

Mr. Harper had no objection to the committee's rising for this information, though he did not want it; because, he thought there was sufficient reason for adopting the resolution. The fact of the people's being in the distressed situation mentioned in the report, was a good reason for agreeing to it, though it should appear that the Executive did not give orders for the running of the temporary line.

Mr. Pinckney had no objection to the motion, though he did not think it necessary. It was clear the line was run by order of the Governor of the South Western Territory, and whether he had orders from the Executive to do it, was to him immaterial, as the people who were in possession of the land, supposed, of course, that the Governor was authorized to do what he did.

Mr. Nicholas did not think it material, in the present question, whether or not, the Governor had the authority of the United States for what he did. It could not be expected that the people should call upon the Governor to shew the authority by which he acted. It was the same thing to the people, whether he was or was not, duly authorized.

Mr. McDowell did not think the information required would be of any use. There could be no doubt the line of experiment was run by order of the governor, agreeably to the directions of the executive. It was also well known that Doubleday, and a party of Indians, came down to Philadelphia, to make their complaints, with respect to it, and that 5,000 dollars had been given to them by way of satisfaction. The persons who were now driven into the woods, and suffering the inclemencies of the season, had settled upon the land from which they were driven, under express titles from the State of N. Carolina, previous to the period of running this line. The only question was, whether the people had a right to settle where they had done, and whether the United States had a right to remove them. He believed the distresses of these people called for immediate relief, and that justice and policy required that it should be granted.

Mr. N. Smith thought it was of importance to know whether a fact, which had been reported by the committee, was founded, or not; and that it would be very wrong to fend out to the world as true, a thing which was not true. But it also appeared to him an important fact in the investigation of this subject. If these people had any claim upon the United States, it was in consequence of the United States having led them into a mistake; but if others had led them into it, it was to them they ought to look for redress. He would agree, that whatever the governor of the South Western Territory had done, in the line of his duty, the United States were bound by it; but the running of this line, except he were ordered to do it, was not a part of his duty, and they were not, therefore, bound by it. Mr. S. said, he rose principally to correct an assertion which had been made, that these persons had a claim upon the United States, from having titles to their land from the State of N. Carolina. It would be found that they did not claim protection on this ground. There were two descriptions of claims; one from persons who had a grant from N. Carolina; the other from persons who went on to a spot of ground, because they believed it to be the property of the United States, from a certain temporary line which had been run, and who were now, when the permanent line was run, obliged to remove. The latter had no real claim to the land they occupied.

Mr. Goodrich was in favor of the committee rising, that the withheld information might be obtained. Great respect was doubtless due to the testimony of the gentleman from Tennessee; but, if it should appear that no orders had been given by the executive for the running of the temporary line, it would shew, that an officer of the government had proclaimed that for a fact which was not so. He, therefore, thought the fact ought to be ascertained.

Mr. W. Claiborne said, he had just seen a senator who had been to the war department, and who informed him, he had seen the letter of the secretary of war to the governor of the South Western Territory, directing him to run the line of experiment, and also the governor's answer, wherein he spoke of the business having been done. He gave this information, in order to do away the suspicions which gentlemen seemed to have of the truth of the testimony which had been given to the select committee on this subject.

The motion for the committee's rising was put and carried: it rose, and had leave to sit again.

Mr. Blount then proposed a resolution for the adoption of the house, calling upon the secretary of war for such information as he may be possessed of, relative to the running of the temporary line, which was agreed to.

Mr. Mason presented a petition from several inhabitants of this city, praying for the liberation from prison of capt. W. Bell, who is confined at the suit of the United States, for duties: they speak of him as "a worthy man, a good citizen, and a valuable member of society," suffering from his having had too good an opinion of Mr. Ritzenhouse, for whose debt he suffers.—Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Sprague presented a petition from certain invalid pensioners of New-Hampshire, praying that their pensions might commence from the conclusion of their service, instead of from the time at which they produced the evidence of their claim. Before any order was made upon this petition the house Adjourned.

#### NEW-YORK, December 26.

The late banishment of certain deputies from France is found to be so convenient a mode of ridding the republic of men that government does not like, that one Theremin has undertaken, before the constitutional circle, to reduce Ostracism to a system. He has proposed a project in which he has Great Ostracism, Little Ostracism, and Departmental Ostracism.

