

...a league from our camp; add to this, that the French have taken care to throw lime into the wells. They make war with all the resources not only of the military art, but of the most virulent hatred. It is not from the ordinary dangers of a campaign that we must guard ourselves, but from treachery and perils of every kind. The transportation of provisions is thus rendered uncommonly difficult, while the army must carry every thing along with it, the country furnishing nothing. Yesterday, the 5th, the enemy demanded a truce for 24 hours, which was granted, and expires at midnight.

LONDON, October 12.

Some harsh means have been used, it is thought, to oblige the King of Poland to sign his constitution. Nothing but the most violent tortures could have forced him to have acted so ingloriously. Probably the Empress will urge him also to recall the medals presented to those persons in this country who interested themselves in the Polish Subscription.

The Roman Catholics of Ireland, who have been divided with respect to the petition to Parliament, to grant the right of elective franchise, are now united. The weak their sentiments in bold language, and young Burke, for what reason we know not, continues their agent.

Of the truth of the Russian invasion, and the winter campaign they are to make in France, we may judge by the account of their march. It has been said at Vienna, that they are passing through Poland, at the rate of 14 and 16 leagues a day.

A report prevailed yesterday in some of the high circles, of tumults in Ireland between the Catholics and Protestants, in which much blood had been shed. It comes indistinctly, and we hope untrue; but was so far believed as to be at least worthy of mention.

The Empress of Russia has got the most complete possession of Poland, where she means to support a very formidable military establishment.

The ambassadors from Prussia and Austria have each of them transmitted a note to the Elector Palatine, signifying that their Imperial and Royal Majesties expected that in consideration of the actual situation of the King of France, the Count D'Assigny, Minister from that Court, should be ordered to retire from the Electorate. The request was complied with accordingly.

The Duke of Brunswick and his army, are posted at a place called Verdun—a very applicable post for a baffled tyrant.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 24.

By the schooner Charlotte, Capt. Schanck, arrived at Charleston on the 1st inst. in three days from St. Mary's, we learn that the commissioners appointed for that purpose, had concluded a treaty with the Creek Indians, to the mutual satisfaction of both parties; and that the commissioners sat out to run the boundary line.

We learn from Poughkeepsie, that wheat has fallen in price more than one shilling per bushel.

JAMES KENT, Esq. is nominated by a number of citizens of Dutchess, to serve as a Representative in Congress for that District, in the room of the Hon. Egbert Benson, who declines.

The hon. the Legislature of this State, on Saturday last, passed the bill, entitled, "An act to amend an act, entitled, an act for establishing and opening Lock Navigations within this State," notwithstanding the objections of the hon. council of revision to said bill.

RICHMOND, (Virginia) Dec. 21.

On Wednesday last died at Urbanna, in the county of Middlesex, ARTHUR LEE, Esq. after a short illness. The loss of this virtuous and enlightened patriot, is no less to be deplored by united America, than by his native state. The long and faithful services rendered to his country, during her arduous struggle for independence, in the alternate characters of Ambassador and Statesman, are universally known and acknowledged.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WEDNESDAY, December 26.

The petition of Hans Morrison and others was read, praying the renewal of a lost certificate.

A petition of several persons, soldiers in the late 4th Massachusetts regiment, praying the payment of a balance due to them from the Paymaster of said regiment, by whose failure they have been deprived of the just compensation due to them for their services, was read.

A petition of Anthony Hammil, Paymaster of the above regiment, read on Monday, with the above petition, were referred to a select committee.

Mr. Murray then moved that the petition of Henry Cleland Baker, presented last Monday, be referred to the above committee; the Clerk entered it as "referred that the said petition be rejected." It was moved to amend the journal by striking out the clause, as no order had

passed the House for such a resolution. Sandy examples in point were cited from the journals, that when a motion for referring any petition was negatived, and no other motion made at that time for its being laid on the table for further consideration, or to be referred any other way, the custom was to enter the petition as "rejected." And on the question being put for altering the journal in the above instance, it was determined in the negative.

