

Is it true as lately suggested in the Aurora, that the French have certain faithful and loyal subjects in Baltimore whom they will not rob? A precious distinction at this period of highway purse-taking regeneration, of privatizing fraternity, of rights of man upon the high seas! Is it also true that our insurance offices are to make proper distinction between the Barneyites who put on uniform and put off the virtues and duties of citizenship at pleasure; and the old charter patriots whose principles were dyed in the grain, (true blue) too deeply for all the wine at Oellers's Robespierrian feast to wash out? Or is it the case that members of Congress owe paramount duties to France, the United States claiming only such as are subordinate? There is surely no harm in asking questions, and the Aurora of the 16th contains a paragraph respecting the name of a Mr. Buchanan which suggests a great many. Curiosity had read the paragraph forty times, and every time says mum.

At a meeting held in the town of Sunbury, consisting of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, the Grand Jury, and a respectable number of Citizens of the county of Northumberland in the State of Pennsylvania, to take into consideration the propriety of addressing the President of the United States, expressive of the gratitude and entire approbation of this County for his meritorious services during the revolutionary war, and also during his administration of the general government.

General William Wilson was unanimously appointed Chairman, and Charles Hall, Secretary.

The following resolutions were entered into: Resolved, That a committee consisting of William Wilson, Thomas Strawbridge, and John Macpherlon, Esquires, the associate Judges now present, together with Daniel Smith, and Charles Hall, Esqrs, be authorized and requested in the name of the people of this county to prepare a respectful Address to the President of the United States, expressive of the gratitude entertained by the people of this county for the services of the President, both in our late glorious struggle for liberty and independence, as also of the most perfect approbation entertained by the said county, for his wife, firm, and patriotic administration of the general government.

Resolved, That the said address, together with a copy of these proceedings be transmitted by the above committee, to the President, and that Charles Hall be requested to present the same on his arrival in Philadelphia.

CHARLES HALL, Sec'y. Sunbury, Jan. 27, 1797.

To the President of the United States. SIR,

Next to the pleasure which arises from the consciousness of doing good, is that which flows from the justly merited applause of mankind. Next to the inexhaustible delight and self-gratulation which you must feel from the retrospect of a life devoted to the service of your country—are the grateful acknowledgments of that country, for services unparalleled in the page of history, for the exercise of virtues unexampled in the annals of mankind.

Permit us therefore, Sir, in the name of the people of this county, and in common with our fellow citizens throughout the Union, to embrace, perhaps the last opportunity we shall have of publicly testifying to you, the deep and grateful sense we entertain, of that profound wisdom in council, and those eminent exertions in the field, which, aided by the bravery and virtue of Americans led your country victorious thro an arduous and bloody war, to liberty and independence. For your disinterested patriotism in the administration of the general government—for your perseverance in the system of neutrality, secured by firm and conciliatory measures, preferring our own dignity, and doing justice to all nations; for your promptness in suppressing domestic insurrections—for your firmness in defeating the exertions of foreign influence—for your steady adherence to the principles of the constitution; and lastly, for the incalculable legacy you have left us, in your late paternal address to the people of the United States.

A legacy to replete with wisdom and sound policy as to merit not only a distinguished place in the archives of the respective states, but also to be engraven on the hearts and minds of every American, affectionately to be remembered, and gratefully to be transmitted by them to posterity as their political creed; as the last gift of him, to whom, under God, we are principally indebted for our greatest political blessings.

Permit us also, Sir, to accompany you with our best and most ardent wishes, in your contemplated retirement; may the choicest blessings of domestic ease and bliss pervade the evening of your days;—May you enjoy from the serene and peaceful walks of private life, the glorious prospect of a free and enlightened Country progressing with rapid strides to the consummation of every public and private virtue,—a country which by your assistance already holds a distinguished rank among the nations of the World.

William Wilson
John Macpherlon
Thomas Strawbridge
Daniel Smith
Charles Hall

Sunbury, January 28th, 1797.

To which the PRESIDENT returned the following Answer.

To William Wilson, John Macpherlon, Thomas Strawbridge, Daniel Smith, and Charles Hall, Esquires.

GENTLEMEN, I have received with much pleasure the address which you transmitted me on behalf of a respectable meeting of the Citizens of Northumberland County.

In retiring from public to private life, my highest gratification will be to carry with me testimonies of the approbation of my conduct by my fellow-citizens, and the unequivocal manner in which you have manifested this approbation, deserves my particular thanks. As my constant exertions have been intended for the advancement of the peace and prof-

erty of my Country, nothing can deprive me of the consolation which the reflection affords of having served my Country faithfully and to the best of my abilities.

