

LIST OF PRIZES,
Drawn in the Canal Lottery, No. II.
As certified by the Commissioners appointed
by the Governor agreeably to Law.

No. 10,098 is 20,000 Dollars.—No. 19,971
10,000 Dollars.

Nos. 613, 1566, 3195, 4766, 17862, are
4000.

Nos. 1797, 7054, 7260, 7741, 11441,
12659, 16268, 16973, 18015, and
28105, are 2000 dollars.

Nos. 1648, 2239, 3392, 3488, 4564, 7034,
7190, 8017, 9451, 9485, 11177,
12519, 14394, 17423, 19065, 22123,
23909, 23665, 26237, and 29557,
are 1000 dollars each.

The following Numbers are Prizes of 500
dollars each.

28	7565	9391	13207	17417	23197
1401	8232	395	452	588	24706
2213	235	881	15474	18874	27148
238	379	974	953	19874	28689
4447	528	12052	16325	21343	694
5904	9057	247	17018	22990	865
6429	262	383	163	23185	29223
					919

The following Numbers are Prizes of 200
dollars each.

470	5887	9206	14920	19976	24704
499	896	898	15327	20036	26150
517	6080	10021	676	78	181
1021	272	32	16245	249	748
384	864	228	89	21002	852
2884	7099	318	639	292	988
975	264	369	773	390	27039
3198	321	11456	787	491	598
349	435	698	17560	616	663
608	447	12261	782	871	676
4147	8070	264	832	22369	902
313	92	13028	18236	389	28255
5088	245	378	244	23403	29242
96	282	407	706	481	458
426	364	14080	925	513	687
687	605	112	19474	646	852
762	9009	158	595		

The following Numbers are Prizes of 100
dollars each.

71	5481	10983	15077	17972	25856
129	804	11005	321	18808	26085
216	853	162	389	20117	448
1155	6003	526	663	541	27739
830	131	12272	17073	21065	845
2232	841	293	180	659	28001
429	889	562	247	735	610
528	955	585	366	22881	46
749	7078	774	401	999	371
860	552	806	444	23552	655
3243	8367	834	544	749	682
616	780	13600	602	782	29143
4009	978	781	695	24095	671
169	999	14040	705	326	676
403	971	391	750	654	783
784	10056	719	762	25744	979
934	341	15049	931		

The following Numbers are Prizes of 50
dollars each.

163	4592	9068	14968	21712	26062
179	938	105	15431	117	263
358	5008	521	449	273	327
552	044	548	573	328	418
505	050	632	16299	361	432
584	089	10057	349	392	445
696	365	097	387	2533	509
727	458	245	498	582	649
1151	738	345	530	590	825
644	790	577	636	630	983
667	941	611	888	844	997
845	6168	689	908	22115	27011
971	469	11317	17071	127	063
2035	549	319	445	191	073
403	7048	326	961	316	287
513	172	695	18279	452	445
606	221	763	117	498	716
632	241	775	566	508	753
734	407	12137	618	870	838
750	612	421	907	965	891
751	793	451	938	23011	28974
872	706	515	19027	131	75
892	962	800	127	453	114
3018	8143	13089	168	591	183
067	180	091	246	24019	238
079	318	183	485	66	860
309	469	550	497	135	949
449	592	740	530	277	970
630	645	759	572	606	29157
867	671	14306	835	642	215
4095	741	315	989	738	364
155	787	398	997	25013	406
317	910	440	20038	239	691
332	920	515	142	290	771
394	9090	732	351	590	778
433	050	747	755	774	832
544	053	778	956		

All the numbers from 1 to 30,000 that
are not here contained are prizes of five dol-
lars each. Dated May 10, 1799.
ROBERT BROOKE, Clerk.

To be Sold at Public Sale,
At the MERCHANTS' COFFEE-HOUSE,
On Wednesday next, the 15th instant, at seven
o'clock, in the Evening,
Several very Elegant Situations for
SUMMER RETREATS,
Three and a half miles from the Court-House,
near Frankfort Road.

THESE Situations are considered in point
of health, beauty and elegance, equal to any
near the city; commanding a very extensive view
of the Delaware, the shipping in the harbour, the
City, Harrowgate, Frankfort, and several elegant
country seats.