The rapid and bold strides of the present government to force all France into submission to their measures, greatly alarm the citizens, and their measures are openly but cautiously opposed. But the press is so flattered that the opposers of the Directory dare little more than express their opinions with modest doubts and queries.

Never was a people so completely under the yoke as the French, in a state called FREE. All the presses are under the inspection and control of government—all civil and military officers, not of the party of the Directory, are removed—in every part of France, the military are at hand to suppress the least murmur against the measures of the present government—suspected persons are every day arrested and imprisoned.

A project is before the French legislature for reducing the interest of the national debt. The reporter maintains that it will be an advantage to the creditors as well as the public; as it will enable the state to pay them. It will relieve the Republic of an intolerable burthen and give nerves to the state by enabling it to meet its engagements, raising the value of its paper and thus restoring credit.

The whole proposition is not before us; but from the debate we collect, that the project is to reimburse the creditor a part of the principal by delivering to them national property valued by Creter, the reporter, at one milliard, 994 millions. By this reduction, the nation will li-

berate a large portion of their revenue from the payment of interest and enable the state to pay the residue with punctuality; at the same time the creditor would be put in possession of a part of his capital.

Vernier defended the resolution. He stated the present interest of the debt to be 380 millions annually, and the ordinary expenses of government 300 millions—in total 680 millions—of which he said, which, in time of peace, would be beyond the abilities of the republic. He was for the reduction of the debt.

Citizen Lecoz, Constitutional Bishop of Rennes, and the President of the council at Paris, have notified the Legislature of their taking the oath of hatred to royalty and anarchy and their attachment to the republic and the constitution of the third year. On this the Editor of the Clef du Cabinet remarks, he wishes others would do the same and put in practice the holy commands, Render to Caesar what belongs to him and "submit to the powers that be;" asking at the same time, sarcastically, "who will dare to fly the French Republic is not a power?"

The French Ministers have adopted the royal title of doing business. It is announced in the Paris prints, that the Minister of war will give public audiences the 4th and 8th day of each decade from two o'clock till four. He will receive the representatives of the people and General Officers, the 2d and 6th day of the decade from noon till two o'clock.

The Minister of Justice gives public audiences on the 3th and 9th days of two till four. The French papers contain an anecdote of General Willot, one of the banished deputies, as follows. One of his friends consoling him on his fate, told him that transportation is a penalty against which he could at any time appeal, and that peace would be felt in his free. Willot replied, "an my friend, c'est la mer a boire!" It is an ocean to drink—or it is to drink the ocean.

The Paris Monitor contains some remarks in opposition to the project of exiling all the nobles. It is remarked that the measure will drive from France a large quantity of specie—and occasion great distress. Many will sell their goods and remove to foreign countries, with their capitals, others will bury their money for fear of a like fate, from whence will result a total loss of money—confidence will be extinguished, and business suffer a total stagnation.

Chenier opposed the banishment of the nobles in mass, but proposed their exclusion from all public offices. He closed his speech with these words—"Nobles and not people, are necessary to support a monarchy—a people, and not nobles, are necessary to maintain a Republic." A writer in a French paper makes the following judicious observations. "Those who strive to revive public spirit, by harsh means know not what they wish, nor what they do. Hitherto public spirit has been a sentiment of hatred for all that has existed—there ought immediately to be an attachment to that which now exists—the present object is to render the republic as dear, as the old government was odious. Such a change is not the work of a moment.

The citizens will not be attached to a system of representation; will not be reconciled to the laws, until they have been happy under them. It would be absurd to expect from them an ardent zeal, while their commerce languishes, while their fields are ill cultivated, while the rigor of circumstances shall force from some their children, from others their fortunes. But I repeat it—this zeal is not necessary. The necessity of repose is now the general sentiment—a sentiment which alone can spare the citizens new struggles and new misfortunes.

The following is the answer of Lord Malmesbury to the note of Treillard and Bonnier, published yesterday.

I have transmitted your note to the King. My powers were neither illusory nor limited, and nothing has been omitted on my part to accelerate the negotiation, which has been retarded only by the delay of the Directory, and which is now suspended by their act only. As to what regards the renewal of conferences, I can only refer to my last note, in which I have designated with frankness and precision the only means which remain for continuing the negotiation, observing, that the King could not longer treat in an enemy's country, without an assurance of being respected, in the person of his plenipotentiary, the usages established among all civilized nations, in regard to public ministers, and especially those who are commissioned to labor for the re-establishment of peace."

