Several Generals were preſent when he was ſhot.

The General of Brigade Hulin, the Preſident of the Military Commiſſion on the Duke d'Enghien, diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the taking of the Baſtile on the 14th of July, 1789.

The Firſt Conſul is now at Malmaiſon, and only admits to his preſence ſuch perſons as have to ſpeak with him on buſineſs.

Pichegru will not ſuffer the wounds which he received at the time of his arreſt, to be bound up.

Some of the perſons implicated in the late conſpiracy have eſcaped into Switzerland, in conſequence of which Gen. Vial has given in a note to the government of Berne.

April 3.—A report has been circulated here for theſe two days paſt with ſome confidence, that the French in Hanover would very ſoon be replaced by Pruſſian troops, and that the Elbe and Weſer would then be immedialy declared free.

PARIS, March 19.

The examinations preparatory to the trial of Moreau, Pichegru, Georges, and their aſſociates, are carried on with great diligence. The reporting judge goes every day to the temple to interrogate the accuſed.

Letters from Berlin informs us, that the Britiſh miniſtry have tranſmitted to the courts of Ruſſia, Pruſſia and Denmark, a new declaration relative to the joint repreſentations of thoſe courts in favor of Hamburgh and Bremen. The declaration ſtates in ſubſtance "that the intereſt of the Engliſh government imperiouſly requires the blockade of the Elbe and Weſer to be continued with great vigour, as long as the French ſhall remain in military poſſeſſion of the Electorate of Hanover."

March 22.

In the ſitting of the legiſlative body of the 22d of March, a plan was introduced for raiſing 60,000 conſcripts for the year 13.

On this occaſion, Lacue, the orator of the government, introduced the following obſervations :—

"If the government requires of you, citizen legiſlators, to place at its diſpoſal ſixty thouſand men, it is not that you need to give new reinforcements to the army, to terminate the public war which has been declared againſt us, and which is ſo ridiculouſly carried on by the Engliſh government. The ſoldiers of the republic now in exiſtence, are more than ſufficient for puniſhing that perfidious government, and the political ſituation of the reſt of Europe does not require any augmentation of our force. It is not that we have need to reinforce the army to carry on that ſhameful and ſecret war waged againſt us by the government of England—a war a thouſand times more diſhonorable than the public warfare which prevails at the preſent moment. The numerous friends of the country who ſurrounded the chief of the ſtate, ſeconded by the army, now completed, are more than adequate to guarantee his life, ſo precious to all good Frenchmen, to every friend of humanity, and to repreſs and puniſh all the ſecret and declared enemies of liberty and of the Republic. No, citizens legiſlators, the demand which the government now makes ariſes from no extraordinary motive. Its only object, its only end is, its only want is, to keep up the organization of the army, and to continue that annual augmentation of the reſerve which will complete its eſtabliſhment. It was thus after the year 8 that you had the ſame diſpoſable force. It is thus in the year 13, as in former years, the government will not employ in all their latitude, the powers entruſted to it, unleſs it is driven to it by circumſtances."

HAGUE, March 20.

Citizen Schimmelpenninck, our ambaſſador at Paris, has tranſmitted a letter to our miniſter for foreign affairs, informing him that the Firſt Conſul diſavows and highly diſapproves the conduct of the French troops reſpecting the late ſeizure of Engliſh merchandiſe.

Extract of a private letter from Strasburg, of the 16th of March.

"The aſſembling of the emigrants on our frontiers has occaſioned meaſures of which I tranſmit to you the circumſtances and reſults as they are reported, without ſtrictly pledging myſelf for accuracy in every reſpect. It is M. De Caulincourt, aid-de-camp of the Firſt Conſul, who has directed thoſe meaſures. On the evening of the day before yeſterday he cauſed the gate leading into Germany to be opened, and paſſed through it with General Levat, Commandant of the fifth military diviſion, towards the right bank of the Rhine. A little before this a body of infantry, and a ſtrong diviſion of the regiment of cavalry lying in garriſon at this city, beſides a diviſion of the national guard, had been ſtationed on the banks of the Rhine. They croſſed this river in the night, and directed their march through Kehl to Offenbourg, which was immediately perceived by our troops. Their commandant ordered to be pointed out to him the habitations of the emigrants who reſided there, whom they wiſhed to ſeize. They were immediately put under arreſt. Some of this deſcription were arreſted alſo at Kehl. This expedition was conducted in greateſt order, and executed with the greateſt propriety.

