

* * The length, inaccuracy, and uninteresting nature, of the piece signed "W. L." prevent its appearance.

Major Thomas Pinckney is arrived at Charleston from London.

Pennsylvania Population Company.

At an annual meeting of the Stockholders, the following gentlemen were elected, viz.

- President, John Nicholson,
- Managers, Theophile Cazenove,
- John Field,
- Samuel Sterett,
- Robert Bowne,
- James Gibson,
- Judah Colt.

Treasurer and Secretary, Solomon Marache.
January 11, 1797.

At a meeting of the Merchants and Traders of this City, held at the Coffee-House, yesterday, the following memorial was adopted:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania.
THE MEMORIAL
Of the Subscribers, Merchants and Traders of the City of Philadelphia.

Respectfully sheweth—

THAT the act of Defalcation, passed in the year 1795, is in its operation, very prejudicial to the commercial and agricultural interest of the State.

The extension of commerce, and the establishment of banks to facilitate the operations of mercantile men, necessarily introduce the circulation of a paper currency, which, coming in aid of the monied capital, is a powerful auxiliary in support of the various departments of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce:—hence, in almost every commercial country we find a paper currency of a negotiable nature; but in Pennsylvania, although custom has given such a paper a general circulation, yet the act alluded to, leaves it (in some instances) in the power of individuals to violate the implied principle on which it is issued, to the great injury of honest and unsuspecting men.

Your memorialists therefore submit to your serious consideration, the propriety of repealing so much of the act for Defalcation as relates to promissory notes and inland bills of exchange: or, the passing of a law, declaring, that all promissory notes, bearing date within the City of Philadelphia, and all inland bills accepted within the same, shall be negotiable, without plea of defalcation or set off.

Philadelphia, January 13, 1797.

Says a Correspondent:

The Jacobins are extremely active in accounting for the present hostile aspect of France from the British treaty—Say they, this is what your treaty has produced—The French are very angry—they take your vessels and they insult your government—This is true—they do take our vessels—they insult the people and their government—but it is asked modestly—How long has France done this to their dear friends?—Ever since the spring '93—long before the British treaty. It is farcical to measure the grand scheme of French ambition by five minutes a rule—They mean to force all neutral nations to be the instruments of their vast ambition—Those whom they cannot seduce to their own destruction, they will brow-beat and insult—Our crime is that we are really an independent nation—not to be seduced, and we are therefore to be crippled as a people useless to their scheme.

LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
December 15.

A motion was made and seconded, that 5000 dollars be inserted in the estimate, as a contribution for the relief of the sufferers by fire in the city of Charleston, in the months of May and June last—on the question being put to agree to the same, the yeas and noes were required by seven members, and are as follow:—Yeas 47—Noes 46.
In the House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, Dec. 19, 1796.

The following resolution was moved in the House of Representatives of South Carolina by Mr. H. W. DeLafayette, and after an opposition from Major Butler and Mr. Ephraim Ramsay, was carried without a division.

"The President of the United States having announced to his fellow citizens, his determination to decline a re-election to the important office of chief magistrate, this House cannot behold the event of his leaving the public service, which has been long deprecated by his country, without giving expression to its feelings.

"Be it therefore resolved, that the great merits and disinterested services of GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States, have inspired this House with the most lively feelings of affectionate attachment and gratitude to him.

"That this House entertains the most exalted sense of his great and excellent character, established on the unperishable foundations of virtue, honor and talents, long employed in the service of his country; and that it will cherish the memory of his worth with proud affection.

"That he carries with him into the retirement he seeks, the ardent wishes of this House, for a long and uninterrupted course of happiness.

"Resolved, that the Speaker be requested to transmit to the President, this testimony of the public opinion and respect of his fellow-citizens.

Ordered, that the resolutions be engrossed, and that Mr. Speaker do transmit them to George Washington, President of the United States.

A similar resolution was moved in the Senate, and carried unanimously.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, January 13.