Any person desirous of viewing the grounds
will please apply to Henry Haines on the premises.
The terms, which will be easy, will be made
known at the time of sale.
The plan of the above Lots may be seen at the
Coffee House.

CONNELLY & Co. Auctioneers.
May 9

Equestrian Club.
THE Members composing the
Equestrian Club, will meet on Thursday
evening next, at Hardy's New Inn, in Mar-
ket Street.
JOHN H. BARNES,
Sec'y.
Phila. May 10.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 14.

From the Aurora.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AURORA.

SIR,
ON the return of the troops who
performed the expedition to Northampton,
we observed that, during their absence, fev-
eral publications had appeared in the Aurora
under the form of "extracts of letters"
whereby the most unfounded imputations
were attempted to be fixed on the troops
themselves, and on their commander. In
one of these extracts it is alleged "that a
number of the troops who derived their au-
thority from the federal government, lived
at free quarters on the people." Another
asserts that there were among the prisoners
"some old men whose wrists were raw to
the bone with the hand-cuffs." Several other
charges of a similar nature, and tending to
confirm these two, are to be found in the ex-
tracts.

These slanders were so notoriously false,
that all concerned thought them unworthy
of refutation. We therefore remained silent,
although the part which we had in the ex-
pedition, and the relation in which we stood
to the very respectable officer by whom it was
conducted, and whose character was thus in-
decently assailed, gave us, in a very particu-
lar manner, the right of speaking. A simi-
lar conduct we resolved to observe with respect
to the gross misrepresentations of the affair
with the Printer of Reading, which have ap-
peared in your paper since the return of the
troops; but a direct and most slanderous at-
tack, which, embodied in this conduct,
you have recently made on the character and
conduct of the general has induced us to de-
part from this resolution.

In that attack you declare that a formal
complaint was made to the general respecting
the treatment received by the Printer at
Reading, from the Lancaster dragoons, that
he "affected much concern; promised much;
and did nothing." In some of your pre-
vious publications on this subject, you very
plainly insinuate that he sent off the Lancas-
ter troop on Sunday, in order to screen them
from the proofs of the law.

With the candid and well informed, the
fair and well-earned reputation of this offi-
cer would sufficiently shield him against cal-
umnies so gross, and people of that descrip-
tion will, moreover, know that Sunday is
no protection against arrest for an assault, or
any other breach of the peace; but unfortu-
nately there are some who for want of
knowledge, or from a disposition to find fault,
give too ready an admission to slander, espe-
cially when it assumes the bold form of a
statement of facts. To such we deem it pro-
per to address ourselves on this occasion;
and having been induced by this late attack
to take up the subject, we shall not confine
ourselves entirely to that; but shall advert
also to the principal accusations contained in
the abovementioned extracts.

We therefore declare that those extracts,
and especially the parts quoted above, are
absolutely falsehoods. If they really were
written by some person in Camp, as they
purport to be, and not fabricated in this
city, the writer must have known them to be
false. What his motives were for thus slan-
dering his general and his fellow soldiers,
and inventing falsehoods for the purpose of
fixing the imputation of the vilest conduct on re-
spectable a body of men as those troops,
who, at great expence and inconvenience to
themselves, were engaged in the service of
their country, will best be judged of by
those who have observed the malignity of
the jacobin spirit, and the profligate arts
whereby it aims at the accomplishment of its
purposes. We say that he must have known
these charges to be false; because it was a
matter of the utmost notoriety, that the
troops, far from living at free quarters, paid,
at the highest rate, for whatever they got
from the people; that no destruction, or vi-
olence of any kind, was permitted or prac-
tised; and that the prisoners were treated,
at all times with the greatest humanity, and
as much tenderness as was consistent with a
state of secure confinement. They made but
three marches; the longest of which was ten
miles: They drew the same rations with the
troops; their friends were, at all times, al-
lowed access to them: they were lodged in
houses when houses could be procured; and
when not, in tents, with fires, and a full al-
lowance of clean straw to lie on: and when
it became necessary to send them to town,
they were sent in carriages. They were nev-
er in irons except during the night, and
when it was necessary to keep them in tents.
Even then, but few of them were confined
in that manner, and these were hand-cuffed,
two and two together, with irons far too light
to do them any injury. The necessity of
this confinement, under such circumstances,
must be obvious to every one. The officer
of the guard, indeed, declared that without it,
he could not be answerable for their safe-
keeping.

