

her bond for 1819-21-1, payable the 1st day of March, 1789; that in execution of this agreement the bonds were assigned, and the further bond aforesaid was executed, and all were delivered to the plaintiff; that the amount of the bonds assigned, and the further bond aforesaid, exceeded what was due principal and interest at five per cent. on the old sterling bond.

A special verdict was found in substance as follows:

That Prifloe was indebted to the plaintiff, by bond, on the 1st of January, 1786, in £445-11-2 sterling, payable in bills of exchange, or current money, at the current exchange when paid, with interest from that date; That the defendant on the 17th of December, 1787, by agreement between him and the plaintiff, did make over and assign to the plaintiff sundry bonds, amounting to £780 current money, at the value of £382-8-2 sterling; and the balance was £106-7-2 sterling, which, at the rate of forty per cent. exchange, amounted to £149-12-1 current money; and the defendant in pursuance of the settlement which they refer to in *hac verba*, gave the bond in suit on the 11th Oct. 1788, with two securities for the £149-12-1 payable March 1st, 1789, with interest from December 17th 1787; that the defendant about the time of assigning the bonds intended to remove to Kentucky, and the plaintiff afterwards declared the defendant should not have gone without having settled the debt; That the bonds assigned have been fully paid up and satisfied to the plaintiff, together with the interest due to the time of payment; That the obligators in the bonds assigned, were, at the time of the assignment, deemed of sufficient estate and property to discharge them; That at the time the writ in this case was served upon the defendant, he acknowledged the debt to be a just one.

The paper referred to contained, 1st—The settlement between Gibson and Prifloe on December 17th, 1787, wherein Prifloe is made debtor for the old bond and interest to that time; his credit for the bonds assigned at £782-8-2 sterling, and the balance is reduced at forty per cent. and makes £149-12-1 current money; and Gibson acknowledged at the foot, that for this balance the bond in suit was given—2dly—A particular state of the bonds assigned, showing their several amounts and times of payment; some of these bonds being due on the 17th of December, 1787; and others, and those the most considerable, being due at future days. Subjoined is a written covenant signed by the defendant, that the bonds are all due, and that no part of them had been received by him or any of Mr. John Ball's executors, or any person for them.

On this verdict judgment was given in the district court, for the defendants and the plaintiff appealed. The judgment of the court of appeals affirmed the judgment of the district court; and by this affirmation it is now established, that a case under all these circumstances is injury.

From Paris Papers to the 29th September, received by the ship Farmer.

MANTUA, August 29.
The following letter shows that Mantua now makes an integral part of the Cisalpine republic, and will calm the inquietude of republicans, who were afraid of seeing that fortress repass to the power of the Emperor. "General Miollis, the commandant of Mantua, to the administration of State.

"Citizens,
"General Berthier, chief of the Etat Major General, has made known, on the part of Mantua, that its territory, as well as all the communes on the right bank of the Oglio and of the Po, form an integral part of the Cisalpine republic, and, of course, their police belongs to the executive directory of that republic, and to the authorities which are established there.

MIOLLIS.
Mantua should be provided with provisions for a year's siege; they are employed in the fabrication of 1500,000 rations of biscuit, and all the laborers are employed in this business. Articles of every kind, destined for the provisionment of this fortress, are expected from Milan, which the general in chief will, it is supposed, immediately visit.

MILAN, September 11.
The executive directory has decreed that until the formation of a general law for the whole Cisalpine republic, all collections of ecclesiastical benefices, except curacies, shall remain provisionally suspended.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 7.
His majesty of all the Russias has assigned to Louis XVIII the sum of two millions of roubles to enable him to purchase land either in Russia or Germany. The Emperor has also charged Prince Kivlinkank to receive every individual of the army of Conde, who may desire to enter into the service of Russia.

