

Representatives of the United States, that they could not find on what grounds it was taken from Georgia other than motives of general policy, and that it ought to be restored or compensation made for it. It then on those grounds was beyond the power of the executive to send an agent, were the measure otherwise proper, at least a power which, if he had acted on, would have been contrary to law. But what is most astonishing and which will no doubt surprise you, is that although the commissioners lay "Mr. Hawkins will be instructed to co-operate, &c." on my requesting that gentleman to inform me what instructions he had received as to a treaty or cession for those lands, his letter in answer to my request, marked No. 3, declares "I have not lately received any advices respecting a cession, and until Bowles is effectually removed and the ferment he has occasioned has subsided, it would be ill judged to press it. Whilst we here acknowledge the candor of the agent, the mind is at a loss to conjecture what the intentions of the commissioners were or how to account for this contradictory and mysterious conduct—surely not intended for deception—could electioneering views have entered the breasts of high officers of the union to hold out a semblance of cession to catch the vote of Georgia at the approaching election—however improbable the thing is, it looks dark, it cannot be accounted for.

In your deliberations on this subject, whilst I recommend firmness, I am convinced you will act with moderation; although the act and propositions are certainly hostile to state rights, I am not yet without hopes of an amicable settlement, and an extension of our frontier; it is to be desired by this state, and the United States, to whom the cession will prove of immense value in the redemption of the public debt, whilst it will harmonize between the two sovereignties, and destroy those animosities which certain individuals find their interest to ferment. You have three firm republicans for your commissioners opposed to monopoly, the bane of all republics, and zealous for your interests, open the doors of investigation by a new act extending their powers, and the commissioners of the United States, on due examination, if they be sincere and unprejudiced, must be convinced of the impossibility of our closing with their present propositions, and of the necessity there is for the United States to accede to more liberal terms; to use the language of one of our commissioners, they cannot get along in their Mississippi government on any principle of justice without us.—But should the present commissioners persist, it is more than possible that from a change of administration, a change of the commissioners may take place, and to be prepared for which will be politic and necessary, you can reserve a ratification of the cession for the legislature.

And here let me remind you of the great and important duty which you have to provide for in the choice of electors of president and vice-president of the United States; in right and justice this choice should be with the citizens at large; but the change of the time of our general election, and your knowledge of the difficulty of collecting the people so recently after a general election, so as to obtain a fair election and general voice, will probably throw the important burthen on your shoulders.

I have the satisfaction to inform you, that the decrees of the supreme court of the United States in the cases which affected our confiscation act, and in which I was authorized to employ counsel, have firmly established its validity and constitutionality, whereby the state is relieved from the apprehension of refunding an immense sum of money to the purchasers of confiscated property, and those who betrayed their country are forever barred in their expectations of a recovery of the property which was so justly forfeited.

## WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1800.

The storm, which has so long raged in the political world, has at length subsided. Parties have tried their strength, and victory has crowned with success, in the Presidential election, the efforts of the REPUBLICANS.

To Republicans it must be a cause of sincere felicitation that their country has surmounted, without any other agitation than that of the public sentiment, the choice of their first magistrate. The example is au-

spicious to the declines of the world. For while other nations, the victims of monarchical or aristocratical error, on similar occasions invariably appeal to the sword, America presents the august spectacle of a nation, enlightened and jealous of its rights, discharging with dignity the most interesting duty which republican institutions enjoin.

On such a result as this, every true American, every lover of his country, will reflect with increasing satisfaction. Beholding in the system of representation, founded on an extensive right of suffrage, the source as well as the palladium of his political rights, he will rejoice to behold the confirmations of experience imparting new stability to the structure. And while he mourns over the tottering ruins of European states, he will, with proud philanthropy, present his own system to the old world as a cure for all her evils.

Among the enemies of republicanism are found two descriptions of individuals. The first are hostile to its spirit, because it tends to diffuse in equal masses those portions of power, which under different systems would be accumulated in the hands of a few. The second description consists of men of limited views and timid spirits, of men nurtured in the old school, who make no allowance for the improved condition of the human race, and who sincerely believe that nations are precisely like individuals; and, that what has occurred in past periods will continue to occur in those which are to come.

The first class are in general governed by their interests; while the second are subdued by their fears.

The motives of each are so different, that while the one challenges our censure, the other excites our commiseration.