In what manner these prisoners were treat-
ed, and what attention was paid to their
situation, and their wants, will further ap-
pear from the subjoined certificate of Doctor
Strong, chief surgeon of the expedition.—
[See Document A.]

We come now to see the affair of the
Lancaster troops, and the Printer at Reading;
the misrepresentations of which we think it
our duty to refute.

Some parties from the Lancaster troop, on
its march to join the General at Millers-
town, assisted in cutting down several sedi-
tious poles in the neighbourhood of Reading.
During their halt at that town, to wait for
orders, they heard that a pole of this descrip-
tion had been erected with great parade at
some miles distance; and a small party of

them, eight or nine, resolved without the
knowledge of their officers, to go and at-
tempt to cut it down. On their arrival,
they found it guarded by not less than one
hundred armed men. They therefore re-
tired.

It appeared, on a careful enquiry, that the
Lancaster troops, in these different expedi-
tions, conducted themselves with the utmost
propriety towards the inhabitants, and con-
fined themselves entirely to cutting down the
sedition-poles.

After the departure of the troop from
Reading, there appeared in a Gazette of that
place, and in the German language, a publi-
cation purporting to be a narrative of these
transactions. In this paper, of which a transla-
tion is subjoined for the information of the
public, [B] the Lancaster troops were
charged with every species of excess and out-
rage; were expressly called Cannibals and
Banditti; were accused of theft, cruelty, and
cowardice, with whipping children, and as-
saulting women with pistols, and drawn
swords.

On the return of the troops to Reading,
which was on Saturday, the Lancaster troop-
ers, having been informed of this publica-
tion, called on the printer, and demanded
the author. After some hesitation he con-
fessed himself to be, in part, the author; al-
leging that two other persons who were
absent, but whom he named, had assisted in
the composition. On this he received six
lashes on his shirt, in the market-place, from
the trumpeter of the troop, and in presence
of two of the troops.

Soon after this affair happened, the Gen-
eral was called from his dinner to be in-
formed of it, by Mr. Heister, Mr. Frailley,
and some other persons. He replied that he
would enquire into the matter, and cause the
proper steps to be taken respecting it.—
He then ordered a translation of the
paper in question to be brought to him
immediately; and in the course of the
afternoon sent Mr. Williams to request
Mr. Heister to call on him either that even-
ing, or the next morning, as might be most
convenient. Mr. Heister promised to come
at nine in the morning, at which hour the
Captain of the Lancaster troop was ordered
to attend. He came accordingly, but Mr.
Heister, though waited for a considerable
time, did not appear, nor did any of the per-
sons who appeared, the day before, to be en-
gaged in the affair.

The General, in the mean time, received
information that warrants had been applied
for against the parties concerned, and having
carefully examined the business, he consid-
ered it as more proper for civil, than for mili-
tary cognizance. In the former case, it
would be tried by a jury of the neighbour-
hood on the spot, where the fact had been
committed, and the witnesses resided; and
before judges in whose presence, almost,
the transaction had passed. In the latter, the
troops, extremely anxious to return home,
must have been detained for the proceedings
of a court martial, much to their own in-
convenience, and at a heavy expence to the
public; and the court martial itself, of ne-
cessity, have been composed of officers who
had served on the same expedition, partook
of the same feelings, and would therefore
have been exposed to the imputation of par-
tiality. The General, consequently, ordered
the parties concerned to go before a judge
of the county, surrender themselves into
custody, and give such bail as might be re-
quired, for their appearance at the next
court, to answer for the offence. This they
had always declared their willingness to do.
They did immediately, and Judge Morris
took the bail in the General's presence.

Even had not these steps been taken, still
the parties were fully within the reach of
the law; since during the whole of Satur-
day afternoon they were liable to a suit by
civil process, and might have been taken on
criminal process, at any time before their
departure on Sunday, which was not till 3
o'clock in the afternoon. That the least in-
sultation was given, or would have been
suffered, of an intention to resist, or elude,
the execution of writs, is absolutely false.

