the field of open enmity to the skulking assassin who declines the public combat only that he may spring upon me in an unguarded moment.

Mr. HUGER said he only rose to observe that if this clause were retained, he should, notwithstanding, vote for the bill. He was perfectly ready to meet any expense necessary to support the national interest and character. He believed other modes than that pointed out by the bill would be better. He would prefer borrowing the sum; and that a tax on carriages should be laid to pay the interest.

The question on striking out the first section was taken by Yeas and Nays—Yeas 77—Nays 28—as follows:

NAYS—Messrs. Baldwin, Betton, J. Campbell, Chamberlin, Chittenden, Claggett, Cutler, Dana, Davenport, Dwight, Elmer, G. Griswold R. Griswold, Huger, Lewis, Livingston, N. Mitchell, Plater, Purviance, J. C. Smith, Stanford, Stedman, Taggart, Tenney, Thatcher, Van Rensselaer, Wadsworth, and L. Williams—28.

YEAS—Messrs. Alston, jr. Anderson, Archer, Bard, Bedinger, Blackledge, Bowie, Boyd Brown, J. W. Campbell, Casey, Claiborne, J. Clay, M. Clay, Clopton, Conrad, Crowninshield, Cutts, Dawson, Dickson, Earle, Elliot, Eustis, Findley, Fowler, Gillespie, Griffin, Hammond, Hanna, Hasbrouck, J. Heister, Helms, Hoge, Holland, Holmes, Jackson, Jones, Kennedy, Knight, Leib, Lyon, M'Cord, M'Creery, Meriwether, S. L. Mitchill, A. Moore, N. R. Moore, Morrow, New, Newton, jun Nicholson, Olin, Palmer, J. Randolph, T. M. Randolph, J. Rea, (Penn.) J. Rhea [Tenn.] Richards Root, Sammons, Sandford, Seaver, Skinner, Sloan, Smilie, J. Smith (Vir.) Southard, Stanton, Stewart, Thompson, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Horne, Walton, M. Williams, Winn, and Winston—77.

The bill was therefore ordered to a third reading.

Being engrossed it was soon after brought in, and read a third time,

When Mr. HUGER required the Yeas and Nays on its passage, it was his wish to shew that those most averse to this mode of raising revenue from its inequality and oppression, were, notwithstanding, ready to vote for carrying the great object of the bill into effect.

Mr. J. C. SMITH said he was sorry that the appropriation made and the mode of obtaining revenue to meet it were incorporated in the same bill. As to the first object of the bill, there was no division in the House; on the second there was a diversity of opinion. He was persuaded it was not proper at present to raise more revenue. Gentlemen, however, were determined to preserve the first section; and the responsibility of it must rest with them. However we may dislike it, approving the great object of the bill, we must vote for it.

The question was then taken by Yeas and Nays on the passage of the bill, and carried *unanimously* in the affirmative—YEAS 98—*Noes* NONE.

YEAS, Messrs. Alston, jr. Anderson, Archer, Baldwin, Bard, Bedinger, Betton, Blackledge, Bowie, Boyd, Brown, Butler, G. W. Campbell, J. Campbell, M. Clay, Casey, Chamberlin, Chittenden, Claggett, Claiborne, J. Clay, Clopton, Conrad, Crowninshield, Cutler, Cutts, Davenport, Dawson. Dwight, Earle, Early, Elliot, Elmer, Eustis, Findley, Fowler, Gillespie, Griffin, G. Griswold, Hanna, Hasbrouck, J. Heister, Helms, Hoge, Holland, Holmes, Huger, Jackson, Kennedy, Knight, Leib, Lewis, jr. Livingston, Lyon, M'Cord, M'Creery, Meriwether, S. L. Mitchill, A. Moore, N. R. Moore, Morrow, New, Newton, jr. Nicholson, Palmer, Purviance, J. Randolph, T. M. Randolph, J. Rea (Penn.) J. Rhea (Ten.) Richards, Sammons, Sandford, Seaver, Sloan, Smilie, J. C. Smith, J. Smith [Vir.] Southard, Stanford, Stanton, Stedman, Stephenson, Stewart, Taggart, Tenney, Thompson, J. Trigg, Van Horne, Van Rensellaer, Varnum, Wadsworth, Walton, L. Williams, M. Williams, Winn, and Winston—98.

