more than fifty pounds in money have been expended. Government has been well appriſed of all their movements for three months paſt. It is reported, that many members, united with theſe ſocieties, have been ſworn in Yorkſhire. Officers have been ſent thither to take ſuch into cuſtody, if they can find them. The Duke of York has been very attentive to the examinations.

Monday a journeyman printer was taken into cuſtody, who, it appears, was paymaſter at the head of the conſpirators. Whatever was the amount of the reckoning, it was diſcharged by this man, without any objections being made, or queſtions aſked by any of the reſt of the company. Upon ſearching the man's lodgings, nothing was found in them of any conſequence, and the furniture was of the pooreſt deſcription.

Two men, one a ſoldier and the other a cobler, were on Monday brought up from Windſor, charged with being concerned in various treaſonable practices.

SALEM, January 11.

United States Treasury.

Mr. Gallatin's report, dated the 16th ult. exhibits the following items of receipts the laſt year (ending September 30.)

From the poſt-office,	Dolls.	50,500 0
Sales of lands,		326,052 8
Impoſt and tonnage		12,280,000 0
Grand total,		12,656,552 8

The ſecretary informs us, that out of this overflowing treaſury, he has extinguiſhed 4,152,870 dollars of the capital of the public debt, beſides 1,287,600 dolls. paid to the United States bank, by the ſale of bank ſhares, on account of the principal of the debt due to that inſtitution.

He further informs us, that the ſpecie in the treaſury on the firſt of October amounted to 4.539,675 dollars, and that on the 31ſt of December it would not fall much ſhort of FIVE MILLIONS.

This is a flattering account of our fiſcal concerns; and it ſhould be added, that not a cent of our rich revenue flows from any one meaſure of the preſent adminiſtration.

BOSTON, January 11.

Arrived, ſhip Bonetta, capt. Leander, from Calcutta, 117 days. Left, ſhips Martha, Shillaber; Franklin, Townſend, juſt arrived; Eſſex, Orr, to ſail in about 5 weeks; brig Sally, Aſhton, to ſail in 5 days; ſhips Commerce, Weſt, to ſail in 15 days for the Iſle of France; Ulyſſus, Mugford, to ſail in 15 days; Camilla, Roſſeter, of Philadelphia; ſhip Ann, ——, of Baltimore; Financier, Webb, juſt arrived. Spoke, December 25, in lat. 21. 30, long. 55, ſhip William and Ann, Bright, 27 days, from New-York, for Grenada.

Several veſſels left the Vineyard, on Monday laſt, bound for northern ports, among which were the ſhip Lucia, Cook, laſt from Gibraltar; brig ——, Luce, from Richmond, and ——, Roland Luce, from New-York, for this port, the laſt mentioned has arrived at Portſmouth.

In our laſt we mentioned that the ſchr. Waſhington, captain Stutſon, ſailed from Chatham, on laſt Sunday week, and had not been heard from—Since which we have received the melancholy intelligence, that ſhe has drifted on ſhore, upſet, and no perſon on board, and it is ſuppoſed that her crew have all periſhed. She was from Alexandria into Chatham, with a cargo of flour for this port, the principal part of which we underſtand will be ſaved. At Chatham, ſhe received on board ſome of the remains of the Monticello.

Arrived, Hazard, Luce, Alexandria; Leonidas, Luce, Baltimore.

Cleared, ſhip O'Cain, O'Cain, N. W. Coaſt of America; ſchooners Rambler, Hills, Liſbon and a market; Hanna, Bryant, Liverpool; Vandyck, Gorham, Gibraltar and a market.

Spoken, January 2, in lat. 37, 30, long. 75, 30, ſchooner Eliza, 2 days from Baltimore, for Boſton.

NEW-YORK, January 17.

NEW-ORLEANS.

As every thing relating to this important ſubject is at this moment very deſervedly intereſting to the public mind, we preſent the following extract from a well-written pamphlet, entitled "An hiſtorical narrative and topographical deſcription of Louiſiana and Weſt Florida," &c. by Thomas Hutchins, geographer to the United States, publiſhed at Philadelphia in 1784. The character of the author is ſuch as to inſure implicit belief in his ſtatement of facts, made on the ſpot, and from perſonal examination, and much reſpect to his opinions. It will be remembered that they were delivered before the preſent ſtate of parties was known amongſt us, and therefore are entirely above all ſuſpicions on that ſcore.