I request you, Gentlemen, to present to the Citizens of Northumberland my grateful acknowledgments for the favorable opinion they are pleased to entertain of me; and to assure them of my hearty reciprocation of the domestic ease and happiness which they wish me in my intended retirement.

Go. WASHINGTON. United States, Feb. 22d, 1797.

DIED, on Monday last, at Cranberry, the Rev. GILBERT TENNENT SNOWDEN; and on Wednesday following was delivered an excellent funeral discourse, by the Rev. Doct. Samuel S. Smith, before a respectable number of the clergy of various denominations, and a very crowded assembly, convened on that affecting occasion, Revelation, 14th chapter, 13 verse: "I heard a voice from Heaven, saying unto me—Write, blessed are the dead, who die in the Lord, from henceforth; yea, faith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours, and their works do follow them."

The session of the church have applied for a copy of the discourse, and it is hoped that it will be published in a short time.

Princeton, Feb. 23d, 1797.

The reply of the Vice-President of the United States, to the address of the Senate, Feb. 23d, 1797.

An address so respectful and affectionate; as this from gentlemen of such experience and established character in public affairs, high stations in the government of their country, and great consideration in their several states, as the Senators of the United States, will do me great honor, and afford me a firm support, wherever it shall be known, both at home and abroad. Their generous approbation of my conduct in general, and liberal testimony to the unvarying impartiality of it, in my peculiar relation to their body, a character, which in every scene and employment of life I should wish above all others to cultivate and merit; has a tendency to soften asperities and conciliate animosities, wherever such may unhappily exist; an effect at all times to be desired, and in the present situation of our country, ardently to be promoted by all good citizens.

I pray the Senate to accept of my sincere thanks.

JOHN ADAMS.

The Death of Capt. Cook, the new Pantomime performed last Evening at the New Theatre, is a spectacle eminently calculated to please.—The Dances of the Natives.—The Novelty of the Dresses—and the beauty of the Scenery, are irresistibly captivating—and the fatal catastrophe, founded on the real fact, forms a most interesting conclusion to the piece.

The Address of the Members of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati—and of the Members belonging to the other State Societies of the Cincinnati, at present in Philadelphia.

To GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

SIR, UPON this auspicious day—and in contemplation of an approaching public event, the most affecting, which can ever occur to us, either as Men, as Citizens, or as your former Fellow Soldiers, we desire to congratulate, and address you.

As Men we offer to you the homage of a pure and heartfelt affection—As Citizens we express to you the gratitude, which results from a just sense of the highest obligations.—And as Fellow Soldiers we declare the respectful and inviolable attachment which we feel to a beloved and venerated Chief.

The moment, in which America is to lose the public services of her most illustrious Citizen, would indeed be inconceivable, did not the review of his wife, firm, and virtuous administration, as Chief Magistrate, present a series of conduct, which it will be the pride and happiness of his successors to emulate and attain.

With this consolatory reflection, we naturally associate the proud sentiment, that, in the instance of your dignified retirement from office, our country will exhibit to the world the rare and interesting spectacle that official station and authority are not requisite to obtain and to continue the utmost distinction among mankind, or to command the highest degree of their admiration and applause.

To that gracious Providence, whose goodness has heretofore preferred you a prime Agent of human happiness, we prefer our fervent supplications for your present and future felicity.

Signed by order, and on behalf of the Society. THOMAS MIFFLIN.

February 22d, 1797.

PRESIDENT'S ANSWER,

To the Members of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati; and the Members of the other State Societies of the Cincinnati, at present in Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN, YOUR congratulations and the expressions of your attachment and approbation of my public services, are received with gratitude, and reciprocated with sincerity.

Endeared to me by every consideration of public and private worth, I shall carry into that retirement which you are pleased to mention in terms so flattering, an invariable affection and esteem towards the faithful Comrades of my military career; and my best prayers will be offered for their present and future happiness.

G. WASHINGTON. United States, February 22d, 1797.

WINCHESTER, (Virg.) February 17. From Knoxville, January 30.

We are sorry to inform the public, that disturbances of a very ferocious nature prevail in the upper Cherokeees, occasioned by the murder of three Cherokee Indians, viz. the Red Bird, Will, a lame man, and another whose name we could not learn. These Indians were hunting on the lands

assigned to them by the United States, and were visited by four white men. The Red Bird received them in a most cordial and friendly manner, offered them a share of his provisions and a shelter in his camp till they could build one for themselves, as the Whites informed them they were come out for the purpose of hunting; in return of this kindness these barbarians murdered them in cold blood. Upon the receipt of this news in the nation the Indians burnt the houses of their deceased brethren and flew to arms. Young Watts, swore he would take instant satisfaction; but by the interposition and influence of Captain Richard Sparks, the commandant of the Federal troops in this state, who fortunately happened to be at Tellico when the news arrived, and by the aid of some presents, the Cherokeees were for that time pacified, and they declare that they will wait patiently and see if the Federal Government will afford them any relief.

