

body of negroes on the plains, from whom they received one fire, and immediately rushed on them, and with the bayonet killed between 4 and 5000, when the rest took to their heels. The French lost a general and 200 men.

March 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Natchez, to his friend in Augusta, dated January 9.

"The Indian treaty is terminated; but particulars are not transpired. However it is, I believe, certain, that they agreed to have a road opened to Nashville. No where else, and no settlements on the road. They accepted the presents of goods, but not of whiskey. In lieu thereof, they required wheels, cards, spindlers, blacksmiths, &c. This is a good sign of a disposition to throw off the savage habits."

March 19.

We are authorized to assure the public, that Mr. King has concluded with the British government an arrangement for the settlement of the dispute respecting the 6th and 7th articles of the treaty of 1794.

The United States are to pay a sum agreed upon in lieu of their engagement under the 6th article, in three instalments, one upon the exchange of the ratification, the others in one and two years without interest.

The commission, in London, immediately to re-assemble, and to proceed in its duties, according to the provisions of the 7th article, only that its awards, instead of being payable at the times it might appoint, shall be payable in three equal instalments, corresponding with those to be paid by the United States.

A gentleman in London, to his friend in this city, writes, under date of the 12th of January:

"A forgery on the bank has just been discovered to the amount of many thousand pounds, in five and ten pound notes, executed with so much skill as to elude the strictest scrutiny of the nicest eye."

WASHINGTON CITY.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, March 15.

Mr. Gregg, from the committee, to whom was committed the subject of military stores, reported that the quantity of military articles on hand, as stated in a message of the president, is adequate, and that it is inexpedient to make any new appropriations for additional purchases.

Mr. Randolph called for the order of the day on the bill for repealing the internal taxes. When,

Mr. Griswold moved that the order of the day on the bill for repealing the internal taxes be postponed till to-morrow, for the purpose of previously taking up the resolution moved by him for making compensation for French spoiliations.

On this motion a debate ensued, which continued till near three o'clock.

The motion of Mr. Griswold was advocated by Messrs. Griswold, Lowndes, John C. Smith, Dana, Bayard, and Rutledge; and opposed by Messrs. S. Smith, Mitchell, Gregg, Eulist, and Bacon. Then the question was taken by yeas and nays, and lost. Yeas 33—Nays 54.

In favour of Mr. Griswold's motion it was principally contended that it became the house first to determine whether any and what indemnity should be allowed for the spoiliations of trade, before they revoked taxes, from which the compensation might be derived. On the other hand it was contended, that the subject of the repeal of the internal taxes was deeply interesting, and that it became the house at this late period of the session, to come to an early decision—and that if the taxes should be taken off it by no means followed that all indemnity to the merchants would be rejected—that that subject was a distinct one, and ought to be discussed by itself.

Those who supported the motion asserted the perfect obligation of the government to indemnify losses which had been incurred under the treaty—while the opponents of the motion forebore to prejudge the claims of the merchants until they came distinctly before the house.

The house then went into a committee of the whole.

Mr. Varnum in the chair:

On the bill for repealing the internal taxes. The first section was read as follows:

"That from and after the day of next, the collection of duties on stills and domestic distilled spirits, on refined sugars, licenses to retailers, sales at auction, pleasurable carriages, and stamped vellum, parchment and paper, shall be discontinued, and all acts and parts of acts relative thereto shall be and the same hereby are repealed."

When Mr. Dennis moved to strike out the following words: *On refined sugars, licenses to retailers, sales at auction, pleasurable carriages, and stamped vellum, parchment and paper.* His object being to repeal all the internal taxes excepting those on stills and domestic distilled spirits.

Mr. Huger called for a division of the question on each of the articles proposed to be stricken out, stating that he should be in favour of some and against others.

The question was then taken on striking out, refined sugars:

And lost—Yeas 24.

On striking out licenses to retailers:

And lost without a division.