Speaking of the river Miſſiſippi, he ſays, "and here let us further obſerve, that the Miſſiſippi river may truly be conſidered as the great paſſage made by the hand of nature for a variety of valuable purpoſes, but principally to promote the happineſs and benefit of mankind; amongſt which, the conveyance of the produce of that immenſe and fertile country, lying weſtward of the United States, down its ſtream to the Gulf of Mexico, is not the leaſt. *To expect the free navigation of the Miſſiſippi is abſurd, whilſt the Spaniards are in poſſeſſion of New-Orleans, which commands the entrance to the weſtern country above mentioned; this is an idea calculated to impoſe only on the weak.* The Spaniards have forts on the Miſſiſippi, and whenever they may think it conſiſtent with their intereſt, they will make uſe of them to prevent our navigating on it. Treaties are not always to be depended on; the moſt ſolemn have been broken; therefore we learn that no one ſhould put much faith in the princes of any country; for he that truſts to any thing but the operation of their intereſt, is a poor politician, and he that complains of deceit, where there is an intereſt to deceive, will ever be conſidered as deficient in underſtanding."

January 18.

Entered, ſchooner Favorite, Cotterel, Philadelphia, 2 days; Sally, Jones. Edenton, N. C. 11; ſloop Proſperity, Painter, do. 2; Preſident, Sturges, Peterſburg, 9 days.

Cleared, ſhip Magnet, Marſh, Newry; brig Paiſley, Johnſton, Cape-Francois; William Pitt, Woodbury, Jamaica; Waſhington, Roath, Savannah; ſchooner Union, Tyler, St. Croix; ſloop Company, Richou, Charleſton and Savannah.

Arrived ſince our laſt,

Schooner Two Friends, Phipps, in 14 days from St. Croix. Left there, brig Planter, Deniſon, of Newhaven, to ſail in 4 days for this port; brig Betſy, of Newhaven; Almira, Clinton, of do. and ſchooner Good-Intent, Baker, of New-York. Left at the Weſt-End, brig Eliza, Clark, of Newhaven; ſchooner Chance, Little, of do. and brig Argus, Brown, of do. Flour 6 dollars; pork 18; lumber in no demand, the market being over ſtocked with it; rum and ſugar high.

January 19.

Entered, ſloop Nancy, Waghum, Richmond.

Cleared, ſhip Henry, Coffin, Cork; Aurora, Putnan, Corunna; Pyomingo, Blagge, Gibraltar and a market; brig Sally, Norton, Jamaica; ſchooner Charlotte, Maſterton, St. Bartholomews; Fanny-Bridger, Rankin, Cadiz; Friends, Robertſon, Halifax; Jenny, Perney, of ditto.

On Friday afternoon, between 3 and 5 o'clock, the back room of the widow Jones, No. 13, Roſevelt-ſtreet, was entered into by ſome unknown perſon through the window, which ſtood open. The keys of the drawers happening to lie over the fireplace, the drawers were unlocked, and notes to the amount of fifty dollars taken out. This is the fourth circumſtance of the kind that has been committed in Roſevelt ſtreet lately.

New-Orleans.—As the French have ſufficient employment on their hands from the ſtate of affairs at St. Domingo, it is a matter of ſome doubt how far they will find it expedient to take poſſeſſion of Louiſiana

Whether that part of it eſſentially important to the United States, including Florida and Orleans, could be purchaſed from whichever power may poſſeſs it, is a queſtion of uncertainty. Attempts to effect ſo deſirable an object, will, we doubt not, be promptly made.

Amount ought not in ſuch caſe to be conſidered an obſtacle. Suppoſe the whole could be purchaſed for forty millions of dollars; or that even New-Orleans alone could be procured for a proportionate ſum, this laſt place is ſo eſſential, that it would not require the leaſt heſitation.

From the importance of the navigation of the Miſſiſippi, it muſt be highly to the intereſt of the United States to acquire by ſome means, the territory on the eaſt ſide of the river down to the Beliſe.

It is not merely the preſent advantage that would reſult, which we are to take into contemplation; but the rapidly encreaſing wealth, population, and importance of our weſtern country—a country not only compoſing the larger portion of the union, but alſo from the fertile nature of its ſoil, rendered more productive, and deſtined to be more populous than the Atlantic ſtates.