The European Intelligence, received by the route of Halifax, and given in this day's Advertiser, though it is not later than that received by the late arrival at N. London, has furnished us with important articles which have not yet been detailed from that quarter.

The report at Salem, of advice received at Rotterdam on the 14th November, of the inefficacy of Lord Malmesbury's mission must be—mere reports. It could have been more easily known at London on the 17th (the last date from thence)

from Lord Malmesbury himself, than by the vague report of the other circuitous route. The London accounts state that he was still at Paris, and that he had not only dispatched couriers to his own court, but also to Vienna and elsewhere—the returns of whom would most probably be waited for, before the negotiation would be entirely rejected.

The capture of the Spanish island of Minorca, by Admiral Jervis, if true, must prove a valuable acquisition in the Mediterranean, after the evacuation of Corsica.

The port of Mahon affords a fine harbor, and the island produces a considerable quantity of necessary articles of supply. This capture is rendered more probable by a circumstance which has been mentioned to us from good authority, that the works of the castle of St. Philip, the strongest fortresses in the island, have been mostly demolished, since the conquest of it by the Spanish in 1782—and that a greater body of troops was requisite for its defence, than was probably stationed there at the time.

Result of the Canvass for Representatives in Congress, for the Western District.

	Cooper.	Cochran.
Ontario,	41	320
Herkemer,	1069	1086
Onondago,	51	197
Montgomery,	289	1046
Tioga,	19	169
Otsego,	1481	252
Town of Durlack, in the County of Schoharie,	25	23
	2975	2993
		2975

Majority for James Cochran, 18

Result of the Canvass in Albany District.

	Glenn.	Swart.
Schoharie town of Schoharie,	29	138
Albany,	313	
	342	138
	138	

Majority for Glenn 160

It is said Lord Malmesbury has sent two couriers, with important dispatches to the Emperor.

A passenger in the Prince Edward, saw a London paper at Deal, of the 28th ult. A paragraph in which stated, that 80,000 troops and 18 ships of the line were lying at Brest, preparatory to an intended invasion of Great-Britain, should the negotiation fail.

The French have long contented themselves with talking about this favourite expedition.

Some disrespectful paragraphs having appeared in a Paris paper, relative to the mission of Lord Malmesbury, his Lordship complained of this to the directory, as an insult—and was answered—as it is said, that, that body held no authority to controul the French papers.

From every thing we have been able to collect, it is not thought, that the French directory will listen to such terms as Great-Britain may condescend to grant; in short, that there is, on the whole, little prospect of an early peace.

The following is a list of the Dutch fleet, under rear admiral Lucas, which surrendered on the 17th of August, to a squadron of his majesty's ships, commanded by the hon. Sir G. K. Elphinstone, K. B. in Salona Bay.

Dordrecht, Rear Admiral Lucas, 66 guns; Revolution, Capt. Rhenebeade, 66 guns; Admiral Tromp, Capt. Valkenburg, 54 guns; Cathor, Capt. Clariffe, 44 guns; Bellona, Capt. Valk, 28 guns; Sirene, Capt. De Cere, 26 guns; Havik, Capt. Bezemer, 18 guns; and Maria, storeship.—Total 342 guns—1972 troops and seamen.

The ships under admiral Elphinstone, were Monarch, Tremendous, America, Stately, Ruby, Sceptre, Trident, Jupiter, Crescent, Sphynx, Molele, Rattle-snake, Echo, Hope.

Yesterday arrived here his majesty's frigate Andromeda, captain Taylor, in 52 days passage from England. [Halifax paper.]

We sometimes since stated that Moreau had retreated to Stocknach and Freybourg, instead of retiring by Huningue, as it was supposed he would. In retreating to Freybourg his design was to re-cross the Rhine at Kehl and Strasburgh, to protect those places, and perhaps to retain possession of the right bank of the Rhine in the Brigaw. With this view he had marched as far as Freybourg. Here the Archduke attacked him on the 19th, and after an obstinate conflict in which the Archduke behaved with great personal gallantry, the French posts were defeated, and their army compelled to retire, with the loss of 2000 prisoners and probably about half that number in killed and wounded. Moreau still entertained hopes of maintaining himself on the right bank of the Rhine, and posted himself advantageously for that purpose; but the Austrians having made dispositions to attack him on the 24th, he again retired, and retreated across the Rhine into France on the 26th, still keeping possession of the strong head of the bridge at Huningue, by which he secures a passage into Germany.