A bill to provide for the payment of the principal and interest of a sum of money due to Udney Hay, was reported by Mr. Benson, and read the first time.

A communication was received from the Secretary of War, conformable to the motion of Mr. Steele, for a return of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, in the service of the United States. Laid on the table.

A bill providing for a reimbursement of a loan made of the Bank of the United States, was taken into consideration.

Mr. Steele moved that the first section be struck out. This occasioned a debate.

The motion was determined in the negative, Ayes 17—Noes 34.

Mr. Madison then moved to strike out of the first section the words "two millions," and insert two hundred thousand before the word "dollars."

The ayes and noes being demanded on this motion are—Ayes 27—Noes 26.

The Speaker voting in the negative, the motion was lost.

A motion by Mr. Williamson, to amend the section, by adding a clause to restrict the premium on the loan to 5 per centum per annum, including all charges, was unanimously agreed to. And then the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 27.

The petition of Hans Morrison and others, on motion of Mr. Hartley, was referred to the select committee to whom the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on lost certificates, was committed.

Mr. Giles proposed a resolution to the following purport:—That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this house, a particular account of the several sums of money borrowed by his authority for the United States—the terms on which such loans have been made—the amount of the appropriations thereof pursuant to law, and the balances, if any, which remain unapplied—specifying as fully as can be, the times of the commencement of interest on said loans, and when the interest stopped on the sums paid. This resolution was agreed to by the house.

Mr. Bourn presented the petition of Wm. Ellery, collector of the district of Rhode-Island, stating the inadequateness of his compensation as such, and praying an augmentation thereof. Read and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. White, of the committee to whom the bill to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes was committed, reported a

report taken up in committee of the whole. Mr. Dayton in the chair. After discussion, several amendments were made, which were reported to the house. The house agreed to the same, except one, which, with the bill, were laid on the table till to-morrow.

In a committee of the whole—the bill to ascertain the fees demandable in admiralty cases, and for other purposes, was further considered—several amendments were agreed to and reported, which, with the bill, were laid on the table.

Mr. Moore, of the committee on enrolled bills, informed the house, that this day the committee had laid before the President of the United States, for his approbation and signature, the bill entitled, "An act for registering and recording of ships or vessels."

The communication from the Secretary of War, pursuant to orders from the President of the United States, received yesterday, was called for—and being confidential, the gallery was shut.

FRIDAY, Dec. 28.

A petition of Amasa Keys, praying the renewal of a lost certificate, was read, and referred to the committee on that business.

A memorial from the officers of the New-Hampshire line of the late army, similar to those from the officers of Pennsylvania, New-York and Maryland, was read, and laid on the table.

A petition was read from Patrick Sullivan, a sergeant in the late army of the United States, praying compensation for services, &c. laid on the table.

A petition of James Dugan, late of the province of Canada, was read, praying compensation for losses sustained by his father's family in consequence of their attachment to the cause of the United States in the late war; laid on the table.

The House took into consideration the amendments reported by the committee of the whole to the bill to ascertain the fees demandable in cases of admiralty proceedings in the Courts of the United States.

These amendments were adopted by the House—other amendments were proposed; some of which were agreed to, others rejected—and then the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Steele called up his motion, laid on the table a few days since, for the appointment of a committee to prepare and bring in a bill for reducing the military establishment of the United States, &c.

Mr. Steele, in a lengthy speech, enforced the propriety of adopting this resolution. Mr. Hartley, Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. Dayton, Mr. White and Mr. W. Smith, spoke against the motion—Mr. Parker and Mr. Williamson in support of it. A motion to commit the resolution to a committee of the whole being made, some observations in favor of this com-

mitment were made by Mr. Wadsworth and Mr. Ames. The motion was carried for a reference to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for Wednesday next. Adjourned till Monday.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