The first will probably continue to exist till the end of the world; for it would perhaps be the infatuation of philosophy ever to expect the arrival of that era, which shall fully extirpate the seeds of selfishness so closely interwoven with the elementary principles of some characters. Though the ground, which true knowledge is gaining, be rapidly and unceasingly on the increase; and though this knowledge, correctly imbibed, never fails to establish the indissoluble connection between private and public interest, it is too languine to expect that all men will be equally enlightened, or even sufficiently enlightened, to feel the force of this great truth, and obey it in their actions.

But from this class of men republicanism can have little to dread, unassisted by the latter description of men, who will not hesitate to repair to her standard on a decisive manifestation of her triumphs. For the same spirit, that created their opposition to republicanism when in a state of depression, will command their support when she is elevated to power and distinction.

On this interesting occasion, it becomes the friends of liberty to support the same spirit of equanimity, moderation, and general good will which has hitherto equally attended their triumphs and defeats. Having the general welfare at heart, and superior to the gratification of personal passions, though their joy be animated, let it be rational and unalloyed by unworthy resentment. Let them show their political opponents, that, however they may differ in sentiment, they are ready to respect virtue and talent, wherever found.

MR. DAVIE, our Envoy to the French Republic, has arrived in this City, and is the bearer of the French treaty. He left Judge Ellsworth in France.

Accounts from Rhode Island state that in that state the votes of the Electors were 4 for John Adams, 2 for C. C. Pinckney, and 2 for John Jay. This statement is probably correct, though not official.

The votes for the state of Connecticut, are as follow:—  
John Adams 9  
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney 9

On the 7th inst. the Legislature of Virginia re-elected JAMES MONROE, Governor of that commonwealth, by a large majority.

On the 2nd Inst the Electors of Virginia assembled at Richmond. Four of them being absent, the legislature proceeded to fill vacancies, which were supplied by republican citizens; there being 142 votes for the successful candidates, and only 12 votes against them. This is an evidence of the decided triumphs of republicanism in that state.

DIED—at St. Simon's (Geo.) on the 9th ult. HENRY OSBORNE.

"Concord, Nov. 26.—The legislature has this moment completed the choice of

Electors of President and Vice-President. They are: The Hon. Oliver Peabody, John Prentice, Benjamin Bellows, Ebenezer Thompson, Arthur Livermore, and Timothy Farrar, Esquires.

Capt. Richard Derby, is appointed to the command of the United States ship of war Connecticut; vice, Capt. Moses Tryon, resigned. The Connecticut is undergoing a thorough repair.

House of Commons, North Carolina, November 24.

A message was sent to the Senate proposing the appointment of a joint committee, to draw up such amendments to the Constitution of the U. States as they may think necessary, and that they make report during the present week.

The Electors of SOUTH CAROLINA have voted as follow.

For Thomas Jefferson	8
Aaron Burr	8

JOHN DRAYTON is elected Governor of South Carolina.

JOHN EWING CALHOUN, the Republican candidate, is elected Senator U. S. for South Carolina, in the place of Mr. Read, who declined a re-election.

On the first ballot Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Ward, the federal candidate, had each 74 votes. On the second Mr. Calhoun obtained 75 votes, and Mr. Ward 75.

## CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Dec. 12, 1800.

A Letter was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, enclosing a statement of the loans made in relation to the City of Washington, and a report from the Commissioners containing an account of the Expenditures from Nov. 18, 1799 to Nov. 18, 1800.

Referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

The report of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, allowing Robert Hooper a drawback on 14 pipes and 3 quarter casks of Madeira wine, was agreed to, and the same committee instructed to report a bill for that purpose.

The House went into a committee of the whole on the report of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures on the petition of Thomas Jenkins and Sons.

The report is as follows:

THAT the object of the petitioners is to obtain a Register for a ship built on the remains, or hulk, of a British ship, burnt at the port of New-York; three-fourths of which ship, they set forth to be built with timber, plank and other materials of the United States.

The committee are of opinion, that the prayer of the petition ought not to be granted, and that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition.

A Debate of some length, in which Messrs. S. Smith, and Otis supported the report, and Messrs. Bird, Huger, and Elmdorff opposed it, ensued.

On the question to agree to the report, it was carried.