"It is reported that gens. de Caulincourt and Levat have themſelves returned to Offenbourg. During the whole of the morning of yeſterday the paſſage of the Rhine was ſhut. Nobody was permitted to croſs the river, even with paſſports. About mid day the column of Offenbourg again entered our city by the citadel, after having committed to the commandant their priſoners, the number of whom amounted to about 15. They are proviſionally detained. Among them are the Baron de Reich, and the Abbe d'Eymar, formerly a member of the conſtituent aſſembly; he had been employed during his emigracy as vicar gen. of Cardinal de Rohan. There has been alſo arreſted, but by a miſtake, the director of the poſt at Kehl, he was releaſed, therefore, yeſterday afternoon.

"On the ſame night another column of our troops, compoſed of infantry, of cavalry, of artillery and gen. d'Armes, croſſed alſo the Rhine at Rhenau, about ſix leagues diſtance from this upon the road to Briſac.—We are aſſured, that their object was to reconnoitre the city of Ettenheim, and to arreſt ſuch conſpirators as might be found there. It is poſitively aſſerted that Dumouriez continued here for more than fifteen days. They talk alſo of ſeveral of the French ex-princes having lately arrived; but the iſſue of this expedition is not yet aſcertained. Beſides, by the conſent of the court of Baden, a counſellor of Baden arrived here the day before yeſterday; and during the two laſt days, ſeveral Couriers had been diſpatched to Carlſruhe, and had returned. Kehl is already evacuated by our troops, and the communication has been again eſtabliſhed ſince yeſterday.

"Yeſterday morning were arreſted here about ten perſons, who are ſaid to be implicated in the conſpiracy. Among them are the ci devant count of Toulouſe Lautree, Madame de Klengling ſiſter in law of the general of that name, the cure of Ernbheim, and others, moſtly emigrants who had returned. There were alſo arreſted here about mid day, gen. Deſnoyes, who had preſided three years ago in the counſel of war, which acquitted the accomplices of Pichegru.

"Madame Lajollais, the brother of the ex general Lajolais, Demonge and his wife, have been conducted to Paris under the eſcort of the gendarmerie. We are aſſured alſo, that Chambe has been arreſted in the Upper Rhine."

STRASBURGH, March 16.

Since the arrival of general Caulincourt, the aid-de-camp of the Firſt Conſul, diſcuſſions of the greateſt importance have been going forward. On the day of his arrival he ſent off a courier to Carlſruhe. Two days ago this courier arrived with diſpatches, and ſoon after arrived a delegate from the court of Baden. It is underſtood that Caulincourt had demanded, in the name of the Firſt Conſul, permiſſion from the Elector to arreſt ſome emigrants and conſpirators who had taken refuge in his territories. This permiſſion, it is ſaid, was given without the ſlighteſt heſitation. Yeſterday morning ſeveral thouſand of our troops, conſiſting of infantry, cavalry, artillery and gendarmerie, paſſed the Rhine at Rhenau, Plobſhiem and Kehl, and there inveſted two of the principal diſtricts where the conſpirators reſided. Theſe places were Ettenheim and Offenburg. It is ſaid that gen. Dumourier and the Duke d'Enghien were, the day before yeſterday, at Ettenheim. We ſhall learn to day whether they have been ſeized, for the troops ſent on this buſineſs are on their return. If the rumor is well founded that the Count d'Artois and the Prince de Conde are at Ettenheim, or its environs, they are now probably alſo in our power. The curioſity of the public on this point is not leſs ſtrong than it is excuſable. There were great crowds during the whole of yeſterday on the two great roads leading from Briſac and Kehl to obtain the earlieſt intelligence of the arreſt of the conſpirators.