THE party writers have used the words: monarchy, aristocracy, anti-republican, corruption, ministerial influence, &c. till their own ears seem to be tired of the sound. To relieve the dullness of prose, their poet strings rhymes together. He has served them up hot in French—he has halved them into English. But the same sentiments even in verse, have become by repetition, as trite as Sternhold and Hopkins. For the sake of variety, it is recommended to the artificers of calumny on the government, to get it set to music—Other nations have songs which inspire high sentiments of national glory—which make the people respect themselves, and cherish the remembrance of their common dangers and efforts. The object of our party writers being to degrade the nation, and to promote the ideas of conscious meanness and turpitude, of discord and anarchy; and their essays having been read and chanted to no purpose, it only remains to sing them—To bring the good work about, no means should be left untried—Accordingly, it is asserted that the Poet Laureat of the Faction is hammering out the verses of certain songs, which have a tendency to abolish Birth-day Odes. When the ideas they will inculcate shall be adopted by the people, that birth-day will not be worth remembering. ISCARIOT.

Philadelphia, Dec. 29.

English papers to the 18th October, received by a vessel arrived at Baltimore, contain intelligence of which the following is a summary. The combined armies under the command of the Duke of Brunswick, had effected their retreat as far back as Verdun. The enemies of the French Republic appear to be completely disconcerted in the object of the campaign. They expected to have been joined by large numbers of the French, but on the contrary, few or none flocked to their standard: They were promised supplies of provisions from France, and depending upon them, they were for some time in a starving condition. The Prussian magazines have been exhausted, and provisions carried to the invading armies proved so unwholesome, that sickness and disease were the consequences of using them. These added to incessant rains for many weeks, were the immediate causes of the retreat. The French army under the command of Dumourier and Kellerman harassed their rear and captured numbers of their soldiers, and large quantities of baggage and stores. The siege of Lille and of Thionville were certainly abandoned. The late King and Queen of France were prisoners, but it was imagined would not be brought to trial. The city of Paris and the situation were in a state of tranquillity. The national convention conducted themselves with propriety, and possessed the confidence of the people, and no doubt existed that the new Republic would be established, notwithstanding the opposition of the allied powers.

General Custine of the northern French army had invaded the Imperial territories, and reduced Spire, Worms, and several other places, and taken large magazines of provisions. Gen. Montequiou had completed the conquest of Savoy.

The unfortunate La Fayette was a close confined, and cruelly treated prisoner at Wefel, in the Prussian territories.

The Empress of Russia was marching an army of 30,000 men to join the enemies of France, and it was expected the Spaniards would also unite with them in a short time.

Wednesday last fifteen Chiefs and free Princesses, of the Wabash nation of Indians, arrived in town, on a visit to the President of the United States. On this occasion a salute was fired on the common by the artillery.

M. BLANCHARD's forty-fifth aerial Flight, is fixed for Wednesday, January 9th, in the Prison-Court, at 10 in the morning, precisely, weather permitting.

By a late return, it appears that the number of convicts in the jail of this city, amounts to thirty-eight only—and these collected from several counties.

An entertainment to celebrate the late glorious successes of the French Nation, the Allies of the United States, is proposed at OELLERS' Hotel on New-Year's Day. Such persons as are disposed to join on the occasion, are requested to leave their names with Mr. OELLERS as early as possible.

The Insurance Company of North-America have petitioned the Legislature for an act of incorporation.—A counter petition is also on the carpet.

The North-Carolina Gazette contains the following reflections on the unanimous vote given by the Electors of that state for Gov. Clinton:—

"A reflection, on the above unanimous vote, will naturally occur to every man who is anxious to preserve the constitution of the United States—and that is, that when the name of John Adams, Esq. was offered as Vice-President, the principal objection to vote for him was, that he had sanctioned a bill which the President had returned to Congress as unconstitutional—And that no man who is now in the Senate, and who has not given the fairest and most indubitable testimony of his opposition to that strange system of secret Legislation, involubly preserved by the Senate, should ever be again elected."

LITERARY ARTICLES.

On the 10th of the present Month was published at Boston, the First Number of a Paper, entitled, the "Political Courier of the Universe," in corresponding French and English columns. The principal object of the Editor of this paper appears to be, to give an accurate and impartial historical account of the French Revolution—the principles and original causes of which are but obscurely and imperfectly known in this country.

