

Gazette of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA

TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 30.

The Editor of the Gazette of the United States requests all persons who stand indebted for Subscription or Advertising, and who reside out of the City of Philadelphia, to transmit the amount of their Bills, by letter, post paid.

It is also proper to remind those who stand indebted to the late proprietor, for subscription and advertising, that the present Editor is duly authorised to settle all accounts relating to said Gazette—and as there are sums to a large amount, due from persons residing at a distance, an immediate settlement is requested. All letters must be post paid.

The price of this Gazette is EIGHT DOLLARS per annum to Subscribers residing in the city of Philadelphia. All others pay one Dollar additional, for enclosing and directing; and unless some person in this city will become answerable for the subscription, it must be paid Six Months in Advance.

No Subscription will be received for a shorter term than six months.

December 1 1799.

The Duchess of Beaufort to Henry IV.

I am dying with fear: console me by letting me know how the bravest of men is: I fear he is very ill, for nothing else could deprive me of his presence.—Write to me, my Knight, for you know that the smallest of your mischances is death to me. Though I have twice heard tidings of you to-day, I cannot sleep without sending you a thousand good nights; for I am not endued with an unfeeling constancy; I am a feeling and constant princess for all that concerns you, and insensible to every thing else in the world, good or ill.

Answer of the King to the Duchess of Beaufort:

My heart, I this morning, on my waking, had tidings of you, which will render this a happy day. I have heard nothing from another quarter since I left you. I will not fail twice a day to remember the good graces of my dear love, for the love of whom I take more care of myself than I was accustomed to do. To-morrow you will see Caesar (their son) a pleasure which I envy you. Love always your dear subject, who will be yours till death. With this truth I end, killing you, as tenderly as yesterday morning, a million of times. Peronne, 26th May.

At the end are some anecdotes of Henry IV.

He was of so generous a nature, that he ordered Vitry, captain of his body guards, to receive into his company the man who wounded him at the battle of Aumale. The Mariscal D'Estrées being one day in the King's coach, while the soldier was riding by the side of it, he pointed to him, and said, "There is the soldier who wounded me at the battle of Aumale."

The Duke of Savoy visiting his Court, he was advised to detain him, till he had restored the Marquisate of Saluces, which the Duke had perfidiously seized. But he answered, "the Duke indeed, violated his word, but his example shall never induce me to an act of perfidy. On the contrary, his perfidy shall render my good faith the more conspicuous."

Some troops, which he sent to Germany, having committed disorders in Champagne, and pillaged some houses of the peasants, he said to some of their officers still in Paris, "Depart with all diligence, and set things to rights, else you shall answer to me. What! if my people be ruined, who is to nourish me, who is to pay the expences of the state; who, pray, gentlemen, is to pay you your arrears? To injure my people is to injure myself."

A nobleman, who had long hesitated in the time of the league which party to adopt, coming in as Henry was playing at Primero, he called out, "come along, my Lord. If we win you will be on our side."

Married, on Wednesday evening, by the Rev. John Blair Linn, Mr. JOHN B. N. SMITH, to Miss MARY M. HOPPER, both of this city.

From the True American of this morning.

The following extract of an address, delivered on Saturday last, by Mr. James A. Neal, principal of the Young Ladies' Academy, we are inclined to believe, will afford as much pleasure and improvement to many of our readers, as we doubt not, was experienced by the fair Audience to whom it was addressed.

EXTRACT.

I shall now, Young Ladies, make some observations on a subject to which your attention has been frequently called, more frequently indeed than there would have been occasion for, had but teachers and the public in general, co-operated in rendering it popular, viz.

COMPOSITION.

The intrinsic excellence and utility of this art, must be obvious to every reflecting mind. It is an embellishment to all the other sciences—the only legitimate medium through which they can be communicated. Learning without some facility in writing, is an inanimate mass. It is to literature in general, what friction is to the diamond, without which, its lustre would forever be obscured.