We are alſo to take into conſideration the extremely probable circumſtance of the poſſeſſors of that important country being at ſome future day both hoſtile and formidable. The inconvenience and injury that would then reſult, might be ſuch as no amount of money could compenſate.

So eſſential therefore is the immediate adoption of means calculated to give us poſſeſſion of that territory; and ſo little is the value of money to be placed in competition, that we anticipate from the wiſdom of the legiſlature of our country, prompt and effectual meaſures to acquire it by purchaſe.

Feeling theſe impreſſions with reſpect to the importance of ſuch meaſures, and confident of the the attention paid by government to the intereſts of the nation, we think it highly probable, that among the inſtructions of Mr. Monroe, juſt appointed envoy to the court of Spain and France, are directions to negociate to this effect.

[*Morn. Chron.*]

PHILADELPHIA, January 19.

COMMUNICATION.

We underſtand that the rev. B. Alliſton, principal of the academy at Bordentown, New-Jerſey, in connection with Mr. John J. Hawkins, has made a diſcovery likely to prove highly beneficial to paper makers, viz. the making of paper from the *Huſks of Indian Corn.* It is expected that this article can be furniſhed in great abundance by the farmers, at a low rate.

We are informed, that they have obtained a patent for the invention from the United States, and purpoſe ſelling out rights to paper makers.

It is reported that the Indians who accompanied Long Beard to the ſeat of government, came to repreſent to the preſident an impoſition of which they bitterly complain, viz. That a large tract of country ſituate in Indiana territory had been repreſented as ceded by them to the United States. They aſſert the ceſſion never was made, on the contrary, they meant ever to retain that country, permitting the United States to make ſalt in the valuable lick ſituated therein. That the paper which contained their ſignature is a forgery, committed by certain perſons with a view to produce an Indian war an evil which could not have been avoided, had they not forced their way to the ſeat of government, though every obſtacle which ingenuity could invent was thrown in their way by thoſe who whoſe intereſts would be promoted by this infamous proceeding. Theſe men were accompanied by an Indian trader, who at his own riſk defrayed their expences from Fort-Pitt to the city of Waſhington.

Extract of a letter from a merchant of reſpectability, dated C. Francois, 25th December, 1802.

"You muſt have heard ſome time ago of a tax being impoſed upon the inhabitants of the Cape by gen. Le Clerc, and that the Americans' tax amounted chiefly to very near a thouſand dollars each. Soon after the affair at Hunt du Cap, in which the National guards and Americans ſaved the Cape and the iſland, that contribution was withdrawn and thoſe that had paid were reimburſed. That then ended in juſtice. But I am going to mention another in which you will find we have been pretty roughly handled. About ten or twelve days paſt, two merchants came to my ſtore and told me verbally, I muſt ſend one thouſand dollars to the public treaſury for my part of an emprunt to be repaid next month, out of the duties. I made ſome enquiry immediately and aſcertained that four or ſix merchants had been ordered by the general in chief to fix the ſum to be lent by each perſon, and that, as uſual, they had by a fair calculation put more to the American merchants by near treble, than was their proportion. I therefore ſent near one half, others ſent none, and others again ſent to the full amount, particularly thoſe who had duties to pay. But many of the French merchants who are equally able with us, refuſed to pay any thing. In conſequence, three of them, the richeſt and moſt reſpectable among them, with four Americans, counting myſelf for one, were about 8 o'clock in the evening of the 23d inſtant, arreſted and conducted to priſon, and remained there till the next day, when an officer came and told us from general Rochambeau, that if we did not pay that day, we ſhould be embarked for France the day after, and our ſtores and goods ſold at auction—we then concluded to pay, conſidering the intereſt of our friends abroad, and were immediately releaſed, the jailer was ordered not to permit any communication with us whatever, and it was with great difficulty we obtained *means to order* our clerks to pay the money! neither ſhould we have ſucceeded but for the kindneſs, politeneſs and indulgence of the gentleman who arreſted us.

Being now at liberty, we ſhall immediately ſet about obtaining ſome explanation (ſatisfaction cannot be given) and then, unleſs it is obtained, you may expect to hear of our general departure.

January 20.

