

LAILSON'S CIRCUS

On THURSDAY, 29th June

For the Benefit of Mr. LANGLEY

M. LANGLEY, the American Equitrian, re-fectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia and its environs, that every endeavor will be exerted to merit a continuance of those favors he has had the honor of experiencing...

Still Vaulting

By Messrs. Langley, Sully, Herfman, and Lailson; with the comic tricks of Mr. M'Donald, in character of Clown; also, Mr. Langley will dance a HORNPIPE on a single horse in full speed...

Lofty Tumbling

By Messrs. M'Donald, Reane and Sully, who will turn equal to the velocity of a fly of a jack the extent of the Stage.

Equestrian Performance

Mr. Langley will leave his horse over several bars, place in different parts of the Circus; the horse in full speed, recovering his feet on the saddle at the same time.

Pierre de Provence

Tickets to be had at the usual places, and of Mr. Langley, at Mr. Boscoe's Coffee House, South Fifth Street.

Buff Hill

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Evening Amusement of the Gardens for this week are arranged for MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

An assortment of Russia Cordage, ALMONDS which are three cables, one of 12, one of 10 1-2, and the other 7 1-2 inches, and each 120 fathoms long.

Boston Sail Duck, No's 1, 2, 3, and 4. Bourison Cotton, of a very superior quality. Ditto Coffee in bags.

Just landing from on board the A. GIVE, from Hamburg, 10 by 12, 8 by 10, and 9 by 12 German Window Glass, and a few boxes assorted Dutch Glass Ware, for sale by Joseph Anthony & Co.

WASHINGTON LOTTERY, No. II.

LIST OF PRIZES AND BLANKS.

100th Day's Drawing—June 17.

Table with columns: No. Dols., No. Dols., No. Dols., No. Dols. containing lottery results.

101st day's drawing, June 19.

Table with columns: No. Dols., No. Dols., No. Dols., No. Dols. containing lottery results.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 28.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

Published by Authority.

FIFTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

At the first session, begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the fifteenth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

An Act in addition to an Act, entitled 'an Act concerning the Registering and Recording of ships and vessels.'

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That no ship or vessel which has been, or shall be registered, pursuant to any law of the United States...

Approved: JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States. TIMOTHY PICKERING, Secretary of State.

BOSTON, June 22.

Capt. Sprague, arrived here yesterday from Dublin, informs, that the spirit of insurrection in Ireland continued daily to wear a more serious aspect—that a short time previous to his sailing, there had embodied in the environs of Dublin, above 80,000 men, completely armed...

It is with pleasure we observe, that a resolve of the General Court, has passed empowering the agents for building the State-House, to procure portraits of the illustrious Governors BOWDOIN, HANCOCK and ADAMS...

RICHMOND, JUNE 20.

IF, (says a Correspondent) a peace has absolutely been settled between France and the Emperor, and a treaty formed on terms advantageous to the Republic; the disadvantages which must result to the United States, at the present crisis, will be incalculable.

VICTOR HUGUES.

The God-Father of West India piracy,

died sometime in last month. When bro't before the Supreme Judge, for 'adjudication.' we hope we will find more justice than ever he displayed towards American vessels and seamen.

Yesterday evening our worthy fellow-citizen John Marshall, left this city in order to join his colleague, Mr. Dana, at Philadelphia, from whence they go immediately to France. Mr. Marshall was escorted 7 or 8 miles on the road by the city light-horse, and an immense concourse of citizens.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, May 1.

Previous to the signing the preliminaries of peace, the emperor sent to the French general three noblemen of the highest rank in his court as hostages. Buonaparte received them with distinction, invited them to dinner, and, during the desert, addressed them thus—'Gentlemen, you are free—Tell your master, that if his imperial majesty wants a pledge, you cannot serve for one, and that you ought not, if none be wanted.'

The Executive Directory have, it is said, directed general Buonaparte to demand the liberty of La Fayette and his two companions in misfortune—Bureau de Puy and Latour Maubourg. It is not to be supposed that the hero of Italy, so distinguished by every noble and generous sentiment, would have neglected to break the chains of the illustrious victims of the vengeance and tyranny of the English government: but it is pleasing to see the Directory themselves anticipating this act of magnanimity and justice.

VIENNA, April 26.

How much peace was wished for, even on the part of the French, may be seen from the following circumstances: The Neapolitan ambassador, the marquis di Gallo, general Meerfeldt, and general Buonaparte, met in an apartment of the palace of the bishop of Leoben, and had a long conference in order to sign the preliminaries of peace.

PORTSMOUTH, May 9.

The STAR says, 'the county quota men are said to have been peculiarly active in the late disturbances on board the fleet. We cannot confirm this report; but we know that to the unwise measures of these assessments, we are to impute the origin of the commotions. The able seamen who had served through the whole war, and who had originally received 5l. of bounty, saw a set of men, raw, ignorant, in some instances old, in others mere boys, many of them in ill health, come on board with 30, 40, or even 50l. bounty money in their pockets, and these men could neither take their share of duty in the tops, nor ease the toil of the veteran.'

London, June 28.

Mr. BLOUNT, from the committee appointed to report on the resolution proposing to purchase arms, reported it as their opinion, that the subject should lie over till the next session. Mr. W. SMITH thought the subject important, and wished the report to lie on the table. It lay of course.

to make the first nation in the world be respected? Do you imagine that the legion of Italy will suffer tamely the massacres which you excite? The blood of our brothers in arms shall be avenged; and there is not a French battalion charged with the mission, which does not feel three times the courage and strength necessary to punish you.