LONDON, March 19.

With respect to Gen. Moreau, it appears that the arrest of this great man has excited a strong sensation in his favor, not only among the people of Paris, but in the armies. The troops are all on the alert throughout the interior, and the roads are constantly patrolled by the Gendarmerie.

We learn from our private correspondent, that Bonaparte has taken measures to displace from their command all the principal officers who have served under or are attached to Moreau, and that some have been already dismissed. The following list of distinguished persons, exclusively of Pichegru and Moreau, apprehended at Paris, as implicated in the conspiracy, has been transmitted to us as genuine:—Gen. Dumas, Madame Dumas, Mons. De Septeuil, Gen. La Fayette, the Abbe David, Mons. Roland, E. Godin, a Tribune, Lajollais, Madame Tallien, Madame St. Leger, Limodin, Bouvet, Desonvilles, Charles De'Olier, Gen. Delmas, &c.

March 20.

Paris exhibits the same scene of terror as under Robespierre. After seven o'clock in the evening nobody is permitted to pass through the barriers, and domiciliary visits continue to be made.

The army agent's house which stopped payment a few days since, is said to have failed for 800,000l.

March 22.

VIENNA, March 1.—We have now in different depots twenty thousand recruits above our peace establishment; and 160,000 men are ready on different points to march at 48 hours notice; 250,000 Russians are to be encamped before the 1st of May, on the western and southern frontiers of the Russian empire in Europe; and to act as circumstances require. In Turkey, besides formidable armaments, 50,000 men are to be sent to the Morea, and a more numerous army will march towards Belgrade. These threatening measures do not, however, alarm our politicians, who pretend that our court, and those of St. Petersburg & Constantinople intend to offer an armed mediation, which shall settle the affairs of Europe, protect the independence of weak states, and set a boundary to the pretensions of the powerful; and that country, either England or France, which does not voluntarily subscribe to the arrangement proposed, will be regarded as the common enemy, towards whom the forces of the armed mediators will be turned.

Since the arrival of a courier yesterday from St. Petersburg, the rumour is common in our diplomatic circle, that in case all negociations for a peace are without effect, an alliance offensive and defensive, will be concluded between Austria, Russia, Turkey, Sweden, Denmark, and Naples, which is to take effect immediately, and to continue until the end of the present war. It is said, that both the belligerent powers will soon be informed officially on this subject.

A numerous Russian fleet is ready to sail from Odessa, for the neighborhood of Sicily, with transports, having on board 25,000 land troops, mostly infantry.

An extraordinary levy of recruits has been ordered in all our provinces of ci-devant Poland, and our army is to receive an augmentation of 30,000 men.

In a Petersburg newspaper it is said, that next summer eight armies will probably be collected in Germany or on its frontiers, viz. three Russian, three Austrian, one Prussian, and one French.

Particulars relative to the arrest of General Pichegru.