On Tueſday laſt, the ſhallop Two Brothers, of Brandywine, going down the river, light, nearly oppoſite the Fort, was upſet by a ſlaw of wind. The Fort boats were immediately manned and ſent to the aſſiſtance of the people, whereby four paſſengers and the hands belonging to the ſhallop were ſaved.

SAVANNAH, January 7.

The ſloop William, capt. Dunbar, from Demerara, brings letters dated as late as the 12th ultimo, which ſtate that the colonies of Eſſequibo and Demerara were given up to the Batavian republic on the 2d ult. by the Britiſh, as provided by the definitive treaty of peace. The conduct adopted by the Batavian governor on the ſurrender of the government to him, has been particularly grievous to the captains of American veſſels then at Demerara; who, on manly and reſpectfully remonſtrating, were anſwered in the machiavelian ſtile of Bonapartean policy, that their caſe was not to be pitied.

The Batavian governor, immediately upon entering on the duties of the government, placed the American trade upon the ſame footing it ſtood previous to 1795, which prohibited the exportation of the produce of the ſaid colonies to the United States in any other than Dutch veſſels; but the governor not content with reſtoring the trade of the iſland to its old footing, wiſhed to do ſomething more, and directed that the American veſſels which had ſold their cargoes and purchaſed return cargoes in the produce of the iſland, to *reland* them, notwithſtanding they had obtained the permit of the collector of the cuſtoms anterior to the ſurrender of the iſland to the Batavian republic; which ſtep appeared to lead to the almoſt inevitable ruin of the cargoes and veſſels belonging to the citizens of the United States then in port.

The governor in reply to the remonſtrance of the American captains and conſignees, inſultingly tells them, that their unfortunate ſituation is the effect of their own careleſſneſs, that they ought to have expected a ſimilar line of conduct, and not have been ſurpriſed to learn that the permits of the collector of the cuſtoms given while the Britiſh flag was flying, loſt their effect as ſoon as the Batavian flag was hoiſted. This is the friendly language of a ſiſter republic, and though not wonderfully pacific, is as honeſt perhaps as might have been expected.

CHARLESTON, January 10.

SOUTH-CAROLINA BANK.

A plan of a moſt daring nature to rob the vaults of this bank, was diſcovered during the night of Friday laſt and on Saturday morning. About three weeks ago a corporal of the city guard informed the porter of the bank, that while ſtanding at the corner of the bank, he heard a noiſe of ſome perſon working under the ground or in the bank. Mr. Harvey, the deputy-ſheriff, having heard the ſame noiſe, gave the like information, but on examination nothing of the kind being diſcovered, it was thought no more of; but on Friday night about eleven o'clock, Mr. M'Neill and his clerks, who live at the corner oppoſite the bank, obſerved a man lurking about the pavement next to the bank wall, who frequently ſtooped down to the pavement as if in the act of liſtening; ſtruck by his conduct they went out, when the man made off. On examining the pavement, they found a brick looſe & out of its place, ſuppoſing that this was the beginning of an attempt, they gave no alarm that night; in the morning the place was again looked at, when the brick was found in its place and ſome freſh earth ſpread over it. On taking up this brick it was diſcovered that the earth below was taken away or had caved in. On digging a little way down a large vacancy was diſcovered, and ſome proviſions ſeen lying at the bottom, alſo ſome tools by which the excavation had been made. Immediately after, the legs of a man were ſeen, who appeared to be deſirous of retreating to the drain in the ſtreet, but was prevented, the earth that had fallen in having blocked up the paſſage. Convinced that he could not eſcape, he told thoſe at work to *unearth* him, that if they would ſtop he would deliver himſelf up, this being aſſented to, he came up, was apprehended and immediately committed to gaol. On examination his name is found to be William Withers, that he came to this city about a year paſt from Kentucky, that he had bro't ſome horſes, which he had diſpoſed of and ſpent the money. It is alſo known, that during the laſt ſummer, he was very ſick in this city, and being deſtitute of money, he had been obliged to lay in the hay-market on South-Bay; he was there ſeen by a benevolent gentleman of this city, who had him removed to his houſe, had medical aſſiſtance given, and ſupported him until his recovery, he then ſuddenly diſeappeared; it is ſuppoſed that he then began the nefarious buſineſs he was detected in; he ſays, that he entered the public drain of Church-ſtreet, near the French church, on the 10th of October laſt, and that he had been under ground ever ſince, but from appearance it is believed he had progreſſed from the grating which is in the interſection of Broad and Church-ſtreets. At any rate he had worked through the paliſade wall, an through the foundation of the bank, the latter of which is three feet and a half thick, this brought him to the wood cellar; a conſiderable quantity of wood here prevented his progreſs to the vaults, but it is believed, that had he not been diſcovered he would have found means to remove this. He owns, which cannot be doubted, that he has accomplices. On Saturday a man, named William Butner, was apprehended about eight miles from the city, he is the man Mr. M'Neill and his clerks ſaw; another man named Abner Robinſon, has alſo been committed by James Bentham, eſquire, who is charged with being an accomplice.