From the 18th to the 26th there seems to have been continual actions of posts, in which the Austrians generally had the advantage; but at no time, not even on the 19th did the French suffer a complete defeat.

The next object of the Archduke, it is said, will be the capture of Kehl, in which he will probably succeed.

An army of 18000 Spaniards will it is said co-operate with Buonaparte in Italy.

The Spanish Declaration of war against Great Britain, was received by the Dutch Convention on the 31st of October.

ARRIVED.

Ship	Days.
Alexander Hamilton, Congar,	Liverpool, 53
New-York, Clark,	Halifax, —
Victory, Henry,	Guadeloupe, 42
Mary, Smith,	Essequibo, —
Barque Letitia, Bunke,	Bordeaux, 62
Brig Diligence, Ware	Jeremie
Betty, Tyler	Aux-Cayes
Apello, Robinson,	Savannah, 11
Hope, Carlisle,	Halifax, —
Jane and Eliza, Heatly,	Wilmington, N. C. —
Schooner Hope, Cook	Martinique
Ariel, Mitchell	Turks-Island
Sloop Minerva, —	Jamaica, 30

Captain Heatly spoke the brig Columbia of New-York, December 31, 12 leagues S. E. of Sandy-Hook, 20 days from the Havannah, for Philadelphia.

The schooner Sally, Captain Cladwright, spoke the brig Dean, Captain Stanford, on the 7th instant, 12 leagues East of Sandy Hook, all well, on a cruise after vessels in distress.

Captain Bunker has very politely handed us Bordeaux papers to November 2 inclusive, from which we shall give some extracts to-morrow. Tho' they are not so late as papers before received, we find several important articles not yet published.

Captain Bunker did not hear of any American vessel being taken by the French.

Captain Bunker met in the river Gironne, going up to Bordeaux, a large Scotch built ship, who informed, that he was a prize to Admiral Richery.

Arrived ship Indostan, Capt. Lewis, at Newport, (R. I.) in 96 days from the Isle of France, and 55 days to the coast, experienced the most severe winds 40 days without intermission. The ship Northern Liberties failed 22 days before the Indostan, for Philadelphia, as also 18 or 20 fail of vessels for the continent. Spoke the ship Fame, the 11th December, three days out, who supplied captain Lewis with provisions. On his first making the coast, was chased by a floop of war or Bermudian privateer, mounting 24 guns, for 36 hours, but she could not come up with him.

Last evening arrived the ship Alexander Hamilton, Capt. Congar, from Liverpool:—As this ship failed on the 23d of November, we cannot expect much later intelligence, than what we have already received by the Hope, arrived at New-London.

Schooner Active, Wilcox, from New-Orleans, failed 18th December; left there.

Brig Hope, Dunn, to sail for New-York in 15 or 20 days.

December 30, spoke the ship Prudence, Penfield, in the river, two leagues above Plackmenez; ship James, Bennet, failed from the — on the 21st December.

Same day arrived ship Theodore, Berryman, from Charleston—Capt. Berryman touched at the Havanna, and informs, that an embargo had taken place.

HALIFAX, December 24.

Last evening the ship Prince Edward, captain Willis, arrived here from London. She has had 30 days passage from the Downs. By this ship we have received London papers to the 15th ult.

LONDON, November 14.

The London Gazette of November 13, contains a series of letters from captain Aufruther and R. Crauford, Esq. from the 17th to the 27th of October, giving detail of a number of successive actions, ultimate and bloody, but fortunate to the Austrians. The following is the last of the letters alluded to:

Head-Quarters of his royal highness the archduke Charles of Austria, Mappach, October 27, 1796.

