

The Council of Five Hundred has solemnly decided that all bargains made anterior to July 1, 1791, shall be presumed to be made for current specie.

The young king of Sweden, who has lately married a grand-daughter of the empress of Russia, was invited to a *masqued ball* given on that occasion at Petersburg. He refused to attend, assigning as a reason, that after the melancholy catastrophe of his father, he could never be present at the species of entertainment.

A new Comedy from the pen of Mr. Reynolds, called the "Fool of Fortune," has made its appearance on the Covent garden Theatre, London. It is said to have been well received, but is considered as inferior to the former productions of the same author.

A principal character is a fool or awkward fellow who is always getting into scrapes. In London he supposes money will extricate him from all difficulties—"if I knock a man down, says he, what's to pay? if I kiss another man's wife, what's to pay?"

The epilogue brings a Lady, Miss Bull, upon the stage, with her Pug Dog, which she shades with an umbrella; and the four legged performer makes no small figure at the close of the exhibition—the first instance, we believe, in which four of puppies have been called on to help out an epilogue.

The French Legislature have resolved to establish a permanent military council in each division of the army, to repress the disorders of the troops.

The celebrated professor, Kant, of Konigsberg, has published a project of perpetual peace, which is translated and published in London. We believe as little in the success of his project, as in Godwin's perfectionability of reason. But the celebrity of the author makes us wish to see the book.

It is remarkable that general Tarleton, who fought to subject these states to Great Britain, is among the violent friends of freedom in England—Mr. Fox, Mr. Tooke, &c. while Mr. Burke, who advocated the cause of America, is a most outrageous ministerialist.

Even the advocates of Ministers are obliged to bear their tribute of approbation to the merits of Washington. Would to God that their patrons had imitated his pacific system! Washington is one of those few characters who during his life time has commanded the praise of all parties, by unequivocally deserving well, by a conduct above the assaults of envy, and beyond the reach of sulphur—

Id quod difficillimum est, laudem sine invidia peperit.

The conduct of Augustus in his last moments is not unknown to our classical readers. But how much more justly than any proud tyrant that ever existed, may George Washington make his last appeal to his fellow citizens, "whether he has acted well," and claim to his departing scene the meed of their grateful applause? (Lon. Paper.)

From the London Courier.

GENERAL WASHINGTON.

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