GENOA, Sept. 18.
Tranquillity perfectly re-established here, Several of the chief conspirators are arrested; some have been shot, amongst whom was a priest of Valle Buona, and a French emigrant priest. About sixty ex-patriots have been arrested, and are confined in one of the halls of the ci-devant Petty Council, and guarded by a number of centinels. Augustin Trisco, and a certain De-franchi, are in the prisons of the tower. Many of the peasants are also arrested. The provisional government has demanded of General Buonaparte a reinforcement of French troops. They are arrested, and are lodged between the new and old walls of the city.

BORDEAUX, October 3.
We read in No. 8 of the *Grandeur*, that the General Buonaparte being informed that the Emperor had formed a secret league with the court of Rome, the object of which was to surprise him, had himself turned the tables upon those two perfidious allies, and that his first coup-de-main had been to surround thirty thousand men, and make them lay down their arms, and that he meant to proceed to Rome, to chastise them into good faith, and open the eyes of credulous nations, by breaking the tailfin of a cunning court, which has owed its too long enjoyed power, only to ignorance and superstition.

Thus it seems reserved for the hero of Italy, to efface from the list of the states of Europe, this modern Rome, who has inundated the universe with blood and tears.

We are assured that Cerber, contractor for

the horse furniture of the army of Italy has written Rome, announcing the signature of the treaty of peace with the Emperor.

PARIS, September 23.
We can now announce without fear, that Buonaparte has surrounded the troops of the Emperor, beyond Udine, and that in the space of 6 days or more, he will be at the gates of Vienna, unless a peace, the most honorable and satisfactory, both to us and the Italians, shall be consented to by his Imperial majesty. (Ami des Lois.)

Notwithstanding the above, they write from Roveredo, 4th September, thus:—
Roveredo, Sept. 4.

"The Gazette of Padua, of the 24th August, after having related the entertainments which had been given to Buonaparte during his stay in that city, adds, the commander in chief, has declared to the troops of the division of Mafena, which he came to review, that peace is made with Portugal, it is hoped for with England, and I am going to Udine, in order to conclude peace with the Emperor. Buonaparte departed in the night for Treviso."

The following letter from Italy, which is authentic, would induce one to believe that not the bell understanding exists between the Court of Vienna and the Prince of Conde. It is written by an officer of rank, under Prince Charles, to his brother! it is as follows:

"Our generals are much surprized at the new conspiracy discovered in France, and are sorry it existed. All assure that our court had no hand in it.

"The Prince of Conde came the 12th September to visit Prince Charles: but was received with the greatest coldness. Prince Charles even told us that he was sorry to see that Conde was here, and that but for him a definitive peace would have now been signed.

"While at dinner, Conde received dispatches from Russia, relative to his departure for that country with his army. It is certain that he is countenanced only by that court and England. He is totally abandoned by ours. We even have orders to arrest and try all those who shall be found recruiting for him.

September 26.
COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.
Jacomin begged leave of the council, to relate some details concerning the transactions, at Point-Saint-Esprit.—Leave was granted.

I come, said he, to give you some interesting details which have been transmitted to me by the commissioner of the executive directory, near the department of La Drome. He informs me that the royalist army which was formed near Vaucluse and the department of La Drome, has been dispersed, and that Saint Christol, who acted as general of the two councils, has been arrested.

Jacomin then presented the letter from the commissioner; the following is an extract from it.

"I was informed," says the commissioner, "two months ago, that a band of entrepreneurs was forming. The chiefs remained secret. Fear hindered them from uniting, they only dispatched parties of 25 men to lay wait near the roads, seize the messengers and carriers of the mail, and scour the country, where they assassinated therepublicans."

"However, this armed force at length made its appearance two days ago in a body of 400 men. No one could discover their designs; Saint Christol and Berignan were the chiefs. At length they made an attack on Point-Saint-Esprit, and got possession of the citadel. We had at that time no knowledge of what was passing at Paris. The courier of the 19th which did not arrive till the 26th, contained nothing but dispatches, which were of little importance."