PARIS, March 20.—The broker Le Blanc was the person who betrayed Pichegru, who occupied in his house a small room in the fifth floor, for which he paid 150,000 livres in the month. Le Blanc went to General Murat the governor of Paris, and offered to inform him of Pichegru's place of concealment and to deliver him up for 400 000 livres 4000l. sterling. This sum was promised him. The manner of arresting him was then settled. Le Blanc introduced the gens d'armes into his house at night, when Pichegru was asleep and gave a key to his room. As they were informed that Pichegru had with him two pistols and a dagger, they opened the door with as little noise as possible, and rushed on his bed. Though surprised and alarmed Pichegru conducted himself with the greatest vigour, and in a manner that even his enemies were forced to esteem courage and pity his misfortunes. He jumped out of his bed, naked and without arms; knocked down four gens d'armes, and they were unable to hold him, although six in number. He almost choaked two, in pushing them against the chimney; a third he struck so strongly upon the breast, that he yet spits blood; and the fourth he pinched in the arm with such strength, that the gens d'armes cried out, "if you do not let me loose, I will shoot you through the head." With the loss of part of the flesh, he got loose, and Pichegru exclaimed, "fire rascal, and you shall receive a sword of honor." At last he was obliged from fatigue, to capitulate, and surrendered himself, upon condition of not being tied or chained. He was however wounded in the head, and on the shoulders, and had lost a great deal of blood. In dressing himself he declared that if he had not been deprived of his arms he should not have fallen into their hands. He was afterwards carried before the Counsellor of State and Police Director, Real, and underwent a long examination. Bonaparte had ordered the gens d'armes to take him alive, and they were all six picked men. Upon Real asking who he was? Pichegru answered, I am known enough. Where do you come from? "From England." In what manner? "In a ship, not a balloon." Where did you land? "At Dieppe." Who brought you here? "Nobody; I came here by myself." Were you not accompanied by your accomplices? "I am no criminal, and therefore have no accomplices." Do you know Moreau? "Yes." Have you seen him? "After what has happened between us, I could only see him with arms in my hands." Have you seen Georges? "Yes, the Royalist; but not the supposed assassin Georges." But Georges has more than once plotted the death of the First Consul? "So says Bonaparte; Georges says the contrary. I believe the latter more humane and honest than the former, and his words are therefore more to be depended on." With what view did you come to Paris? "To call Moreau to account for his conduct in 1797." After these and some other questions, he was sent to the Temple, where Moreau is shut up in one of the dungeons.

Extract of a private letter from Paris, dated 25th February, 1804.

"It is astonishing what universal displeasure and dismay the arrest of Moreau has occasioned in Paris, and indeed throughout France; no one believes him capable of conspiring against the country. Moreau's brother, after the glorious display of generous and fraternal feeling he manifested in the Tribunate, was arrested for fear he should have an opportunity of exerting himself in the General's behalf, and even Madame Moreau and the rest of the family have been put in confinement."

March 23.

We are enabled to assure our readers that no intelligence of the escape of the enemy's fleet from Toulon, had reached the Admiralty at a late hour this morning. [This article is in direct contradiction to the numerous reports of the sailing of the French fleet.]

The court Gazette of St. Petersburg, after expatiating upon the productibus of the Russian Empire during 1803, has this remark:

"The arrival of a Consul from the United States of America, proves that the commercial relations between Russia and the United States, will be immediately established, and naturally acquire that importance which the wants and demands of the inhabitants of the New World must give them."

MOREAU's LETTER TO BONAPARTE.

Les Nouvelles a la Main, Ventose An. XII. No. II, or Paris, March 9, 1804, contains what follows:

The letter which we now publish, has been circulated all over Paris for this week, and many thousand copies have been sent into the departments. We reprint it, however, that foreigners may read what this moment excites so much interest in France. It is addressed to Monsieur Bonaparte, the First Consul, by Citizen Moreau, the Victor of Hohenlinden, now a close prisoner in the Temple.

"TO MONSIEUR BONAPARTE, THE FIRST CONSUL.

"*From the Dungeon of the Temple, Ventose 10th, Year XII. March 1st, 1804.*

"SIR,

"Since your ambition requires more victims, strike, but do not calumniate those you butcher. Wade in the blood of innocence, but spare honour in taking away life.