Years are laudably devoted to other branches of science, whilst this, the ornament of them all, is criminally neglected. Females are thus suffered to acquire, by the solitary unassisted exertions of their own minds, an acquaintance with composition, or to remain totally ignorant of it, just as chance or caprice may direct.

After having acquired a competent knowledge of reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and perhaps geography, it is inexcusable, in my opinion, to neglect teaching you at least the practical part of composition. Letter-writing, in particular, is so profitable and so pleasing a duty, that it cannot, with propriety or safety, be neglected.

Some persons who possess, in other respects, a liberal education, by having neglected this exercise, appear totally uninformed. If they attempt to write even a common letter of business, they subject themselves to inevitable ridicule. This is unavoidable. For, as Dr. Blair truly observes, the frequent habit of composition is indispensable in order to attain a good style. No rules, he adds, without this practice, can answer the purpose. Frequent attempts indeed are requisite to write with even a tolerable degree of correctness & perspicuity. How contemptible are the productions of many, who in youth acquired, and deserved the reputation of scholars, through this fatal negligence. Their obscurity of expression, together with unavoidable grammatical and orthographical errors, are equally the objects of pity and derision.

Early convinced of the importance of this part of an education, I have persisted to instruct you therein, unaided and opposed by many difficulties, until the present period. You are doubtless sensible of my unceasing efforts in this respect. Numbers of you know how to appreciate the advantages you enjoy. Nor can any one capable of reflection, regret that part of a day in each week is devoted to an object of such concern. Let me appeal to those of you who have long been instructed in composition whether you do not pursue your various studies with greater delight since you commence this weekly exercise of the mind? whether the necessity of obtaining knowledge does not appear more manifest? whether, if it were possible, you would baulk this inestimable privilege, for any reward which could be proffered?

Many of your young ladies, may recollect the period, when it appeared almost impossible to express even a few commonplace ideas on paper. The task was then deemed a peculiar hardship. With some of you however such difficulties have entirely disappeared: and you are now surprised they should ever have assumed the appearance. Many specimens of your proficiency in composition have been exhibited—honourable to yourselves, grateful to your parents, and delightful to me. Be persuaded that habit will make this duty not only easy, but delightful. And how frequently after you vanquish every opposing obstacle, will you have reason to felicitate yourselves on the conquest!

Facility in composition will also teach you to express your ideas verbally, with propriety and grace. The specific force as well as beauty of language will then be familiar to you. Hence you will be able to form an accurate opinion of the style of authors, and to select such works for perusal, as are calculated to refine and inform the understanding. Reflection is the natural attendant upon this invaluable exercise. It naturally leads you into a train of salutary reflections. Whatever then has a tendency to promote contemplation, claims your first attention. For the dignity of human nature is defaced when thought is banished.

To be able to express your ideas with ease and propriety on paper, is a source of enviable felicity, as it enables you with modest assurance to correspond with distant friends and relatives. An intercourse may be thus maintained with the most remote parts of the civilized world. The pleasure as well as advantage resulting from this arrangement, cannot be too highly appreciated. It is alone the precious substitute for personal intimacy. It cementments and harmonizes distant communities, and forms a bright and immeasurable chain of amity. Nor can this reciprocal interchange of sentiments exist unless the parties possess a practical acquaintance with composition, which indeed necessarily includes a cultivated and liberal mind.

I might still greatly enlarge upon the excellency of this essential branch of a finished education. The subject indeed is both copious and interesting: But time admonishes me to conclude. \*\*\*\*

WASHINGTON CITY.

CONGRESS  
OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, DEC. 22.

The motion made on Friday, by Mr. Davis, to refer to the committee to whom had been referred a memorial of the House of Representatives of the Mississippi territory on the official conduct of Governor Sargent, the following resolution, (concluding a specification of unconstitutional laws enacted by the governor in conjunction with the judges, and of sundry oppressive acts committed by him) viz. "Resolved that the laws passed by the Governor and Judges of the Mississippi territory, and the portion of Cato West and others, heretofore presented to the house, together with all the documents relative thereto, be transmitted to the President of the United States" was taken up and on the question of reference.