The detail which he gives of the proceedings in the National Assembly, of those of the Court of Versailles, and of the people at Paris, gives us reason to suppose that the history of the revolution cannot be comprised in less than twenty-six numbers.

Of this paper the Boston Centinel speaks in the following manner:

"A new paper commenced publishing in this town on Monday last, called the 'Political Courier of the World,' in French and English, in columns corresponding with each other. From the specimen given in the first number, the public may anticipate much accurate information of the situation of affairs in France, and the West-Indies, from this source. It has commenced with a succinct account of the rise of the French Revolution, in language elegantly correct, and sentiments evidently impartial. The Editor is a man of talents; and his resources of information, direct. In a political view the benefits of a paper conducted on this plan, are obvious; but not more so than the advantage to learners of French, from having the events of the times handed to them in that beautiful language, attended with an easy translation.—It has our best wishes for success."

COMMUNICATIONS.

Kings and nobles have been justly charged with a forgetfulness of what is due to the people. One speaks of the glory of my crown, and the other, of the honor of my ancestors; while the faithful multitude is despised and oppressed. The writings of our factious men indicate no less contempt for the people.—They venture to treat them as if they could not reason at all; otherwise they would not address their passions and prejudices as they do. They revile and persecute the tried friends of liberty; and they attempt to disturb their confidence in government, by tales of corruption and mismanagement, and of the schemes of a king-making-party too silly to pass among the citizens of a less enlightened nation. They have been busy more than four years making scarecrows, as if our country could be turned topsy-turvy by scaring our school-boys. Their bad success should teach them that the persons they address in such a puling style are come to years of discretion, and to be persuaded must be reasoned with.—Let any one who may be disposed to try the justice of this remark, examine the newspaper productions of the party, and he will allow that the most probable reason for the writers having treated the people as if they were fools, is their misdeed of publishing the same.

The vindicators of the plan of the Bank tell us that the public gains thereby near a million, as a profit on its shares. But these ingenious gentlemen have short memories; they forget that by the same plan, private subscribers gave near four millions: So that as all depended on the public before the charter was granted, the public gave away four millions for the privilege of not giving away the fifth. The sacrifice however is more to be excused, as the badness of the bargain was never hinted at the time, and, as every man concerned in making it, has as a public man concerned in making it, has as a public man put a dollar of the four millions into his private pocket.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA. Ship Pallas, Poole, Spain. Brig Minerva, Thompson, Madeira. Hetty, Hood, C. Francois. Sch'r. Mary Ann, Coppinger, Guadaloupe. Sloop Polly, Norris, C. Francois.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents, 20/6. 3 per Cents, 12/3. Deferred, 12/8. Full shares Bank U. S. 85 per cent prem.

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PERSONS at a distance from this city who wish to subscribe for this GAZETTE, are informed that the condition of advancing six months subscription, or making provision for its being paid here, must be complied with, otherwise the papers cannot be forwarded.—The Editor having been severely taxed by the postage of Letters, requests the orders by post for the Gazette, may be sent him free of that charge.

RUN-AWAY

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, THE 12th APRIL, A NEGRO BOY, named Zeb; slim and tall, sixteen years old; came to Samuel Lipincot's at Bordentown on the 15th, said his name was Henry, and left that place the 27th May.—On the 27th day of June, he was taken up in Bucks County, and carried before a Magistrate, said he was free, and that he lived on the Sulquchannah—that a person by the name of Abraham Prail, took him three days journey from home, and turned him adrift with one dollar.—He asked the Justice for a pass to go to his father, and nothing appeared to the contrary.—He lived with one Thomas Paxwell till the 19th of this instant, and then made his escape from him; he called his name Peter Johnson—had on an old Grey Coating Round Jacket, lined with red baize; an old pair Leather Breeches, and an old Felt Hat. Whoever takes up said Boy, and brings him to JACOB MERSEREAU, on Staten-Island, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS, with reasonable charges, paid by JACOB MERSEREAU, Licut. Col. Dec. 29. 1789