"If you expect from me the supplicant's petition, read no farther. In this dungeon, where your tyranny has plunged me, I am more elevated than you upon your usurped throne. So say all just men of my contemporaries, and future ages will confirm their sentence. No, Sir, on the borders of eternity I call you to an account for your treason against my country and against myself. Do you remember our mutual agreement on the 8th November, 1799? Talleyrand, Sieyes, and Le Fevre were present. I promised to die by your side in the attempt of removing the Directorial tyrants. You swore to establish a government, *not depending upon the life of one individual, not tyrannical*, but firm, stable, and liberal; bestowing freedom on Frenchmen, and worthy to obtain, by gratitude from foreign nations, that confidence and esteem, which your predecessors and yourself have commanded by the dread of your bayonets.—When I shortly afterwards went to head armies,—disorganised and defeated—your last words were—"I know your love of your country; be victorious, and France shall force admiration, even from her rivals and foes, by the liberty she enjoys at home, and by the generosity of her external negociations!"—How have you fulfilled these great promises? how have you respected these oaths? In my degraded country, I see nothing but cringing slaves and proud tyrants: base placemen and infamous spies. Every where in Europe, from Sicily to Moscow, yourself and your government are alike feared and detested. Deny those facts if you can! You have long followed the example of Sylla the triumvir; imitate for a month only, Sylla, the private citizen, and you shall be convinced, that the compliments of selfish and inslaved princes prove no more the standard of merit in a governor, than the flattery of vile courtiers, or the praise of corrupted counsellors.

"But as this will probably be the last time that you will hear from me, consider what I now tell you not as the envious declamation of an imprisoned rival General, but as the genuine effusion of the mind of a dying patriot, who forgives his death and your ingratitude. You pretend that my countrymen are happy, and satisfied with your government. Let it be so, though slaves can have no opinion, or at least dare not express one. But you are mortal as well as myself. If you love Frenchmen, let not their happiness depend upon your life. You have too much sense not to know that, with you, the Consulate for life will expire in the Bonaparte family; and other pretenders of other upstart families combat for, annihilate, or occupy a consular throne, of only some few years standing. As to your right of appointing a successor in your will, remember that Louis XIV, the royal descendant of fifty kings, was, after a reign of upwards of threescore years, not five minutes a corpse before his will was overturned; a will approved by the Princes of the blood, registered in his Parliament, and applauded by all his courtiers; and that the Duke of Maine was shut up as a prisoner when he expected to rule as a Regent.

"To prevent our children and grand children from suffering the wretchedness of their forefathers, by turns tormented by anarchy, or crushed by tyranny; and from witnessing those scenes of horror, and scandal, we have seen; recall the legal heir to the throne of France, and limit severally his authority; make him a king but not a despot. Such was the plan of Pichegru, of myself, and of Georges; and with this plan your preservation was necessarily connected, because we wanted your fortune, your talents, and your rank, as well as our own services, to watch the reign of a foreigner, who, though misfortunes may have made him prudent, sufferings liberal, and gratitude just; may, by relatives less patriotic than himself, be tempted to extend his power.

"I defy your Grand Judge and his horde of spies to prove any thing contrary to this assertion. My wife, my mother-in-law, and my brother, know nothing of this loyal undertaking. I should regard the day of my death with greater satisfaction than those of my triumphs, could I but hope that it served to make my country flourishing, my fellow citizens free and prosperous, and worthy of liberty and prosperity.

"MOREAU."

WANTED,

An APPRENTICE to the SADDLERY business—A boy of about 14 years of age will be taken on liberal terms.

GEORGE BLOUNT,
Pennsylvania avenue.

May 18—9t

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the circuit court of the district of Columbia for the county of Washington sitting as a court of chancery, at the suit of William H Dorsey, Nicholas Hedges, George Craig and Adam Whann, against Agnes Jackson, executrix; William Jackson, executor; Jonathan Jackson, Matthew Jackson, Elizabeth Jackson and Susanna Jackson, infant heirs of Jonathan Jackson, deceased, defendants—Will be exposed at public auction to the highest bidder at the Union Tavern in George Town on Thursday the 7th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M. all the right, title, and interest of said Jonathan Jackson, deceased, to the following lots of ground in the city of Washington—the lots numbered 21 and 22 in square numbered 75, the lot numbered 2 in square numbered 164, and part of a lot numbered 14 in square numbered 75, which said part of a lot has now on it the ruins of a brick house, burned together with a house of Mr. Hodgson's then occupied as a War Office. And all the right, title and interest of the said J. Jackson to the following lots or parcels of ground in George Town, that lot of ground on the north of Causeway street, beginning on the north of said street at the distance of 23 feet westerly from the south west of Joseph Peck's house, and running thence westerly 26 feet and running back 125 feet—Also that lot of ground on Washington street adjoining to the south side of the house now occupied by Wm. A. Rind, fronting on said street 47 feet and running back 120 feet——and also that lot of ground on the north west corner of Congress and West streets of Beall's and addition to George Town fronting on each street 40 feet.