A Letter was received from the Secretary of state, enclosing a list of impressed American Seamen, with an account of the measures pursued for their release.

Ordered to be printed.

MR. MILLAN observed that appropriations of particular tracts of land in the N. W. Territory had been made for the establishment of Schools and the support of religion, and that in particular a tract of land six miles square had been set apart for these purposes out of a tract granted to John C. Sims & Co. One of the terms of the appropriation had been the location thereof with the consent of the government of the N. W. Territory, within a certain time which had not been done.

He also stated that in each township no lot had been appropriated for the support of schools, and one for the support of religion; but that Congress had not vested them in any particular persons. It followed that the property, not only remained unimproved, but was much injured by the incroachment of individuals.

He had been directed to apply to Congress to take the subject into consideration, that such provisions might be made as would redress the existing evils. For which purpose he moved the appointment of a committee to inquire

into the situation of certain tracts of land, appropriated to the support of schools and religion, out of a tract of land granted to John C. Sims, to report by bill or otherwise what measures are necessary to be adopted to render the said tracts productive.

Ordered to lie on the table.

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 10.

Last evening arrived here from Norfolk, citizen Dubrueac. We are informed that this gentleman lately came out from France as consul for Cape Francois. Immediately on his arrival in St. Domingo, he was sent by Toussaint Louverture, with dispatches for the government of the United States. He left this place for the city of Washington this morning.

NORFOLK, December 5.

Arrived, the Portsmouth ship of war, direct from France, on board of which is Governor DAVIE, one of the Ambassadors, with the TREATY of AMITY and COMMERCE entered into by them with the French Republic.

Having been favoured by General DAVIE with a file of French papers to the 13th of October, we make translations of such parts of them as have not already appeared in the Herald.—They contain very little, or nothing, even conjectural, on the subject of PEACE; but from what we have been enabled to learn from verbal information, there is great probability that a general peace will take place, for we understand that the First Consul (Bonaparte) has waved the preliminary with Great Britain, of insisting on a Naval Armistice. That England is to send a deputy to the General Convention at Luneville, and the common report is, that Holland and Italy are to be acknowledged as Republics, which, it is supposed, England will accede to.—With respect to the materials which form the Treaty between this country and France, nothing has transpired of which we have any knowledge, except that one feature is, that the American flag is to pass in all directions unmolested by that of the French.

NASSAU, (N. P.) Nov. 8.

By the Lord Nelson, Capt. Johnson, we have been informed, that about the beginning of August last, the Musquetto Indians had attacked a Spanish settlement at Black River, 15 leagues from Truxilla, in the coast of Honduras, and taken it—and that it was their intention to make a descent on Truxilla.

[OFFICIAL.]

PARIS, OCTOBER 3, 1800.

The Minister of War to the Maritime Prefects in Bourdeaux.

I make haste to inform you citizen, that a convention of Amity and Commerce between the French Republic and the United States of America has been just signed by the ministers plenipotentiaries of France and the American commissioners.

I pray you to communicate this news immediately to the military officers of the administration, as well as to the commerce of your city.

(Signed) FORSAIT.

## LOST

ON Sunday evening last, between the Capitol and Mr. Smith's Printing office, a red Morocco pocket book, with a broken clasp, containing several papers and one ten dollar note—Whoever has found, and will deliver it at Mr. Smith's Printing office—New-Jersey Avenue, shall receive a liberal reward.

THOMAS TOWN.

Dec. 12th 1800.

CONRAD & M'MUNN

HAVE opened houses of entertainment in the range of buildings formerly occupied by Mr. LAW, about two hundred paces from the Capitol, in New Jersey Avenue leading from hence to the Eastern ranch. They are spacious and convenient, one of which is designed for stage passengers and travellers, the other for the accommodation of boarders. There is stable sufficient for 60 horses.—They hope to merit public patronage.  
City of Washington, Nov. 24, 1800.

INFORMATION WANTED.

ALEXANDER INNES, a Hatter by trade, was sometime ago on board the Constellation frigate and was in 1798 in Norfolk, Virginia. He has not since been heard of. His friends would be thankful if any persons who know any thing of his situation or residence, would communicate it by letter, per post, addressed to Robert Innes, jun. merchant Easton Pennsylvania. P. S. Printers to the Southward of Pennsylvania are requested to give the above a place for a few times.  
November 28, 1800.