My Lord, I have the honor to inform your lordship, that in the course of last night, general Moreau's army retreated across the Rhine at Hunningue.

The last of his rear guard was this morning still on the heights of Weillet, on which he had constructed a large and solid work; but, after a little skirmishing with the Hussars, they evacuated the height and redoubt before any infantry could come up; and nothing now remains on this side of the river, but a few troops in a small Tete de Ponte, behind which is a kind of horn-work, lately constructed on the island, and called Schueter Insel.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT CRAUFORD.

Dispatches have been received by government from Gibraltar, which state, that on the evening of the 17th of October, the Spanish batteries, consisting of 350 pieces of heavy artillery were expected to commence playing against the fortresses, which, however, was in so excellent a state of defence, that not the smallest apprehension was entertained for its safety.

The garrison at Gibraltar, according to the report lately made, consists of near 7000 effective men. The corps and commands are as follow: Garrison battalion, commanded by colonel Fraser; 28th regiment of foot, colonel Paget; 37th, colonel Buchanan; 42d, colonel Dexin; 70th, colonel Monieriff; and 100th, major Napier; colonel marquis Huntly being absent with the artillery-bombardiers.

Letters from Italy and Tyrol, down to the 22d ultimo, by way of Vienna, bring intelligence, that the Austrian general Alvinzi arrived at Trieste on the 14th ultimo, and was preparing to march to the relief of Mantua through Friuli. Generals Quosdannoach, Hohenzellern, Provers, Pittoni, Suotch and Mitroski, commanded different divisions of the army; Mitroski had already advanced on the Venetian territory on the 16th. Three English frigates of 38, 36 and 32 guns, had arrived at Trieste.

The Austrian army, under general Alvinzi, had already penetrated to both banks of the Pinaoa, on the 18th, and the want of Pontons had delayed his advancing farther against Buonaparte.

The island of Minorca is reported to be taken by Sir John Jervis's fleet, assisted by the troops from Corsica.

Letters from Cologne of October 28, state, that general Hoche will probably obtain the command of the army of the North.

From the London Gazette.

Admiralty Office, October 15.

Extract of a letter from Captain Mowart, of his Majesty's ship Assistance, dated Halifax, Sept. 14, '96.

"I have to acquaint you, for the information of my lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 28th of last month, about 4 leagues E. S. E. from Cape Henry in Virginia, the Thistle who had been sent to look out in the E. N. E. quarter, a little after 5 in the morning, made the signal for three frigate ships being in the E. S. E. The Bermuda, who had been in chase of a brig the evening before in that quarter, and who was 7 or 8 miles nearer the frigate ships than any of the squadron, the Thistle excepted, repeated or made the signal, that the ships seen were the enemy's ships; upon which the Admiral immediately made the signal for a general chase. The squadron was then composed of the flag ship, the Assistance, Thetis Thistle, Topaz, and Bermuda. So very light was

the breeze, and withal partial, that the ships did not steer for sometime. The Topaz was the first ship that had the breeze, the Thetis being at some distance from her was the next, and the flag ship soon after. The squadron continued in pursuit, and about half past five in the evening the Topaz, brought the nearest ship to action, upon which he returned a broadside and hauled down his colours. The Bermuda being near, bore down to the prize, & the Assistance's signal was made to take possession of her. The flag ship and the frigates, without a moment's loss of time, continued to chase the other two frigates. The Admiral's verbal message to me by capt. Maxtone, was to proceed to Halifax, with the prize; upon my taking possession of her I found her to be the Elizabeth, mounting 36 guns, 24 pounders on her main deck, and 12 nines on her quarter deck and forecalle, a large ship, said to be about 1000 tons."

RICHMOND, January 9.