At Offenburg every meaſure has been executed without noiſe and without oppoſition. Not leſs than fourteen conſpirators have been arreſted there, whom they have ſince brought to our citadel. Among them is Madame de Reich. It has not been aſcertained who the others are.

So late as yeſterday at mid-day they had planted cannon oppoſite the Pont du Rhin; and till the return of our troops, who arrived yeſterday about midday, all communication from the one bank to the other of this river was ſtrictly prohibited. At preſent however the paſſage is open.

Many arreſts took place here yeſterday, particularly among the emigrants who had returned. Among the individuals arreſted is mentioned the above named Deſnoyes, who has been committed to priſon. Demonge, and the wife of the Ex-General Lajolais, have ſet out for Paris under a large eſcort.

Gen. Caulincourt will remain here ſome days longer.

REPORT.

Presented on the 26th of January to the House of Representatives.

The committee to whom was referred on the 26th of January, the petition of William Dunbar, of the Miſſiſſippi territory of the United States;—and to whom was re-committed, on the third of February laſt, the petition of the Mayor, Aldermen and aſſiſtants of the City of Natchez, in the ſaid Miſſiſſippi territory, together with the report of a ſelect committee thereon,

REPORT,—

That it appears there are in the City of Natchez, two lots with a building which is uſed at preſent for public purpoſes; and there is adjacent to the city, within the preſcribed limits of it, on the ſide next the river, a piece of land of about twenty-three acres, which lots and land are at preſent out of regular poſſeſſion by any one, & form the object of theſe petitions. The city claims both the land and the lots, without exhibiting any regular evidence of title to either: while William Dunbar, claims the former upon a Spaniſh grant. Theſe contending claims do not, in the opinion of the committee, come regularly under the congnizance of the board of commiſſioners eſtabliſhed by an act of Congreſs for ſettling certain enumerated deſcriptions of land-claims in the Miſſiſſippi territory of the United States. The lots and land in queſtion appear to be the ſame which, being deemed unappropriated and conſidered as having paſſed, or been reſtored to the United States by the treaty of friendſhip, &c. with Spain, in purſuance of which the place was relinquiſhed to them, were, by the 12th ſection of an act paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs, entituled "An act regulating the grants of land, and providing for the diſpoſal of the lands of the United States ſouth of the ſtate of Tenneſſee" directed if truly the property of the United States, to be located for the uſe of Jefferſon College. Theſe ſmall pieces of land conſtitute a part of a large tract which had been granted many years before the treaty, to an individual, by patent from the Spaniſh government, of which tract, after it had been improved, and had paſſed through the hands of ſeveral different proprietors, a conſiderable portion was repurchaſed by the government of the diſtrict, for the purpoſe of erecting public buildings, and of eſtabliſhing the town of Natchez, which was accordingly laid off thereon. The whole of this land is now in the poſſeſſion of individuals, either as town lots or out lots, except the two town lots now in queſtion, with three others of inconſiderable value, according to the petition of the city; of courſe not fit for ſuch a purpoſe as the erection of public buildings, and perhaps a fraction of a fourth alſo unfit, and the out piece of land claimed by William Dunbar. His claim reſts upon a grant of governor Gayoſo, dated the 19th of April 1797. The application upon which the grant was made, treats the land in queſtion as the private property of the king of Spain, and denies it to be part of the public domain, while the grant itſelf, although it does not abandon this latter view, ſtrives, as does alſo an explanatory communication from the claimant to the former committee, to blend therewith ſome private right in the governor himſelf, which creates much confuſion in the view of the foundation of the claim. But this laſt ground not being ſuppported by any mention of a title on the part of the governor, in his private capacity, and being abſolutely incompatible with the others, the committee have no heſitation in paſſing it over. With reſpect to the other ground of claim that this piece of land was the private property of the king of Spain, and was granted as ſuch by the governor, the committee could not fail to obſerve at once that this is abſolutely incompatable to its view, with the acknowledgment that the whole land was purchaſed with the public money and appropriated for public buildings and a town; that is with the funds of the diſtrict for a uſe ariſing out of the diſtrict itſelf, and that this part of it was granted to William Dunbar, as compenſation for public ſervices rendered to the diſtrict. The committee cannot ſee how this land purchaſed for the purpoſe mentioned ſhould afterwards, the neceſſity for its application to that purpoſe ſtill exiſting, become the private property of the royal family of Spain, or how the governor could make a grant of ſuch private property, as compenſation for public ſervices, without ſpecial permiſſion, which from the dates of the application and grant, could not have been obtained.