As the court of ſeſſion is to ſit ſhortly, no doubt but it will be in our power to give a fuller account of this daring combination of villains.

NORFOLK, January 13.

Arrived, the ſchooner Eagle, captain Shanks, 18 days from Antigua.

Arrived, the French brig Colombe, captain Tranquier, 62 days from St. Malo.

Arrived, the ſhip Çato, captain Freeman, 48 days from Rotterdam. Left the ſhip Two Generals, Whitfield, to ſail for this port in 10 days.

Entered, brig Colombe, Tranquier, St. Malo; ſchooner Anna, Darrell, Jamaica; Eagle, Shanks, Antigua; Atlantic, Weſt, Boſton; Mary Johnſon, Jackſon, New-York.

Cleared, ſhip Jane, Cowper, Bordeaux; brig Fame, Drummond, Gibraltar; Regulator, Williams, Barbados; ſchooner Hopewell, Wilſon, Grenada; Polly, Grant, Port Republic; ſloop Fair Roſamond, Pitt, Providence.

ALEXANDRIA, January 18.

At an election held at the court-houſe on Monday laſt, the following gentlemen were choſen directors of the Bank of Alexandria for the enſuing year:

John Dunlap
Charles Simms
R. M. Scott
William Herbert
Samuel Craig
John Janney
John Dundaſs
Richard Conway
Jonah Thompſon.

George Gilpin is choſen a director, to ſupply the vacancy occaſioned by the re-election of William Herbert, preſident.

At a meeting of the directors of the marine inſurance company of Alexandria, held yeſterday, William Hartſhorne was re-elected preſident, J. B. Nickolls, ſecretary, and Jacob Hoffman was choſen a director in the place of William Hartſhorne, choſen preſident.

January 19.

Cleared, ſhip Cleopatra, Blackiſton, Amſterdam; ſnow Mary, Rich, Liſbon; ſchooners Harmony, Levering, Barbados; Enterprize, Manning, do. William, Woodbury, Surrinam; Paragon, Wattles, Norfolk; ſloops Economy, Smith, Providence; George, Potter, do. Harmony, Ellwood, Philadelphia.

Mould Shot.

A ſmall quantity of Buck, Gooſe and Swan SHOT, in kegs containing 300 wt. each. For ſale by J. CLAPHAM,
Bowly's wharf,
Who has alſo for Sale, a few cheſts of Imperial and Hyſon TEAS.
January 21. eo3t

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, *January 22.*

The Commercial Regiſter, the only democratic paper at Norfolk, made its exit on Tueſday the 11th inſtant, for want of ſupport.

The Neptune, Caren, of Alexandria, has arrived at Savannah.

Peter Early is elected a repreſentative in congreſs, for the ſtate of Georgia, until the 4th of March, to fill the vacancy occaſioned by the reſignation of John Milledge.

On the 3d inſt. Mr. Aſa Maſon, father of the unfortunate Ebenezer Maſon, who was lately executed in Dedham, (Maſs.) was found dead in his barn in Medfield—his neck being broken, it is ſupoſed he fell from the ſcaffold to the floor.

St. George's Society.

☞ *The members of this ſociety are requeſted to attend a quarterly meeting on* Saturday, *the 22d inſtant, at 7 o'clock, P. M. at Mr. Wm. Evans's tavern.*

JOHN STEELL, Sec'y.

January 21. 2t

A CARD.