Mr. Griswold said the whole subject, of which the resolutions now offered formed a part, was already referred to a committee. The charges laid in the resolutions were serious. To refer them would be to give an indirect sanction to their truth, and he thought any such sanction highly improper until they are proved. The committee already appointed had full power to investigate all the facts that existed. The result of their investigation would be reported, and it would then be time enough to express an opinion on the propositions now offered. These same resolutions had been offered to the house the last session, and had then been rejected. Mr. Griswold hoped the same course would now be pursued.

Mr. Davis said he had always thought that a committee to ascertain facts, and to shape business for that house proceeded from a knowledge that a committee consisting of a few members could with more facility gain a knowledge of those facts than the house in its collective capacity could do. He could, therefore, see no good cause for withholding the resolution from the select committee, who were appointed to consider the remonstrance from the Legislature of the Mississippi Territory. His resolutions contained facts, and he was ready to support them, from the documents before him. It would be criminal in the house to withhold from the committee any facts it was in their power to furnish. If this resolution contain misstatements, let the gentleman from Connecticut show them, and he would readily join in expunging them, so as only to let pure facts go to the committee. He wished no imposition; he wanted only a fair examination of the conduct of Winthrop Sargent, governor of the Mississippi Territory, whose administration had been marked with so much reliefs and discontent; and he believed justly. At the last session of Congress some alleviation was intended to be offered to the distresses of this oppressed people; but their governor had defeated the object by omitting to give notice of the election, as he ought to have done.

He was enjoined by the laws of last session, to give notice of the election, and to appoint a judge or judges to attend it; he had omitted to do so, and had refused to issue a writ of election (doubting for the first time his power).—This conduct had drawn from their legislature a remonstrance which required the further interposition of Congress, to enable them to organise their body. This remonstrance makes a general allusion to the unconstitutional laws made by the governor and judges; the resolution particularly those laws, and will bring them in a precise manner before the Committee. If gentlemen doubted the accuracy of the resolution, he would convince those, who were not opposed to conviction, that it was correct. (Here Mr. Davis read several of the laws made by the governor and Judges of the Mississippi territory, and some clauses of the federal Constitution to prove that the laws were unconstitutional.) Here then are abundant proofs of unconstitutional and oppressive laws, under which the people of that territory labour, and of which they complain; and will this house afford no relief, from a tyrant, who has trampled on their right with a tiger's stride, and plucked from them voracious and disgraceful laws, their hard earnings.

The governor of that territory receives annually a salary of 2000 dollars for his services and each of the Judges a salary of 800 dollars per annum. This was supposed by the law a competent compensation: their acceptance of those offices for that sum acknowledges it to be enough, till you find laws here that give the governor a fee of 8 dollars on tavern licences, &c. As, well, might the President of the United States claim fees for giving Patents or any other writing to which he affixes his name. The Judges of their territory, who conjoinly with the governor made the laws, have taken care of themselves. Hear their tale of fees, giving to themselves fees for certain services rendered by them in their judicial capacity. And is this not a shameful abuse of the Legislative power they are vested with? (Here Mr. D. read the table of fees.) Congress cannot raise their own wages, the constitution has wisely forbid it; yet Winthrop Sargent and the judges give themselves what fees they please, without regarding the spirit of the Constitution. If this resolution accompanies the remonstrance of the legislature of the Mississippi territory, the committee will be able to judge whether the governor withheld the writ of election from a fear of exceeding his power, or whether he did it to prevent the organization of the legislature, for had the legislature been formed, those very laws by which he and the judges satiate their avarice, would have been repealed.