A new periodical publication is to appear in Paris, called, the "Father of a Family," the object of which is to form the minds of youth in a free state."

Terrible bands of robbers, it is said, have arrived in Nantz and Bourdeaux from Paris; some of them are seized.

Boulay, member of the Council of Five Hundred, has made a report on the necessity of exterminating the nobles from France.

The legislature of France have just published a lengthy law laying certain taxes and imposts. We observe, among other articles, that the duty on tobacco is augmented so as to produce annually, ten millions—but is not specified.

General Buonaparte has declared, that all the goods, moveable and immovable, of the order of Malta, in the Cisalpine republic, are national property; inventories of the same are to be made and the sales to commence within a month.

Gen. Berthier has directed all the generals of divisions to send him lists of the French officers who desire to serve with the Cisalpine troops, and one fourth in the Polish legion, are reserved for French officers.

On the 19th of August, a terrible hurricane in South-Prussia, laid whole forests and villages in ruins—it levelled more than 200,000 trees and the roads were obliterated.

The French privateer le Furet, took a valuable prize, which were driven by an English frigate on the shore, where the frigate fired away all her powder at the privateer and her prize, without effect. After which they got off and entered Bourdeaux.

#### Inspruck, October 11.

These are great movements in our army of Italy; and efforts are making to prevent the errors of the enemy profited the last campaign, and to render the Tyrol inaccessible.

#### Upper Rhine, October 6.

Major General Prince Francis, of Sax-Cobourg, departed this life Sept. 13, at Cobourg, aged 67.

The review of the troops in the camp of Schwetzingen, is ended, and the troops retired to their former cantonments.

#### Mentz, October 8.

Although we calculate on peace, yet every preparation is made to renew hostilities. The principal hospital is removed from our walls into Suabia—the magazines and chancelleries of divers regiments are to be transferred to Al-

challenbourg. Our garrison, now 15,000 strong, is to be augmented one third. In the arsenals and workshops, the activity is doubled.

#### Coblenz, October 9.

The new magistracy of this city was installed yesterday. It is composed of five members, viz. citizens Burckhard, candidate senator—Winnen, tanner—Colling, Simon, son of the comptroller, and Reuter, merchant. The regency will enter upon their office in two days. It will consist of the two ancient councillors of the elector of Treves, of two lawyers, and citizen Dallin, bailiff of Burrenheim.

#### Brussels, October 15.

The advanced guard of the army of the North, under Bournoville, is arrived at Neufs, upon the left bank of the Rhine. The three columns which are to join the army of Germany, pass Guelders and the Duchy of Cleves.

The Duke of Beaufwick has just arrived at the head-quarters of Observation at Minden.

## The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,  
FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 29.

The latest accounts of ship John, state, that capt. Folger, with twenty others, are yet on board. The vessel lays on Dunk's bar, 5 miles from the Jersey shore, nearly full of water, with her broadside to the tide, the ice making a bank nearly over her every abb. Attempts were made on Wednesday from the shore to relieve the persons on board, but without success. They were to be repeated yesterday morning, at which time, those on board were observed walking the quarter-deck, the only part of the vessel left them as a place of refuge.

The Eunice, Seale, of Portland, from Brittol for Philadelphia, was at Nantz, Oct. 2, waiting for trial.

On Saturday last, the dwelling-house of Archibald Hamilton Rowan, Esq. on Brandywine Creek, together with all the valuable effects contained therein, was totally destroyed by fire.

A parcel of rotten hides is now lying on Windmill Island—they are in such a situation as to be extremely offensive even in this cold season—it is hoped that those whose duty it is will see their removal.