MILAN, April 19.

Is, or shall the Independence of Lombardy be acknowledged? The following letter from Gen. Buonaparte, may serve as an answer to this question: Buonaparte to the Administration of Lombardy. Head quarters, Scheffling, 16 Germinal, April 5.

Citizens,

You ask me to guarantee your future liberty! Do not the victories which the army of Italy every day obtain guarantee it sufficiently? Each of our victories strengthens the edifice of your constitution. Several victories signalize the opening of the campaign, a multitude of prisoners, and the conquest of three provinces of the Hereditary States. Are not these of more value than any declaration of mine, since you cannot doubt either the interest or the strong desire of the French Government to declare you free and independent.

How much peace was wished for, even on the part of the French, may be seen from the following circumstances: The Neapolitan ambassador, the marquis di Gallo, general Meerfeldt, and general Buonaparte, met in an apartment of the palace of the bishop of Leoben, and had a long conference in order to sign the preliminaries of peace.

These moderate as well as honorable conditions are the guarantees of the solidity and duration of a peace to gloriously conquered by the love of liberty, the indefatigable bravery of our brethren in arms, and the talents of the generals, who, for six years, have led them to victory.

VIENNA, April 26.

This joyful intelligence was received with the loudest plaudits and testimonies of joy by all present, which were re-echoed through all the palace by the attendants, the servants, and the soldiers.

PORTSMOUTH, May 9.

Mr. PARKER read an extract from the account which had been printed. Mr. NICHOLAS wished to know how it happened that in four months so great a mistake could have happened as to the expense of finishing these vessels. When the last appropriation of 170,000 dollars was made, they were told that sum would be sufficient to make them fit to receive the men on board; but now they were called upon for 197,000 dollars more. He thought this matter ought not to pass over without enquiry, as he did not like to be drawn from step to step to do what, if the whole matter had been seen at first, they might not have consented to. He trusted this was not intentionally done; but he owned it looked very suspicious.

corfair, and drove her upon a rock where she went to pieces; the Danish prizes however were carried into port.

The statement which got abroad on Wednesday of the French Fleet being at sea again, subsided the next day. Its being in readiness to sail is however still believed.

The Dutch Convention have issued a general pardon for all deserters, not excepting the Orange party that assembled at Osnaburg.

Lord Mazzareen was on Sunday last released from his imprisonment in the Fleet.

HULL, May 15.

Of the important public events of last week our readers will find ample details in this paper. The most prominent article is the present unhappy dispute in the grand fleet—of this we have selected a faithful account, both with respect to the transactions at Portsmouth, and the consequent proceedings in parliament.

Some of the daily journals have intimated the improbability of the French nation now entering into a pacification with England. In opposition to this opinion, we sincerely hope that it is the wish of all parties to close the scene of blood which has lately deluged the plains of Europe—Should the French however, reject all reasonable overtures that may be made by us, with a view to attempt the invasion of this country, the cause will wear a different complexion; and if they effect a landing, the consequences must be beyond all conjecture or calculation.

C O N G R E S S.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, June 24.

Mrs. OTIS presented a petition from Samuel Moore, deputy collector of revenue at Boston, praying to be excused from the payment of upwards of 2,000 dollars, the property of the United States, of which he had been robbed upon the highway.

Mr. GALLATIN presented two petitions, one from persons in the vicinity of the Ohio, complaining of the deficiency in the quantity of land purchased from the United States; the other from upwards of 100 persons in the same quarter, complaining that they were not able to become purchasers at the United States sale, from the conspiracy of speculators. Referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. J. SMITH from the committee of revival and unfinished business, made a report of expiring laws; the committee also expressed a doubt whether the act passed last session for fixing the next meeting of Congress on the first of November, was not superceded by the present extraordinary meeting.

A committee was appointed to report a bill on the subject of expiring laws, but Mr. SINGREAVES thought it unnecessary to appoint a committee on the subject of the law for fixing the next meeting of Congress, as he did not think the present extra meeting could affect that law, since it was the province of the President to call extra sessions of Congress; but it was the business of Congress to fix the annual meetings, and that therefore the two powers could not be allowed to infringe upon each other.

Mr. W. SMITH differed in opinion, and wished the report to lie upon the table, or a committee to be appointed to concur with the Senate.

A committee of conference was appointed. Mr. BLOUNT, from the committee appointed to report on the resolution proposing to purchase arms, reported it as their opinion, that the subject should lie over till the next session.

Mr. W. SMITH thought the subject important, and wished the report to lie on the table. It lay of course.

The bill for providing for the protection of the Commerce of the United States was read the third time, and the blank for filling up the number of men to be employed in the cutters, was filled up with thirty; on the question being about to be put on the passing of the bill,

Mr. NICHOLAS, said some statements had been received from the War Department and ordered to be printed. He had not seen a copy of them, but was informed there was yet wanting 197,000 dollars to complete the frigates. He wished information on the subject.

Mr. PARKER read an extract from the account which had been printed. Mr. NICHOLAS wished to know how it happened that in four months so great a mistake could have happened as to the expense of finishing these vessels.

Mr. PARKER believed the estimate of last session was only to make the vessels ready to receive the guns on board, and did not include the guns.