"I send you herewith the manifesto of this Saint Christol, who calls himself general of the two councils. Upon the news of the invasion of Point-Saint-Esprit I gave the necessary orders to destroy the germ of this new Vendee, which, already consisting of about 1500 men, began to make itself feared, and to levy contributions. My orders were executed with the rapidity of lightning and the brigands retired from Point-Saint-Esprit carrying with them 5 pieces of cannon."

"Generals Almera and Tiffon made a junction at Carpentras, and marched in pursuit of the rebels. It is believed our troops have come up with, and defeated them; for a letter from the administration informs us, that Saint Christol has been arrested."

Jacomin then read the manifesto of Saint Christol, of which the following is an analysis. "The toxin of tyranny has been founded in the palace of the directory; the constitution has been violated; your most faithful representatives are fallen under the poignards, and soon you will see the bloody scenes of Orange, and Carpentras renewed. What do I say? Such horrors are but an imperfect sample of what is preparing for you. It is on your bloody carcasses, on the palpitating breasts of your wives, they will execute their infamous projects. Rouse yourselves, then, from your lethargy, rally at the voice of Willot and of Pichegru, whose humanity have covered them with glory. Hasten to join the brave army, that waits for you under the walls of Orange."

"It is to you, brave youths, that our voice is particularly addressed. We swear not to rest until we have delivered you from your tyrants." This manifesto is dated the 12th of Sept. corresponding to the 25th Fructidor.

Jacomin also read a letter from General Almera to the administration of La Drome, which states that the brigands retreated in disorder, after having massacred 7 or 8 persons, and levied a sum of 30,000 livres; it concludes by announcing that St. Christol is arrested.

The council ordered the printing of these pieces, and that honourable mention be made of the conduct of the national guard of Nismes, and of the administration of the department of La Drome.

September 29.
The following is the solemn ceremony which is to take place in memory of general Hoche, who died at Wetzlar the third complementary day of the fifth year, in the thirtieth year of his age.

In the middle of the Champ de Mars, before the altar of the country, will be engraved the name of Hoche, and the principal victories which he had achieved.

Round the altar of the country will be erected funeral columns of trophies, inscriptions and colours, entwined with crape and black ribbon.

Around the pyramid, and the altar of the country, will be planted groups of poplars, between which cassolets of antiquity shall be placed, and incense burnt therein.

The place of the building of the military school will be covered in great part with hangings and tricoloured drapery.

During the forenoon of the first decade of Vendemiaire cannon shall be fired every quarter of an hour.

At ten o'clock the ministers shall meet at the directory; and the administrators, the national institute, and the professors of the central schools, shall meet at the military school.

The foreign ambassadors and diplomatic agents will be invited to meet at the military school.

The father and the family of general Hoche will be conveyed in carriages to be provided by the minister of the interior.

All the garrison shall go with their arms to the champ de Mars.

The general and etat major of the 17th division, and the officer of the police, shall meet near the directory.

All the troops which shall attend at the champ de Mars shall surround the space destined for the ceremonies.

At eleven o'clock, the executive directory, accompanied by its guard and retinue, shall take its route towards the military school, and shall enter the champ de Mars by the fourth gate.

The troops shall march with their arms clubbed. From time to time, the drums, muffled, shall beat the roll. The trumpets and military music, also covered with mourning, shall play accordant funeral dirges.

The directory shall go on foot to the military school. It shall enter the Champ de Mars, preceded and followed by the constituted authorities, by the national institute, and by the professors of the central schools; and, unaccompanied by its retinue, it shall pass between a double rank of troops, which shall close after its passage, and defend the entrance of the circle. The members of the executive directory, the ministers, and all persons who form their retinue, shall bear in their hand a branch of oak or of laurel.

In the middle of the retinue, and before the directory, shall be carried the effigy of general Hoche, placed on a litter, with a trophy and the military signs which distinguish a general in chief. The whole to be supported by four old soldiers.