Mr. Otis was averse, the last session, when this subject was before the House, to commit himself by a vote, without possessing an accurate knowledge of the circumstances attending it. The same want of information under which he then laboured, still felt. Casting his eyes over the resolutions just read, he discovered that they contained two serious declarations; the first, that laws hostile to the happiness and prosperity of the citizens of the Mississippi territory, and at variance with the Constitution, had been enacted; the second, that

The gentleman from Connecticut says, that the resolution contains direct charges against a man high in office and this house ought not to sanction them until they are proved. I trust I have proved them by a reference to the laws now before me and if they are not proved, let the gentleman take the laws and the wherein I am incorrect; and so much as is found defective let him expunge. The gentleman says, that despotism is charged against the governor. Why said Mr. D. what stronger proof of tyranny or despotism can you ask, than to see a man set no bounds to his conduct, and who breaks through the limits set for him by the supreme laws of the Land.

It is true this resolution was offered by me at the last session, but it was not rejected as the gentleman supposes, it was not acted upon; but if the gentleman from Connecticut, and other gentleman on this floor, after seeing that Winthrop Sargent has openly violated the constitution of the United States, consider him a fit object to rally round; if after they see him has violated the ordinance designed for the government of that territory, they consider him a fit object for them to cling to, if after seeing the shameful abuse of legislative power vested in his hands; and his disgraceful avarice; if after seeing and hearing all this, they consider that he has acted consistently with federal principles, and is entitled to federal support, they will unite, and stile this resolution here, and never let the committee see it—it may be that this resolution will be lost to-day—perhaps it would be tomorrow; but the time is approaching when the conduct of a public officer will not be veiled in this manner—The sun of federalism is nearly set—not three months, and it sets forever!!!

If this resolution contained any thing new or strange there would be some excuse for the objections made to a reference; but its having been presented during the last session must have imprinted the facts charged in it on the minds of every member present—besides this, those complaints have been made from the first hour Winthrop Sargent came into office, and have been heard from one extremity of the continent to the other. It is a fact well known, that at the time this man was appointed Governor of the Mississippi territory, he was hated and despised by the people of the Western country. His pride, his indolence, and tyrannical disposition, had rendered him odious to the Western country. In this, the gentleman who represents the N. W. Territory, and who was nearer the theatre of his actions than I was can bear me witness—Still he was appointed. We felt indignant at the promotion of such a character by our government; but we have guardedly repressed our resentment.

The object however, for which this man was sent over us, has not been accomplished. His mission has failed. Though we felt the just indignation of freemen, we had more wit in our resentment, than to commit any extravagant acts that would authorize "The Chief who now commands," to send "A Heaven born band" among us—We were apprised of the disposition; we were apprised that an excuse was all that was wanted. But the reign of terror is almost at an end. If you want to conciliate the affections of the Western people, and to bring them over to your administration, refer this resolution—if you do this, they will suppose that the complaints of their fellow-citizens are heard and attended to, and that there is a hope of speedy redress; but if you reject it, the reverse will be the effect.

You have no idea, said Mr. Davis, of the mischief this man has done in the Western Country; particularly in the Mississippi territory. His conduct has reared a powerful opposition to your administration, which will grow with our growth, and increase with our strength, unless you remedy the evils that oppres our suffering fellow citizens. His conduct has alienated the affections of the Western people; from your government: and this effect it will have while our fellow citizens are suffered to complain unheard, and the conduct of their oppressor is justified. Ask a well informed man from this territory, or from almost any part of the Western Country, why are you opposed to the administration of the Government?—He will tell you in a moment—I know that Winthrop Sargent, Governor of the Mississippi Territory, has openly violated the Constitution of the United States in sundry instances.—I know he has outrageously violated the ordinance of that Territory. I think he has shamefully exercised the Legislative power put in his hands, by making it a cloak under which he has exacted the most exorbitant fees from the people to gratify his avarice. I know he has never received even a rebuke from the Chief Magistrate for all this. I consider Winthrop Sargent but a small vein of a great body; I am acquainted with the pulsations of that vein; I know it beats towards aristocracy; I know it swells with tyranny and despotism; I consider the great body that feeds this small vein as also contaminated.—

This will be the answer you will receive; and this will eternally be the language you will hear from those people, until you release them from the tyrannical bondage under which they are laid by the oppressions of their Federal Government.