The terms of sale are one years credit from the day of sale, the purchaser or purchasers giving their bonds, with approved security for the purchase money, with interest thereon.

AGNES JACKSON, }
WILLIAM JACKSON, } trustees.

May 18—3tw

N. B. We hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the estate of the said Jonathan Jackson, deceased, either for debts due, or legacies bequeated, to bring them into court within three weeks after the above sale.

A. J.
W. J.

NOTICE.

A Legionary Court will sit on the 6th day of June next at 10 o'clock in the morning at Mr. Rhodes's Tavern in the city of Washington, for the purpose of laying fines on officers—hearing appeals, &c. &c. &c.

A punctual attendance of the members is earnestly requested.

By order of Lt. Col. D. C. BRENT.
WM. D. BEALL,
Adj. 1st L. M. D. C.

May 18—1awt6Jun

WASHINGTON CITY,

FRIDAY, MAY 18.

REPUBLICAN GRATITUDE.

Among the acts of the last session is one, which from its connection with other objects, has attracted but little of the public attention. As it exhibits the strongest evidence, that republics are grateful, whatever those hostile to them may say to the contrary, we with the more pleasure invite this attention.

FAYETTE was among the first, if not the first of his countrymen, who imbibed from our revolutionary struggle an ardent devotion to liberty. Surrounded with all the delights of social life, he abandoned them with the spirit of a man who disdained to owe his happiness to causes, other than those derived from rendering services to his fellow beings. He crossed the Atlantic, and soon found in our armies that distinction to which his merit entitled him. His services were rewarded by the thanks of the whole American nation, and Virginia, principally the scene of his exertions, enrolled him among her citizens.

In affluent circumstances, he had declined all reward for his services. After enjoying the rare felicity of realising his best hopes in contemplating the established liberties of a new world, he returned to his native country, where he enjoyed all the pleasures which a heart rich in its own esteem, and commanding the esteem of the most virtuous and enlightened, could bestow. This sunshine was but of short duration. The revolution in his own country soon called him from the retirement he courted. Of the scenes that followed it is unnecessary to say much. It is sufficient to observe that amidst all its vicissitudes, his reputation remained unblemished; and that he has in all its stages, united the respect of his enemies with the love of his friends.

This revolution, however, which found him rich made him poor. Thus circumstanced it became a prosperous nation, grateful for his services, to offer the only solace in her power to his misfortunes. At the instance, therefore, of Mr. Dawson, of whom we cannot on this occasion make too honorable mention, Congress at the session antecedent to the last, authorised the Secretary of War to issue land warrants to Major General La Fayette, for eleven thousand five hundred and twenty acres; to which quantity of land he would, for his rank in the army, have been entitled at the end of the war, had he claimed it. Having not done this, by the operation of a statute of limitations, the legal right had ceased.

This, though far from being an adequate compensation for services rendered, was a handsome testimonial of the sympathy of Congress in his misfortunes. Most of the land, however, appropriated to the satisfaction of military rights, having been located, it was found that the value of the tract allotted to Fayette would be inconsiderable, and not, by any means, equal to the liberal wishes of the legislature. At the last session, therefore, a new provision was adopted authorising land warrants to be issued to him, to the above amount of land, in any part of Louisiana.

By the operation of this provision, the value of the location will be probably increased more than ten fold. To satisfy the first provision land could not be found, we are advised, worth more than a dollar an acre. Under the existing provision it can be got worth between ten and twenty dollars; making the entire tract worth above one hundred thousand dollars. The authorised location is the more honorable from being the only instance in which any disposition of the soil of Louisiana is allowed.

We are persuaded that every American will feel satisfaction in this act of munificence, alike worthy of the man that receives, and of those that confer it. May it conduce to the happiness of him who has so liberally contributed by his exertions and sacrifices to the happiness of his fellow-men!