The directory and its retinue shall follow the walk of the poplars to the right of the Champ de Mars, and make a half tour of the circle to the altar of the country.

A body of instrumental music shall precede the directory, and shall play a solemn march composed by citizen Goffee.

The executive directory shall take place on the altar of the country.

Places shall be reserved for the ministers, the diplomatic bodies, the constituted authorities, &c. also for the family of general Hoche.

The effigy of the general shall be deposited before the pyramid on an alcove, ornamented with chandeliers and antique tripods.

The choirs of the conservatory of music, and of the theatre of the republic and the arts, shall execute a solemn air.

The president of the directory shall deliver a discourse.

Groups of young women clothed in white with sashes of crape, shall range themselves round the pyramid, and sing the chorus.

One of the members of the national institute (citizen Dannou) holding in his hand a branch of laurel, shall mount one of the steps of the pyramid, and pronounce a funeral eulogy on general Hoche.

The singing of the young girls shall commence.

During this time, the different military corps shall be placed round the pyramid with their arms reversed.

The Marseilles air shall be executed.

A choir of men and women, accompanied with the symphony, shall sing a stanza of "Amour sacre de la patrie."

It shall be followed by the "Chant du depart."

The troops shall file off before the pyramid, in great parade.

The generals and officers shall salute with the sword.

The directory, the ministers, and persons composing their train, shall go and deposit, one after the other, their laurel branches near the effigy of general Hoche, and shall then return to the military school by the west side of the Champ de Mars.

During this march, the guns shall be fired by intervals, the muffled drums and military instruments shall play funeral airs.

The directory shall return to the directory palace in the same order in which they left it.

The Minister of the Interior, LETOURNEUX.

We learn from Milan, that an order of the general in chief, dated head-quarters, near Udine, announces that all the divisions of the army were to be put in motion on the 2d Vendemiaire (23d Sept.). The same order commands all the generals of division to complete the furniture of their troops; to have forty cartridges for each soldier, without counting those in the cassettes; to send into the strong places the work arms; to form their trains of artillery; to send immediately to head-quarters an account of the cavalry ready to march on the 2d Vendemiaire; to send the sick into the

hospitals; to provision all the places fortified in a manner fit to support a siege. In short, all the measures of precaution which announce the renewal of war, are taken, and the generals are rendered personally responsible for their execution.

The Commissaire Ordonnateur in chief is busily engaged in seconding the views of gen. Buonaparte. The march of the convoys, the route which they are to take, the places of deposit or rest, and the meeting again of each service, are regulated in a letter to citizen Lambert at Milan.

News is this moment arrived from Venice, that the correspondence of the powers of Italy and the cabinet of Austria have been intercepted by this re-union. It is true, that this may appear extraordinary, and that it coincides singularly with the royal conspiracy of the interior; but we do not believe that it is much to be feared.—There are some princes in Italy whose thrones have not been overthrown, only because Jupiter has not yet frowned. A gesture, a word, or a blow, or the signature of a certain man, will be sufficient to delroy the work of several ages. In the mean time, citizen Marmont, aid de camp of the general in chief, is gone to Rome; and the French fleet, composed of twelve men of war and seven frigates, have sailed four days since. We are on the brink of great events.

The members condemned to transportation, who have been conducted to Rochfort, yet complain of the want of attention from their pretended partizans. The reception which they have received on their route, ought to have undeceived them in this respect. Indifference, indignation, or contempt, have been the only sentiments which have been manifested on their passage. They were embarked on board the Valiant the 1st Vendemiaire. The following is an exact list:

Laffond Ladebat, Barthelemy, Larue, Barbe Marbois, Berthelot, Lavilleurinois, Ramel, Rovere, Pichegru, Aubry, Muratis, Brotier, Troncon Ducoudray, Willot, Doffonville, Bourdon.