#### COMMUNICATION.

Whatever were the motives which influenced the majority of a certain great assembly to decide in favor of postponing the discussion of a highly important measure, it will be ascribed by the world to the fear of offending a foreign nation. Among that majority are some to whom this principle cannot be imputed; but their views will be confounded by their votes, and their adversaries will exult in every temporary schism, that features to them the triumph of opposition which never divides. In a country like ours, it is always bad policy to join opposition, because it has heretofore prevailed in the same contest. If measures are to be accommodated to a bad precedent for the sake of preserving an appearance of consistency; the encouragement to attempt the establishment of such a precedent will be mightily increased. To support a firm and virtuous administration, against the intrigues and activity of its enemies, is a task to be accomplished only by labour, vigilance and perseverance. If it be ascertained, that the federal phalanx when once foiled will never rally, but that its members will be likely to desert and join the assailants; the onset of faction will be more impetuous, and finally irresistible. On the contrary defeat should be a new incentive to union and resistance.—Men who are confident in the fitness of their own plans, should never desist until they are put into execution.—Sometimes the popular outcry may be excited, and the fears and passions of men will often be roused by those who are in the practice of juggling the multitude. But the slight-of-hand which moves the mob, has not yet the command of the "French national razor." The moderation of the people leads them to acquiesce in the decisions of their government; and their good sense ultimately approves of wise measures which a sudden impulse may have prompted them at first to oppose and condemn.

At present the people are ripe for the measure of arming our merchantmen—Their representatives are not.

#### MR. PENNO,

To quiet the merchants who consider the attempt to prevent them from defending their own property as a violation of a constitutional right, the idea is held out that the United States will indemnify them for consequent losses. But this act of justice does not entirely satisfy the patriot who looks to the general good as well as at his personal interest and safety.

#### MERCATOR.

#### FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

The cake sellers, in order to lure the children to purchase their wares with the greater avidity, have hit upon a method of ornamenting them, not with gold leaf but a substance of copper, denominated Dutch metal. It is needless to add that such substances, taken into the stomach, must be highly deleterious.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"An Enemy to Nonfence" to-morrow. A Virginian "Sopho," whose indignation bears to loud an emphasis against the American Seminaries of Learning, and whose jacobinism seems grieved at their being under the benign influence of Federalism, is recommended to transfer his incubation to the Aurora of Monsieur Bache; as the

publication of it in this Gazette would be an infringement of his prerogative. Such characters as Dr. Smith merit the eternal enmity of those base hirelings who seek aggrandizement in the disgrace and ruin of their country.

## By this day's Mail.

#### NEW-YORK, December 29.

Under the Paris head in a Rouen paper of Oct. 21, we find the following articles: Bottot, secretary of Barras, has arrived from Udine in ten days—nothing has transpired, but we have no more belief that we shall have peace with the Emperor, than with England.

A letter from general Massena, announces that hostilities are commenced by the army of Italy.

[The date of this Paris article is omitted according to an inconvenient practice in the departments, but we may suppose it two days anterior to the date of the Rouen paper, which is the 21st of October. Two days from Paris to Rouen and ten for Udine will give the 9th for the departure of the Courier from Udine,—the latest account from that place, and about the time when the armistice was to expire.]

An article from Constantinople relates a fact that appears incredible. An old Janizary of 70, with his wife, had been in the practice of collecting young persons of good flesh, and inhumanly murdering them, for the purpose of melting their fat and making a species of ointment, from the sale of which they made great profit. They were detected in the act of killing a young Armenian of 15 or 16 years old, and hung before the door of the House.

Accounts from Milan (not dated, but in a Rouen paper of the 17th Oct.) state that the equipage of the French general in chief had left that city, and the Polish legion had left Bologna to approach nearer to the theatre of hostilities.

ARRIVED. DAYS  
Ship Eliza, Allen, Jacquemet 39  
Schr. John, Doggett, Boston —

#### BOSTON, Dec. 22.

#### ARRIVAL AT MARBLEHEAD.

On Wednesday last arrived at Marblehead, schooner —, capt. Russell, 52 days from Bourdeaux. Capt. R. had furnished himself with French papers, which probably were to the latter part of October, but lost them by falling in with three English frigates.

Rumours of the action between the Dutch and English fleets were current, but not regular or circumstantial. There was no prospect of a speedy peace, although it was not known that hostilities had actually recommenced between France and Austria. A favorable change in the personal treatment of Americans in Bourdeaux was noticeable; but it is not known to what it ought to be attributed. Cotton, Coffee and Tobacco, bore good prices at Bourdeaux.

Left at Bourdeaux, just arrived, capt. Proctor, West, Batchelder and Ober, of Salem; capt. Duple, of Baltimore. Sailed in co. capt. Brown, for N. York; capt. Jarvis, do. capt. Cunningham of Boston for Lisbon.