Mr. Otis was averse, the last session, when this subject was before the House, to commit himself by a vote, without possessing an accurate knowledge of the circumstances attending it. The same want of information under which he then laboured, still felt. Casting his eyes over the resolutions just read, he discovered that they contained two serious declarations; the first, that laws hostile to the happiness and prosperity of the citizens of the Mississippi territory, and at variance with the Constitution, had been enacted; the second, that

these laws had been passed under malignant intentions.

On the truth of these declarations, Mr. Otis was not prepared to decide. He required that information which the committee, already appointed, would be most likely to furnish. If the gentleman from Kentucky had moved the appointment of a committee, either to enquire into the expediency of repealing those laws that were complained of, or to report facts whereon an impeachment could be grounded, he would have pursued the usual course; but when he commits a speech to writing, (for by no other name could he designate the string of resolutions which he had moved,) criminating in terms of harshness the conduct of a public officer, he considered him as proposing an unprecedented step. As well might he move to refer what had fallen from him in debate this day.

In his opinion, Mr. Otis said the subject desired by the gentleman from Kentucky, could be accomplished with much greater propriety in the usual way, than in that now proposed.

But the gentleman asks, if the charges are true that are contained in the resolutions, why not pass them? If false, why not expunge them? How, said Mr. Otis, are these charges proved? He confided in the veracity of the gentleman; and was persuaded, that he would not say what he did not believe;—but his belief could not impart to other gentlemen, the same strength of conviction with himself.

If the people of this territory are really oppressed—if they groan under the pressure of tyrannical and unconstitutional laws—let those laws be examined and repealed.—But when he found a gentleman coming from the neighbourhood of the territory, actuated by personal and local considerations, and animated by zeal that dictated sentiments which, in cooler moments, the gentleman himself would not approve, he could not avoid hesitating in taking his opinions as the guide of his vote.

This, sir, said Mr. Otis, is not a question of federalism or anti-federalism. If the sun of federalism, as the gentleman from Kentucky asserts, be set; if the administration be changed; may not such a measure as this strike back upon its authors, and produce a change in the tide of events? If the sun of federalism be set, would it not be unkind in us, the very day after it, to suffer the gentlemen to injure themselves by such an act?

I hope, continued Mr. Otis, that the sun of federalism is not set. If it really be set, I hope that the latitude which that gentleman inhabits will not soon experience the want of its animating and protecting influence. I believe it is not set, and ardently hope that that quarter of the Union, as well as all the rest, will long-continue to feel its vivifying effects.

It might be proper to repeal the obnoxious laws, without branding with corrupt motives those who enacted them. Mr. Otis concluded with declaring that in the accomplishment of this purpose, if examination and enquiry warranted it, as well as in every proper step to gratify the citizens of the Mississippi territory, he would heartily concur.

(To be continued.)

Tuesday, December 23.

A petition was presented by Mr. J. C. Thomas from the messengers of the several executive offices complaining of the inadequacy of their present salaries to meet the increased expences of their residence in the City of Washington, and praying relief in the premises. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Dent proposed to the House a resolution, that the president of the Senate and the speaker of the house should have power to adjourn their respective houses from this day to Tuesday the 30th inst. A message was received afterwards from Senate approving of this resolution.

The bill concerning George Washington was taken up in committee, Mr. Morris in the chair, when it was moved by Mr. Lee to strike out the dimensions of the pyramid, which was carried. It was afterwards moved by him to fill the blank with 200000 dollars for that purpose, which was also carried, after considerable debate. Motion was made by Mr. Claiborne to insert instead of a pyramid, an equestrian statue conformable to a resolution of the old Congress to commemorate his military services. This was negatived.

On the question for engrossing the bill, a warm debate ensued, when it was taken by yeas and nays, and carried in the affirmative. Yeas 44, nays 40.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time on Tuesday next.

Adjourned to Tuesday the 30th inst.

Jacob Sperry & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING

From board on brigs Sally, and Christian, Andrews, from Hamburg—Sixty packages of the following goods:

Britannias</td
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