Letellier, attached to the Ex-Director Barthelemy, who voluntarily followed him. The covette sailed the 2d Vendemiaire, in the morning, with a favorable wind, and was soon out of sight.

The hopes and wishes of the friends of humanity are again deceived, and the authors of the troubles of France will again see their perfidious intentions recompensed by a renewal of the horrors of war. How, indeed, could it be expected, that the emperor, who has constantly aimed at our destruction, should consent to have peace, at the instant in which he was striving to excite troubles in the interior of the republic, and constantly favoring the enemies of the revolution? Had he not in them stronger auxiliaries than in his own soldiers? He certainly had, and we doubt not he did all he could to excite our divisions, and to favour the conspirators, which has been the true cause of his backwardness in concluding the projected peace.

The Courier Historique of Sept. 20, mentions the appointment of Citizen Guinguene a distinguished author to the post of secretary general of the executive directory, in the room of Legarde. Citizen Gohier is appointed Minister of Police.

On the 11th Sept. the Executive directory sent a message calling the attention of the Council of Five Hundred, to the law of August 2, which ordered the emigrants in the service of England; who were shipwrecked near Calais, and among others, the noted Choiseul, to be conducted into a neutral country, and set free, leaving them in this manner at liberty to rejoin the British and fight as before, against the republic.—The late conspirators had adroitly recommended and carried this measure by surprise under vain pretences of humanity and justice. The Directory suggests the propriety of transporting those emigrants with the late conspirators to the coast of South America, in order to prevent them from again carrying arms against the republic.

The Gazette.
PHILADELPHIA,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 22.

C O N G R E S S.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21.

Mr. COIT, from the committee of elections, made a report that the newly returned members were entitled to their seats.

Mr. HARPER presented a petition from George Turner, of the North Western Territory, praying for compensation for corn and wood consumed by the army of the United States.

Mr. MACON presented petitions from Wm. Bell, miner, and from Frederick Cyrus, miner. The former is now in prison. He states that in 1794, he was employed by Mr. Rippenhouse, merchant, in the New Packet, that he gave bond to the custom house as principal, expecting Mr. R. to be answerable; but owing to his failure to be so, judgment had been obtained against him. He prays for the interference of congress in his behalf.—Frederick Cyrus, having heard that government was about to establish mining in the North Western Territory, prays for the superintendency.

Mr. LIVINGSTON presented memorials from John le Normand and Henry Sheriot, merchants of New-York, praying for the remission of duties which had been secured to be paid on wines which was consumed by the late fire.

Also from the messengers of the district of New-York, praying for an advance of compensation.

Also from Robert Hyslop, attorney for John Paul Jones, for the settlement of sundry certificates out of date.

Also from James How, soldier in the late war, for relief.

Also from Sarah Alexander, widow of the late Gen. Sterling, praying for the

land due for the services of her late husband. Mr. HARPER said, as he understood, the late committee of claims was not now in existence, he should move for the appointment of such a committee.

The motion was carried, and a committee of seven members were appointed, viz. Messrs. Dwight Foster, Coit, Thompson, Hanna, Baer, Jones and Stanford.

On motion the petitions of George Turner, Robert Hyslop, James How, and Sarah Alexander, were referred to the above committee.

Mr. LIVINGSTON moved that a committee of commerce and manufactures be appointed.

The motion was agreed to, and a committee of seven members appointed, viz. Messrs. Livingston, Champlin, Griswold, Schureman, Swanwick, Grove and Dent.

On motion, the petitions of John le Normand, Henry Sheriot, William Bell, and the messengers of New-York, were referred to that committee. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22.
Mr. Chipman, from Vermont, Messrs. Anderson and Jackson from Tennessee took their seats in the Senate this day. A quorum being assembled, Mr. Read of South Carolina was elected President, pro tempore, Mr. Jefferson, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate being absent.

To-morrow the President of the United States will address both houses in the hall of the Representatives.