The Ladies, ſubſcribers to the Female Humane Aſſociation for the relief of poor Women, were not called upon laſt Autumn as was advertiſed: the former collections not being exhauſted and the mildneſs of the weather in the beginning of the Winter, make it leſs neceſſary to urge their friends upon this ſcore; but applications from diſtreſſed objects continually increaſing obliges the preſident to entreat the Ladies by all the benevolent motives that firſt induced them to this laudable undertaking, to keep up its good effect by diſcharging their arrears as ſoon as poſſible, to Mrs. Frances Van Beuren, No. 54, Baltimore-ſtreet; which, will prevent a great deal of trouble in waiting upon the Ladies individually for that purpoſe.

January 20. d6t

☞ *A Lad of decent connections would be taken as an apprentice at this office.*

Sale by Auction.

On MONDAY,

The 24th inſtant, at 10 o'clock, at our auction room, at the head of Gay-ſtreet dock, will commence the ſale of

A variety of DRY GOODS, among which are, ſuperfine and coarſe cloths, caſſimeres, ſwandowns, flannels, kendal cottons, worſted hoſe, Bruſſels carpets and carpeting, white and brown triſh linens, chintzes and calicoes, cambrick muſlins, linen handkerchiefs, and a caſe of dimities.

After which, at 12 o'clock, will be ſold,

47 hhds. brown ſugar
35 bags and 7 barrels coffee
13 cheſts hyſon ſkin tea
2 pipes and 6 quarter caſks Madeira wine
7 do. gin
9 do. brandy.

Alſo,

Two caſes excellent long ducking guns, and a caſk gun flints.

LEMMON & CAMPBELL, Auct's.

January 22.

Sale by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY,

The 26th inſtant, at 10 o'clock, at the auction room, Cumberland-row, will be offered for ſale,

Sundry invoices of DRY GOODS, with other piece goods, without reſerve, among which are broad cloths, caſſimeres, ſwandowns, flannels, worſted and cotton hoſiery, calicoes, ſtuffs, britannias, Flanders ſheeting, checks, ladies' long ſilk gloves, negro cottons, &c.

And immediately after at 12 o'clock,

20 hhds. muſcovado and clayed ſugars
10 pipes gin
10 do. brandy
20 bags coffee
20 boxes mould candles
10 do. dipt do.
30 do. claret
100 do. Spaniſh ſegars
10 hhds. hollow glaſs aſſorted, and
A quantity of japanned ware, &c.

EDWARD WOODYEAR, Auct'r.

January 22

Diſſolution of Partnerſhip.

THE term of partnerſhip between Von Kapff, Anſpach and Brune, being expired this day, the ſame is diſſolved by mutual conſent. All perſons having any claims againſt ſaid firm, are requeſted to render their accounts properly authenticated for ſettlement; and thoſe who are indebted, are requeſted to make immediate payment to F. W. Brune, who is duly authoriſed to ſettle the buſineſs of ſaid firm.

B. I. VON KAPFF,
TILMAN ANSPACH,
F. W. BRUNE

The above have on hand from former importations, and will ſell low for caſh or approved notes, in order to cloſe their affairs, the following Goods:

White and colored platillas	Shirting linen
Bretagnes	Brown holland
Checks, No. 2	Brabantes
Checks and ſtripes	Oſnaburgs
Liſtados	Ticklenburgs
Boccadillos	Brown hempen
Bielfeld and Holland	Two buſhel bags.

Alſo,

Sheathing copper, mill ſaws, wires, bruſhes, a few caſks of French wine vinegar, 30 boxes claret; an invoice of Engliſh goods, conſiſting of ſilk and cotton hoſiery, caſſimeres, long cloth, hats, &c. bagging linen.

And

40 hhds. Guadaloupe clayed ſugars
9 do. prime madder
30 boxes hollow glaſs and liquor caſes aſſorted.
30 do. Havanna ſegars.

December 31. d3t-eco1

Notice.

THE Subſcribers offer to Leaſe, for 99 years, renewable forever, Nineteen LOTS on German and Sharpe-ſtreets. The lots are about 25 feet by 100, and will be made larger if required. Apply to RANDLE H. MOALE, at the counting-houſe of Smith, Calhoun & Co. No 92, Baltimore-ſtreet, who is authoriſed to contract with perſons deſirous of leaſing ſaid property—A plat whereof is left with him.

JUDITH C. MOALE,
THOMAS MOALE.

January 10. eo