Early on Sunday the general had come to
a resolution to dismiss the troops early on
Monday morning; and captain Montgomery
having having represented that his pre-
sence was extremely necessary, on that day
at Lancaster, where the court was to com-
mence, and he was very extensively engaged
as Counsel, and Attorney, he received
permission to set out with his troop on their
return home, Sunday afternoon. They set
out about 3 o'clock, after giving bail. The
other troops received orders, on the same
evening, to set out to their respective homes
at day break next morning.

The public is now enabled to judge what
provocation the Lancaster troop had for their
conduct, and what truth there is in the
charges and insinuations contained in your
paper on that subject.

JONATHAN WILLIAMS.
ROBERT G. HARPER.
May 10, 1799.

[A]
To JONATHAN WILLIAMS and ROBERT G.
HARPER, Esquires.

Gentlemen,
YOU have requested me to give you a
concise statement of what I observed on the
expedition, relative to the situation and treat-
ment of the prisoners. I shall offer it to
you with great cheerfulness, as it may vin-
dicate the army from that odious and charac-
ter of cruelty and inhumanity which has
been affixed to it by some evil spirited de-
clamers.

While with the army, I considered it a
branch of my professional duty to visit the
prisoners; and to enquire if any diseases or
complaints required my attention. At Mil-
ler's Town I visited the provost guard, to
see if any of the prisoners were sick and want-
ing my assistance. John Kline, one of the
number, was reported to be delirious on ac-
count of his anxieties for his family, and
great dread of the consequences of his arrest.
I examined him, and discovered that he was
in a maniacal state, which demanded my

sympathy and exertion for his relief. He
was liberated the same day, in conse-
quence of a written report I made to Judge
Peters of his unfortunate derangement of
mind. He was received into the hospital
and furnished with every comfort in my pow-
er until the army marched, when he was dis-
missed to return to his family. My visits
to this man in the prison gave me a particu-
lar opportunity to ascertain the situation of
the prisoners. They were in a large cham-
ber, not one of them in irons, and supplied
with the same rations which were issued to
the soldiers. One man complained of a
slight wound of his knee, and was furnished
with proper dressings. They were told by
me that if they had any sickness or com-
plaints, they should receive my particular at-
tendance whenever I was informed of it.

Irons were only used in the artillery en-
campment at night, for the security of the
principal offenders. They were coupled to-
gether with a common handcuff between
two men. If any injuries had been received
by this mode of management, I should cer-
tainly have noticed them.

At Allen Town, where the troops re-
mained some time, I visited the prisoners in
the artillery encampment, and had but one
patient among them. He was furnished
with medicine and hospital stores, and soon
recovered. I saw no irons on any man at
this place, nor heard a single complaint.
From Allen Town they were sent in light
waggons to Philadelphia.

I am with much respect,
Your humble servant,
JOSEPH STRONG.
Philadelphia, May 9, 1799.

[B]
FOR THE READING EAGLE,
[April 9th.]
Messrs. Schnyder and Company.

I learn by Mr. Gottlieb Jungmann's Eng-
lish Papers of the 6th inst. that a certain au-
thor has began an account, but has not finish-
ed it; carefully omitting what may appear
unfavourable to his own and the honor of
his party; but announcing every thing that
may serve to their honor, credit, and boast-
ing of it.

I don't doubt, Sir, that you will very
much oblige the great number of your Re-
publican readers, by publishing the following
true statement of facts:

Monday on the 1st inst. in the afternoon
arrived capt. Montgomery's Troop of Light
Dragoons from Lancaster, in their March to
Northampton County, as it is said to take
up the Rebels there and restore Peace and
good Order.—But according to their con-
duct here I believe they would be more apt
to excite the people to insurrection and raise
them against their government, than to en-
force obedience and peaceable quietness, for
they have effectually already taken measures,
which are not only contrary to the laws of
the land and direct against the Constitution;
but also suitable to a country where despot-
ism prevails, and where every one may do
unpunished, what he can, as it was the case
in the 8th, 9th, and 10 centuries, in the
times of Sir Rights (or Club-Rights):—
In short, the measures of the Lancaster Dra-
goon Gentlemen, are more suitable for a
party of banditti, which endeavours to be-
come masters of every thing which their eye
meets with and to pack up what does not in the
least belong to them, than American Volun-
teers!!!