A gentleman of this city, now in France, in a letter to his friend, dated Paris, 30th September, writes that Mr. Pinckney and Mr. Marshall had arrived there, and were treated with much civility by citizens Fauchet and Adet, who were appointed to confer with the American commissioners.

(A.D.A.)
Mr. FENNO,
I am requested by Dr. Stevens to inform the public, that the opinion I quoted as his, respecting the late epidemic, from the authority of a paragraph under the signature of an *Enquirer*, in Mr. Brown's paper of the 18th September, is there erroneously stated. BENJAMIN WYNKOOP.

Any persons willing to furnish a quantity of POTATOES, not exceeding fifteen hundred bushels, for the use of the distressed citizens of Philadelphia and Suburbs, are requested to send their proposals in writing to SAMUEL WHEELER, No. 99, Vine Street, or EDWARD GARRIGUES, No. 39, Cherry Street. Nov. 21.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.
PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED	DAYS
Ship Farmer, M'Collom,	Bourdeaux 19
Galliot Bremen Flagg, Meyer,	Operto 49
CLEARED.	
Ship Good Friends, Est,	Petersburgh (Virg.)
Brig Delaware, Dunphy,	Port-au Prince
Adive, Elliot,	do.
Betsy, Cox,	Jeremie
Sch. Fox, Dandelot,	Port-au-Prince
Two Friends, Crawley,	Kingston (Jam.)
Maria, Flinn,	New-Orleans
Betsy, Brock,	Lilbon
Sloop E'Esprit, Birondel,	Port-au-Prince
The brig Phoenix, Crockett, from the Havana, to this port, is taken and carried into Halifax.	
From the log book of the brig Abigail, Babcock, from Belfast—Left there Sept. 8, the brig Fanny and Betsy, of and for Charleston, to fail in 15 days. OR. 12, lat. 43, 44, long. 29, 33, was boarded from a French privateer, out 40 days from Bourdeaux on a cruise, and after examination suffered to proceed. 20th, spoke the ship Mercury, Coxes, out 43 days from Hamburg to Boston. 26th, spoke the ship Magnet, out 40 days from London to New-York, all well.	

ARRIVED.
Ship Amsterdam Packet, Crockett.
Greenock 42

ARRIVED.
America, Crowninshield, Calcutta
Cayenne 30
Sloop Ariel, Towry,
Sloop Mary, L' Homeadeu, Philadelphia
Maria, King, do.
Eagle, Dimack, do.

SALES POSTPONED.
On account of the Weather.
On Friday the 24th inst. precisely at 9 o'clock in the morning, will be sold at C. Emien's Lumber Yard in the Northern Liberties, near the Hay scales, all the personal property there remaining, belonging to the estate of Caleb Emien, deceased—consisting of a large quantity of Lumber, &c.
FOOTMAN & Co. Auctioneers.
Nov. 21

400,000 weight of choice St. Domingo COFFEE,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES YARD,
november 22, dicit

For Liverpool,
The copper bottomed Ship
Hamburg Packet,
Captain SILAS SWAIN.
A Large proportion of her cargo being ready to go on board, is expected to sail on or about Sunday, the 3d of December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain on board, at Walnut-Street Wharf, or to
PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.
november 22, \$

TO LET
at a reasonable RENT,
And may be entered on immediately,
A three story brick House, (the first and almost new) containing two parlours, a drawing room, three good chambers, &c. situated on Front, near Pine Street.
Apply No. 120, South Front Street.
november 22, 36

SALT & WINE,
AT AUCTION.
For sale at 12 o'clock, on Thursday morning next on Morton's wharf, for approved indico no. 08 at 60 days, about 5,000 bushels Cadiz Salt, from on board the Pelicans St. Domingo, in lots of 200 bushels; also, 34 casks of good Sherry Wine.
Footman & Co. Auctioneers.
Nov. 21