On striking out sales at auction:

And lost—Yeas 25.

On striking out pleasurable carriages:

And lost—Yeas 22.

On striking out stamped vellum and parchment and paper:

And lost—Yeas 14: Nays 52.

Mr. Randolph moved several amendments, which only affected the details of the bill.

The committee then rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again, which was granted, when Mr. Randolph's amendments were ordered to be printed.

BALTIMORE, March 17.

It must give every friend of science and of the prosperity of our city pleasure to observe the growing reputation of the medical school of Philadelphia. The number of students in it last winter, we hear, exceeded 130, twenty-one of whom have been privately and publicly examined and approved of, and are now preparing their last exercises in order to be admitted to the honours of the university of Pennsylvania in May next. [Phil. paper.]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at the city of Washington, to his friend in Delaware, dated Washington, March 3.

"The French are about immediately to take, or have taken, possession of New-Orleans and Louisiana, with a large army.—A French officer is now here, who sailed from France 13 days after the fleet, destined for St. Domingo and part of this continent; other squadrons were to sail for New-Orleans, with troops, as soon as they could be got in readiness. This is not a common settlement of farmers and their families, but a settlement of disciplined veterans, having nothing to lose, and wanting every thing but arms and military stores. One of two things must unquestionably happen, and shortly too: The United States must take possession of New-Orleans, and thus obtain the command of the navigation of the Mississippi, or our western country on the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi will separate from us and join those who command it: for this is the only outlet; and they must and will have the free use of it. If the loss of our western country was the only inconvenience likely to attend the settlement of this colony of soldiers upon our lines, I should, as a citizen of the United States, be disposed to submit to it rather than enter into a war at this time, but there are well grounded apprehensions that consequences much more injurious will result from it to our country."

March 19.

Translated for the Federal Gazette.

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

In the name of the French government.

The army of St. Domingo.

PROCLAMATION.

At the head quarters of the Cape, 16th February, 10th year of the republic, one and indivisible.

LE CLERC, general in chief of the army in St. Domingo, captain-general of the colony.

To the INHABITANTS of ST. DOMINGO!

CITIZENS,

I COME in the name of the French government to bring you peace and happiness. I was apprehensive of meeting with obstacles in the ambitious views of the chiefs of the colony. I have not been mistaken.

These chiefs, who, in their proclamations constantly published their attachment to France, thought of nothing less than of becoming French: they wished for the possession of St. Domingo for themselves; and if they sometimes spoke of France, it was because they did not think themselves as yet in a situation to discard their allegiance.

To-day their perfidious intentions are made known. General Toussaint had sent me his children, with a letter, in which he assured me, that he wished for nothing more than the happiness of the colony, and that he was ready to obey whatever orders I might give him.

I ordered him to wait upon me. I pledged my word to him, that I would employ him as my lieutenant-colonel. He answered me only by protestations.

My orders from the French government are immediately to re-establish in the colony prosperity and abundance. Were I to permit myself to be amused by his wily and perfidious ambiguities the colony would soon be the theatre of a tedious civil war.

I am entering the field, and soon shall I convince this rebel what the power of the French government is.

From this moment he should only be regarded in the eyes of every good Frenchman who inhabits St. Domingo, as a monster who has sacrificed the safety of his country to a lust for power.

Every inhabitant of this island must be convinced by the oppressive rule he has exercised over all, that he only looked upon the word Liberty, a word which he so constantly made use of, as a mean to arrive at the most absolute despotism in St. Domingo.

I have promised liberty to the inhabitants of St. Domingo. I know how to make my promise good. I shall cause persons and properties to be respected.

I ORDER AS FOLLOWS:

Art. 1. That generals Toussaint and Christophe be outlawed, and every citizen is hereby ordered to attack and treat them as rebels to the French republic.

2. From the day that the French army shall have taken possession of any quarter, every officer, civil and military, who shall obey the orders of any others than those of the generals of the army of the French republic which I command, shall be treated as a rebel.