Last Wednesday night, an attempt was made by some daring villains to get into the treasury office of this state.—They made their way good through the outer door, by cutting two holes near the upper and lower bolts, large enough to admit one of their hands—by which means they got out the two large bolts. After getting into the passage, they drove a large wedge between the folding outward door of the treasury considerably above the lock, and forced it wide enough to get a crow bar in.—Being alarmed (as is conjectured) they defitted and left the implements standing in the doors as above described till next morning.

Women's Cloaks.

GEORGE DOBSON,

No. 25, South Third-Street,
Has just received, per Eagle, Capt. Faldick, via London, an assortment of
Scarlet
Drab
Purple and
Pearl
Cloaks trimmed with fur and ermine.
December 15. \$

WM. HAYDON,

Drawing-Master, from London,
Where he has studied several years under one of the most eminent masters in that science, attends young Ladies and Gentlemen at their respective homes. His terms are 6 dollars per month for attendance three times per week. Likewise all kinds of ornamental Painting, Flowers, Fruit, &c. taught on the above terms. A line directed to W. H. left with the Editor of this Gazette, will be immediately attended to.
January 13. c02w

BALL.

New Cotillions, Scotch Reels, and Contré Dances.

Messrs. Francis and Byrn beg leave to inform their scholars, friends, and the public in general, that their first Ball for this season will be on Tuesday, the 24, at O'Eller's assembly-room; at which a variety of new Cotillions, Contré Dances, and the most celebrated Scotch Reels, will be introduced.

Messrs. Francis and Byrn propose to give gratuitous attendance at their school room, for the instruction of those Ladies and Gentlemen in their new dances, who mean to honor the ball room with their presence,—attendance for this purpose after their school hours, on Tuesdays, and Thursdays.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. Francis and Byrn No. 70, North Eight street, or at O'Eller's Hotel. Ladies are requested to apply to their female friends, scholars of Messrs. F. & B. or as above, at their residence.

N. B. The new dances will not infringe upon the usual routine of the evening.

The days of teaching for their young pupils are Thursdays and Saturdays, from three o'clock in the afternoon till six—and on Tuesdays & Thursdays, from six till nine, for those of a more advanced age.

* Private tuition as usual.
January 11, 1797. 2awt24.

Cheap French China.

THE subscribers finding it impossible to supply their store with any more China from France, the prices being too immoderate in the manufactories, give notice that they will sell at prime cost the remaining stock on hand, consisting of
Dessert Sets,
Tea-Table Sets
Separate Cups and Saucers
Groups and Figures
Alabaster Vases
Looking Glasses, in gilt frames,
Besides India Japan'd Toilet Desks, Chairs, Tables and Quadrille Boxes. PASQUIER & Co.
No. 91, South Second-street. tss

FOR SALE,

A very Valuable Estate,

CALLED TWITTENHAM, situate in the township of Upper Derby, and county of Delaware, 7 1/2 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the new Western road containing 230 acres of excellent land, 45 of which are good watered meadow, 90 of prime woodland, and the rest arable of the first quality. There are on the premises a good two story brick house, with 4 rooms on a floor, and cellars under the whole, with a pump-well of excellent water in front; a large frame barn, stables and other convenient buildings; a smoke-house and stone spring-house; two good apple orchards, and one of peaches. The fields are all in clover, except those immediately under tillage, and are so laid out as to have the advantage of water in each of them, which renders it peculiarly convenient for grazing.

The situation is pleasant and healthy, and from the high cultivation of the land, the good neighbourhood, and the vicinity to the city, it is very suitable for a gentleman's country seat.

The foregoing is part of the estate of Jacob Harman, deceased, and offered for sale by

Mordecai Lewis,

O.R. 31. raw Surviving Executor.

James M'Alpin, Taylor,

No. 3, South Fourth-street,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and the Public for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave to solicit a continuance of their favors. He has on hand an extensive assortment of the

Most Fashionable GOODS,

And of the best quality, suitable for the season. At this shop Gentlemen can be furnished with the best materials, and have them made up in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and on the shortest notice. He will thankfully receive any orders, and pay a prompt and punctual attention to them.
November 10. wa