Their first undertakings, which the gen-
tlemen Light Dragoons of Lancaster at-
tempted in Reading to shew their Heroic
heroism to the inhabitants of Berks
county, were these: They went very still
and unnoticed (for this is their Sampson-like
political art from fear of meeting resistance)
to a citizen of this Town, who had erected
a Liberty Tree upon upon his own ground
and bottom, cut it down—but with this their
Herculean were not yet contented—but they
also terrified the Man's family with Pi-
stols and drawn Swords and took along with
them at parting the owners Instruments,
wherewith they had demolished the Ensign
of true Liberty—Ha! now they went to
the second expedition! at a certain place
had children erected a pole with a rag at
the top, but when they observed the advance
of these Herculeses, they down the pole and
the rag, and carried them into the house for
to keep peace with Destroyers of Liberty—
but these Herculeses heroes were not content-
ed with this, but marched with drawn
swords and pistols into the house and held
them against the breast of the owners of the
house, and swore bitterly to kill him it he
would say one word, They then cut the
Pole in pieces, packed up the rag, and went
off with a number of other articles which did
not belong to them.

The third Don Quixote adventure they
fought for at a little distance from the first,
but found nobody at home but a small boy,
who begged them that they should not throw
into Schuykill a cut off tree that lay there:
But these Herculean liberty-destroyers made
up to the little boy and flogged him most cruelly
without the least reason. From there they
went to several other places, where they per-
petrated not less shameful and cruel acts. By
this time however, there coming on the
night prevented their further intended expedi-
tion. But the following morning these
Hercules brothers were early on the way in
search of new Herculean adventures, but
were this time so unfortunate immedi-
ately to find some—Why unfortunate? Yes
here it had a frightful and terrible appearance
for these adventure hunting Cannibals ven-
tured only to about eighty steps within the
well guarded Liberty Tree.

Your readers, gentlemen, will not take
amiss my little description of this ensign of
liberty: It was and is until this hour painted
blood-red, and had therefore not only on
that account, a frightful and terrible ap-
pearance, but so much the more from this
particular reason, that it was guarded round
about with fire-vomiting rifles. The Her-
cules Brothers were surprized, stood still,
and staring at this wonder like a cow at a new

stable door—they were called to draw near,
but, lo! the tearing horrid lions were by
this spectacle turned into fawning lambs—
they would not at all trust to this weather-
but remained where they were, but did not
come a step nearer, till a message was sent
to them—"They might only draw near—
what nearer to observe the ensign of liberty,
that surely no harm should be done them?"
Upon this one took the courage and rode
with him. When the rest saw that no harm
befel him, a few more followed. They were
asked what their desire was, they answered
nothing else but to see the Country and their
Liberty tree, and to exercise their horses a
little—they were further asked, if they had
not intended to cut down this liberty tree—
no, was their answer.—They were asked fur-
ther, if they had a right to cut down such
liberty trees, and to abuse the inhabitants?
they answered, they had not any right to it,
but they could perhaps get it, but then they
would not only cut down all liberty trees,
but they would burn and destroy every thing
where such poles had stood and been erected.

After this these Herculean Martial sons
were commanded to observe this liberty tree
properly, if they could see any thing sedi-
tious on it, if that was the case, they should
be welcome to cut it down. But they an-
swered that they could not see any thing sed-
itious on it, and that not a word, at least
on their side, should be said of it.

But they all must not be understood as
if the whole troop of Lancaster was meant.
No, only some of them, yet, it is doubted if
their officers knew any thing about it, till all
these adventures had passed. For when the
following day complaints were lodged with
the magistrate against their misconduct, they
were not only directly ready to give satis-
faction, but promised upon their honor,
that by none of them, any such misstep should
be made again, and that not a word, at least
on their side, should be said of it.

A FRIEND TO TRUTH.

Foreign Intelligence.
CONTINUED.

STRASBURGH, Feb. 22.
The passage of the Rhine is expected to
take place in a very few days. More troops
are continually arriving, and the passage
will be effected in four places, at Ball,
Brissach, Kehl, and Spire.

Bernadotte has declined the chief com-
mand of the Army of Italy; he will be suc-
ceeded by St