—The land, therefore, muſt be conſidered as reannexed to the public domain, after the purchaſe by the government; and accordingly, it appears, that a very great part of it has been regranted to individuals, as ſuch, before the treaty. The ungranted part muſt certainly have paſſed to the United States by the treaty, and could not be legitimately granted after the date of it by a Spaniſh governor. Nor can it be admitted, even if the term "withdraw ſettlements" uſed in the treaty was intended to ſignify the right of diſpoſing of all improved lands for the benefit of the private holders, that under it lands ſtill held by the government could be ſo diſpoſed of; ſuch being always deemed the property of the acquiring nation. The committee therefore regretting the loſs of compenſation for important ſervices which a meritorious ſubject is likely to undergo, and hoping the generoſity of the Spaniſh government will not ſuffer ſuch ſervices to go in this way unrewarded, pronounces that the claim of William Dunbar cannot, in their opinion, upon any of the grounds adduced, be ſuſtained. Upon the propriety of adopting a liberal policy on this occaſion, and making that compenſation from other lands of the United States, through reſpect for the king of Spain, and in conſideration that thoſe ſervices were rendered to the diſtrict of Natchez, in a great meaſure, not very long before the relinquiſhment, by a perſon at preſent a citizen of the United States reflecting luſtre on his adopted country by his profound ſcience and great public worth, and that the United States reaped the benefit of that part of them, it is not within the province allotted this committee to give an opinion. The object of the petition of the corporation Natchez is to procure a grant from the United States of the lots and the piece of land in queſtion, for the uſe and accommodation of the city. No legal title, on the part of the city, is pretended. It appears, however, with reſpect to the piece of land, that it has all along been conſidered as deſtined for the common ground of the city; and that this conſideration had its influence in enhancing the price of the city lots to many of their preſent holders. The two lots in queſtion ſeem indiſpenſible to the city being the only fit ſituations for the erection of public buildings, which are not in poſſeſſion of private perſons, and being actually the moſt fit of all within it for that purpoſe. Their peculiar fitneſs and the reſervation of them after the alienation of all the others (with the exception of three indifferent ones and the fraction of a fourth before mentioned) give ſtrong ground to believe that they were really deſtined for this uſe by the Spaniſh government. They were formally relinquiſhed by it to the United States. The citizens of Natchez have always had reaſon to believe that they were permanently allotted for ſome public uſe to their city, either civil or religious, by the Spaniſh government.—The committee reflecting on the peculiar local ſituation of this infant city, cannot avoid conſidering its proſperity as a matter of ſome national importance. The Miſſiſſippi muſt ſoon become the greateſt highway on the earth. Its long arms extended in every direction throughout the greateſt and moſt valuable portions of the globe, which are united by any natural cauſe, all, with a ſingle exception, concentre above this place. The diffuſion of American principles and American arts through all the wide ſpace it embraces; the occupancy of this whole fertile ſurface by American citizens, is now inſured beyond all riſk. The immenſe wealth which will be produced by the induſtry and ingenuity of thoſe citizens, with the aid of ſoils ſuperior to all, and climates inferior to none on the earth, muſt, with the exception mentioned, be carried for the purpoſe of exchange along this highway. The city of Natchez is an Inn eſtabliſhed upon it in a choſen ſpot. There the thouſands of American citizens engaged in the tranſportation and the ſuperintendance of the tranſportation of that wealth, with great numbers of the owners of it, will ſtop for refreſhment and for reſt. Before many years the margin of the river at this place will perhaps be conſtantly fringed with boats and its banks be covered with American citizens, the navigators of them. There is a narrow ſtripe of land, at preſent the property of the United States, which extends along very