In our next we hope to give a more circumstantial account of this transaction, together with the names of the perpetrators, which is likely once more to involve the frontiers in the horrors of an Indian war.—We could not learn the exact time the murder was committed.

NEW-YORK, February 21. Extract of a letter dated 17th inst. from a gentleman in Albany, to his friend in this city.

"Yesterday morning about four o'clock, a fire broke out in Court-street, in the house of Mr. Wright, (adjoining Wendell's Hotel) which was entirely consumed, with the one on the other side, the property of a Mr. Heyer, and the third house had some part torn down and was much damaged. The Hotel being a brick building, and the roof covered with snow, suffered but little injury. Five of the members of the Legislature who boarded with Mr. Wright lost part of their cloaths; no mention of any lives being lost.

By this day's Mails.

BOSTON, February 17. Unexpected Important Intelligence.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Carlton, Editor of the Salem Gazette, dated at Salem, yesterday.

"By arrival at this port from the Cape of Good Hope, we have certain information, that Tippoo Saib has embodied a large army in India, and has declared War against England. He has received among his troops 500 Officers, sent out by the French Directory—and has already commenced such alarming movements, as made it necessary to dispatch two Packets to England with advices of the event: On their stopping at the Cape of Good Hope, on their way, and communicating this disagreeable intelligence, all the troops that could be spared (about 4,000) were immediately embarked to reinforce the British who were in the utmost danger of suffering by these sudden hostilities. They were commanded by Gen. Craig, who is succeeded as Governor of the Cape, by Gen Dundas.

"I shall be more particular in my Gazette tomorrow. (this day) but depend on the above as facts. My original Ship News will make about two columns—many Boston vessels are mentioned."

Your's, &c.

NEW-YORK, February 23. Translated for the DAILY ADVERTISER. HAGUE, December 1.

The discussions on the plan of a new constitution for this republic, have lasted in the Batavian National Assembly, until the 28th November. Never perhaps were opinions so decidedly we may even say so equally divided. Nobody it is true, maintains that it is above criticism, or that it does not require some material alterations in several respects,—such especially, as an assembly of seven persons which under the name of Council of State would not only enjoy executive but with respect to the promulgation and execution of the laws would be vested with prohibitory powers—powers of so much the greater magnitude, as altho' the authority of the Council of State would not exceed that of the Executive Directory of France, yet the Legislative body is not to have a permanent session, and would be represented during its two vacations by a small deputation from the House of Ancients. With respect to the second point in debate, viz. that respecting the unity and indivisibility of the Republic—the modifications of the plan by the establishment of Department Administrations met with as many opposers as advocates, by reason of the double difficulty of making the debts of some of the states common to all—and of ascertaining the true ratio of the relative means of each province (each having different resources and means of subsisting their inhabitants) to bear their equal proportion of the taxes and imposts. The 29th was finally fixed upon to decide under the presidency of Citizen Ybrand Van Hamelveld. This difficult and important question, on which a number of citizens of different towns had petitioned in favor of an absolute unity; this step was procured them the gratification of an honorable mention without approving the tenor of their addresses.

Some members proposed to make the plan the basis of the deliberations, and to appoint a commission which within four weeks should bring in a report on the means of effecting the absolute unity with respect to the general finances and taxes. But this conciliatory proposition not being adopted after some disorder either in the assembly itself or in the galleries, the nominal appeal decided by a majority of 66 to 52 votes, "that the proposed plan of constitution should form the basis of the national assembly's deliberations."

A letter from Vienna of Nov. 26, mentions that a nobleman had arrived from Italy, with the news of the murderous battles, of which we have had the details:—On account of the retreat of Alvinzy, the Emperor had determined to send him a reinforcement of 12,000 men.

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

Under the Hamburg head of the 3d Dec. is the following—"By an express arrived this morning from Riga, we have received the account, that her Imperial Majesty, Catherine II. died on the 17th November; and that his Highness Grand

Duke Paul Petrowitch, has been proclaimed Emperor.

In the paper of the 6th, are the following remarks on the above intelligence—"The messenger said to have arrived on Friday, express from Riga, was not on his way to London. Since that time neither the Russian Charge d'Affairs has received any official news—nor has any Courier passed thro' this city to London. No knowledge of the death of the Empress was received at Berlin, tho' some private letters received at Koningberg make mention of it. It is therefore probable that this is premature."