#### PITTSBURGH, December 16.

We noticed in our last, the arrival of the commander in chief of the army. We are informed that the route by which he came from the Wabash and Western Posts, was through a pathless wilderness of near 400 miles, and the severest weather of the season; he found the snow eighteen inches deep at the Tuscarawas, on Monday the 4th inst. during which day Fahrenheit's Thermometer stood at 6 o'clock A. M. at 3°, at noon at 4°, and at 6 o'clock P. M. at 0.

We learn with pleasure, that the General enjoys good health, although he has lain near two months under a canvas roof.—We understand also, that the discontent at Kaskaskias had been entirely quelled by the presence of Col. Sargent at that place—that tranquility reigned every where, and that by the last accounts from captain Guion he had reason to expect the speedy possession of the posts of Natchez—that by the General's assiduity and adroitness a temper had been produced, and a state of things established among the Indians which promises lasting and permanent peace—as the strongest proof of this, the celebrated Miami chief, Little Turtle, accompanied the General thus far on his way to visit his now acknowledged Father, the President of the United States.

## NEW THEATRE.

#### THIS EVENING,

DECEMBER 29,

Will be Presented, the Historical Play of

#### COLUMBUS:

OR, A WORLD DISCOVERED.

Columbus, Mr. Hardinge

Doctor Dolores, Mr. Bernard

To conclude with a New additional Scene,

(Written by a member of the Legislature of the

United States.)

Genius of Columbia, Mr. Marshall.

With

#### A RONDELAY AND CHORUS.

The principal parts by Mr. Marshall, Mr. Dayley,

Mr. Fox, &c.

To which will be added, the Farce of

#### THE LYING VALET.

Sharp, Mr. Bernard

#### MRS. GRATTAN,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public in general, that necessity obliges her to make this effort for the maintenance of her family; for them Mrs. G. solicits the support and patronage of a generous public, at her

#### SECOND CONCERT,

which will be on Tuesday next, at Mr. Richardet's.

Subscribers Tickets Six Dollars, which admit all the unmarried ladies of 15 family.

No tickets transferable.

Non-subscribers Tickets Two Dollars.

The Concert to begin at half past seven, and the Band to attend for the Ball at eight.

The Subscribers will please to send for their tickets, at No. 192 High Street.

Dec. 28. dt

## WASHINGTON LOTTERY, No. 11.

LIST OF PRIZES AND BLANKS.

132d day's Drawing—Oct. 7.

No. Dols. No. Dols. No. Dols. No. Dols.

147 12624 331 x 37000

977 x 13527 623 x 666 x

1328 381 x 26220 181 x

941 14149 821 x 48098 x

2108 597 47084 x 520

211 667 533 39246

349 782 x 664 537

719 x 794 28134 744 x

3870 902 701 766

4823 x 15473 29202 x 40255

5131 686 x 36451 41378

385 300 16573 20 31626 659 x

6533 716 814 42353

717 893 x 32370 x 371

749 x 900 x 715 521

972 976 33376 699

7475 17017 x 34127 43203

567 19215 724 44232

6599 x 20326 987 x 678

10163 21724 31221 45747

288 x 832 x 758 47359 x

11365 22355 840 48593

391 x 24679 36484 682 x

519 25070 597 49714

12617 25 613 737 900

#### 136th Day's Drawing—October 21.

1867 14562 24393 36679

3095 x 15350 827 37952

314 16046 25771 58115 x

557 1696 x 847 143 x

743 127 910 x 59368

4540 50 287 944 434

679 431 26302 x 692

793 508 543 882 x

5684 926 27448 x 42328

785 17990 865 x 229 x

901 18359 28671 727

6391 543 910 x 41001 x

426 x 713 965 228

503 19366 29090 x 471

822 766 192 711 x

7163 765 247 42763 50

608 20 840 x 426 x 43228 20

713 949 540 44932

8294 20300 x 30007 x 071

483 794 311 305

9412 x 817 31443 x 495

609 937 551 x 45191

10080 997 x 872 x 211

911 21157 38330 380

11587 783 310 760

921 x 998 410 x 46036 x

12203 190 22216 x 410 437

538 x 213 458 753

546 x 232 x 764 922 x

752 x 247 860 47563 x

904 x 302 858 638

861 x 310 33301 926 x

13053 23521 24092 x 48688

120 915 x 391 x 49355

411 x 912 x 35523 20 534

14006 x 967 36181 x 763

120 24025 415

377 21