nearly the whole front of the city upon the river, and ſeparates the buildings of it by a convenient diſtance from the water. This the city aſks as a boon from the government, that it may preſerve it as an open ſpace next the water for the joint accommodation of the citizens, and thoſe ſtrangers when they land. If they are denied this boon, the buildings will quickly extend to the water edge, where otherwiſe only a few ſcattered ſtore-houſes for the temporary ſhelter of paſſing wealth would be admitted. Of this dreadful inſalubrity muſt be the certain conſequence. Scientific obſervation and melancholy experience in the great maritime cities of the United States have demonſtrated that the germ of peſtilence, if not always engendered, at leaſt always developes firſt in the denſe and ſtagnant air of thoſe ſtreets and buildings which lie neareſt the water. Thence, if favoured by the ſeaſons, it quickly ſpreads through the whole peculiar factitious atmoſphere of the city. It may reaſonably be expected that if only a ſingle row of unconnected buildings next the water were ſuffered and a due interval of free and unconfined air ſcrupulouſly maintained between that row and the main body of the city this tremendous agent of human miſery might be ſtifled in its birth, its advances ſtopped, and its progreſs completely prevented. An occaſion offers itſelf to the government of the United States to make this important experiment in the city of Natchez at this time. Nor ought the extreme diſtance of the reſult to produce an indifference towards the experiment, ſince it embraces ſuch a ſerious national object as the probable prevention, in one chance at leaſt, of the greateſt phyſical ill which can poſſibly befall this nation, peſtilential contagion. The day cannot be very diſtant on which, if peſtilence ariſes in Natchez, it may ramify itſelf with the wide ſpread arms of the Miſſiſſippi through the vitals of the union. To provide for this experiment nothing is requiſite but to grant this ſtripe of land to the city of Natchez on condition that it ſhall be preſerved forever as a public ground for the health, comfort and enjoyment of all citizens and ſtrangers, indiſcriminately; and ſhall never be built on or cultivated, but on the contrary ſhall be diſpoſed into public walks and lawns, and planted with trees at the expence of the corporation, and ſo maintained by it as long as it exiſts. The only obſtacle to this donation is, in the opinion of the committee, very eaſily removable without injuſtice to any party. The intereſt of Jefferſon college cannot be injured by the revocation of the grant to it of theſe city lots and ſmall pieces of land, if a full equivalent in other valuable lands within the Miſſiſſippi territory be aſſigned it in lieu thereof. Such, the United States poſſeſs there, in a quantity which cannot all be diſpoſed of to purchaſers in a great length of time; certainly not before the population of the territory has become ſo conſiderable as to make public inſtruction within it an object of high national importance. A fund of this kind, too, if wiſely managed, by judicious grants of long leaſes to men unable to purchaſe, who may be found in great numbers in all the ſtates willing to move thither on ſuch terms, will not only give ſome certain annual revenue to the college very ſoon, but will increaſe with the growth of the inſtitution, and keep pace in productiveneſs with its wants.

The committee having thus endeavored to eſtimate all the different claims, and having weighed all conſiderations; moreover, having juſt learned that no patents have yet iſſued to Jefferſon college for the lots and land in queſtion, but that means are uſing by the truſtees of that inſtitution to obtain them with all ſpeed, that a diſpoſition may be made of this property immediately, which will entirely defeat the ſalutary views with regard to the city it entertains, begs leave to recommend the following reſolution :—

Reſolved, That the execution of ſo much of the twelfth ſection of the act, paſſed the third of March, 1803, intituled "An act regulating the grants of land, and providing for the diſpoſal of the lands of the United States ſouth of the ſtate of Tenneſſee," as directs the governor of the Miſſiſſippi territory to locate lots in the city of Natchez, and a piece of land adjoining thereto, (if the property of the United States) for the uſe of Jefferſon college, be ſuſpended until farther order be taken thereon by Congreſs.

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 premiſes 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 56 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 110 feet——and alſo that lot of ground on the north weſt corner of Congreſs and Weſt ſtreets of Beall's ſecond 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, } truſtees.
WILLIAM JACKSON, }

May 18—ſtw

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.