3. Cultivators who (through error, or induced by the perfidious insinuations of the rebel generals) may

have taken up arms, shall be looked upon as children who have been led astray, and be sent back to their cultivations, provided, however, that they have not contributed to the excitement of sedition.

4. Soldiers of the demi-brigades, who shall have quitted the army of Toussaint, shall be enrolled in the French army.

5. General Augustin, Clairvaux, commandant of the department of Cibao, having acknowledged the French government and the authorities of the captain-general, continues to enjoy his grade and command.

6. The general head of the staff (chef de l'état major) shall cause the present publication to be printed and published.

(Signed)

LE CLERC.

True copy.

General of division, chef de l'état major-general.

DUQUA.

March 20.

On Monday last his excellency governor St. Clair left this place for the city of Washington; we learn that he has gone forward to answer charges of a very serious nature, that are exhibited against him.

[Chillicothe paper.]

The master of a Genoese vessel arrived at Tunis, reports, that the French government has caused it to be intimated to the regencies of Africa, that if at the course of 40 days they do not let free all their slaves, and declare themselves in peace with all nations, they will be compelled to do so by force of arms.

[Paris paper, January 5.]

March 22.

The undesignated commissary-general and charge des affairs of the French republic, gives information to all persons whom it may concern, that in consequence of the revolt of the negroes in St. Domingo, all manner of intercourse is, by order of the commander in chief for the French republic, in the island, prohibited, to foreigners, with any other part of the island but the two ports of Cape Francois and Port-Republican. Cruisers will arrest all foreign vessels attempting to enter any other port, and to communicate with the revolted negroes, to carry either ammunition or provisions to them: such vessels shall be confiscated and the commanders severely punished, as violating the rights of the French republic and the law of nations.

Fair and regular traders will meet with encouragement and protection at the two above-mentioned places from the general in chief and subordinate authorities. The intercourse between the United States and these two ports is left open to the American trade. It will be advisable for merchants who make shipments to the colony, and who wish to meet with no interruption by incurring suspicion of improper conduct, to take proper certificates from the commissaries or commercial agents of the French republic in the United States, who are instructed to deliver them to the applicants.

Given at George-town, Columbia District, the twenty-seventh Ventose, tenth year of the French republic, (18th March, 1802.)

L. A. PICHON.

Washington City, March 19.

The French frigate Bayonnaise has arrived at Baltimore, the captain whereof came on Wednesday to this city. The Bayonnaise left St. Domingo six days later than our advices from Mr. Lear. We learn that the French troops had met with no obstacles to their progress, and that Christophe and Dessalines, the two chiefs, subordinate to Toussaint, had been taken prisoners.—On the 17th February, a cessation of hostilities was announced, which was to last for four days, when a general attack on the blacks was to take place throughout the whole extent of the island, unless the blacks submitted.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the 22d of April, at the plantation whereon Mr. RICHARD GREEN formerly dwelt, on Anne-Arundel Manor,

ABOUT twenty valuable NEGROES, consisting of young men, women, boys and girls; also a number of plough horses, mares and colts, twenty head of cattle, among them three yoke of valuable oxen, some sheep and hogs, with about 100 barrels Indian corn.

Will be offered for sale, at the same time and place, to the highest bidder, (if not sold before at private sale) about 600 acres of valuable land, whereon is a comfortable dwelling-house, negro quarters, and other convenient houses. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS HILLARD.

March 16, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given by the subscriber, that she has obtained letters of administration from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, and requests all persons who have any claims against the estate of NATHANIEL SAPPINGTON, deceased, to bring in their respective accounts, on or before the first day of June next, legally authenticated, so that they may be adjusted, and all persons indebted to said estate, are earnestly requested to make payment on or before the day above mentioned, as further indulgence cannot be given.

MARY SAPPINGTON, Administratrix of NATHANIEL SAPPINGTON.

March 20, 1802.