By letters from Presburg of Nov. 22, it appears that the Diet at Presburg, have granted to the Emperor the following supplies for the prosecuting of the war: 50,000 Hungarians, exclusive of those requisite to complete the regiments already in the field—20,000 oxen—10,000 horses—2,400,000 bushels of grain—3,750,000 do. oats. And in case the numbers at present granted, are not sufficient to obtain an honorable peace, a general raising "en masse," will be determined on.

The Austrian official account of the battles in Italy nearly agree with the French, but the former represent the loss on each side as nearly equal—Among the prisoners taken by Davidovich at Rivolo, were two French generals, Florella and Valette.

A new convention between the French republic and Genoa excludes the English from the Genoese ports during the war, and the vessels of the latter are prohibited to carry provisions to the British. Genoa is to protect her own forts and harbours, but in case of necessity she is to be aided by French troops—If Genoa shall be involved in a war with England, France will undertake to protect her trade and navigation, and will assist her with ships of war and intercede for her in negotiations for peace. Genoa pays to France 2 millions of livres in advances, and a million to be refunded after peace.

From the FEDERAL GAZETTE.

Messrs. Yundt & Brown, By inserting what follows, you will oblige a subscriber.

[From the Aurora]

"Some time ago Mr. A—V—, of Baltimore, became obnoxious to the British. They searched every vessel from Baltimore for his property, and the matter came at length to be so well known, that no ship would suffer him to put an article on board. The French are now playing "back this game, and insurers will do well to take "this point into their calculations."

Mr. A—V—, of Baltimore, declares the above to be a malevolent groundless assertion, probably originating from a well known and justly despised source. If he is "obnoxious" to the British, he must be so to the French, because both nations have detained, adjudicated and condemned some of his property, like that of many of his fellow citizens. A ship of his, however, when arrived in a port taken possession of by the British, during that vessel's voyage, was justly and liberally treated by a British commander. In another case, which was never before a vice admiralty court, as complete satisfaction was given as the nature of the case would admit. Similar redress is, upon sufficient grounds, expected in a few other instances, both from the British and French governments.

PHILOPATROS.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA,

Table with columns for ship names and destinations. Includes Brig Pomona, King, Amsterdam 79; Ship American, Shallerofs, Antigua 71; Schooner Fame, Pendleton, Richmond 9; Brig Lovely Lads, Dominick, Trinidad; Governor Brook, M'Cutchen, Havannah; Sloop Sally, Watts, St. Thomas.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT I have applied to the Judges of the Supreme Court of this State, to supply the defect in my title to a lot of ground situate on the West side of Fourth-street, containing in breadth 20 feet and in length 56 feet, bounded northward and westward by ground of the subscribers—southward by ground of Edward Shippen, and eastward by Fourth-street; occasioned by the loss of a deed from Timothy Harrington, John Lewis and James Walton, by their attorney Robert Molloyneux. All persons concerned are required to appear before the Justices of the said Court at the City Hall in the city of Philadelphia, on the third Monday in March next, to make their answer to the bill of the subscriber, filed in the office of Edward Burd, Esq, prothonotary of said court. February 24 53w

Mr. Ricketts

RESPECTFULLY informs his Patrons and the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, that on Saturday evening there will be A Grand Display of Horsemanship, and other manly feats of activity. Being positively the last night but one at the PANI'HEON, as Mr. Ricketts's engagements at New-York require his attendance there. The particulars of the Performances will be announced in the bills and advertisements of the day. The Door to open at 5 and the performances to commence at a quarter after 6 o'clock.

Will be sold,

On Monday, the 1st of March, At the Merchants' Coffee-House, At 12 o'clock, noon, A Lot, or Piece of Ground,

CONTAINING 12 acres and 100 perches, situate near the Blue Ball Tavern, on the Passyunk road, four miles from the city of Philadelphia. This Lot commands a view of the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill, is nearly inclosed with a good cedar post and rail fence, and has a never-failing spring of fresh water rising in it—One acre of which is good bottom meadow—adjoining lands of William Bingham, Esq. Jacob Sink, and others. The terms of sale, one fifth part in ten days after the day of sale, when immediate possession will be given, the residue in payments agreeable to the purchaser, on paying legal interest thereon, and giving security for the same, if required. An indisputable title will be given, upon making the first payment as aforesaid.

A Draft of said Lot may be seen at the Merchants' Coffee-House, and at the office of Alexander Power, No. 123 Chestnut-street, where further information may be had. Philadelphia, February 14 53w