

when the mission was sent. France has pur-
sued, for a long time, a system of hostility
and aggression towards this country. Dur-
ing this whole time, the zeal which gave
rise to this mission had slept. France had
not only refused reparation for the past, and
forbearance in future, but had spurred at
our renouveau, flung the door in the fa-
ces of our ministers of peace, and finally
demanded tribute as the price of an audi-
ence. Still this zeal slept. At length the
spirit of the country, roused by these
repeated injuries and insults, comes in aid
of the government; measures of preparation
and resistance are adopted, and an universal
indignation burst forth against France and
her adherents. Then this sleeping zeal was
awakened—by what? By the dread lest this
public spirit and indignation should strengthen
the hands of our government, arm the
nation against France, and strip off all
popularity and power from the individuals
who were devoted to her interests, and ex-
pected to flourish under her patronage. How
was this evil to be averted? By persuading
France to tread back some of her offensive
step; to assume a line of conduct some-
thing less outrageous; to hold out some ap-
pearances of a conciliatory spirit; in short,
to change her system of menace and bluster-
ing, for an indignant system, whereby our
resentments might be disarmed, and our
spirit of resistance lulled asleep. How
was France to be thus persuaded? By a mission,
which, going under the sanction and with
the credentials of her partisans here, might
obtain the confidence of her government.
The mission, therefore was sent.
(To be Continued.)

MONDAY, DECEMBER 31.
Mr. Otis said, he was directed by the
committee of defence to propose a resolu-
tion to the house on a subject highly inter-
esting to the United States. He supposed that
it was known to every gentleman of the
house that a report had prevailed for many
days past, relative to the imprisonment of
a number of American seamen from a vessel
of war of the United States into an armed ship
of Great Britain. The committee were for-
ry to find upon some enquiry, there is too
much reason to believe the report founded
on fact, though they have no official infor-
mation on this subject. It is therefore con-
ceived by the committee that a transaction
of this sort, calls loudly for the immediate
attention of every branch of government;
and though they have full and perfect confi-
dence that the executive will institute an im-
mediate enquiry into the circumstances of
this affair, demand reparation and take all
such measures as lie within his sphere to pre-
vent a repetition of similar insults, yet they
also deem it necessary that the legislature
of the Union should shew to Great Britain
and to the world that these instances of abuse
of power excite a lively sensibility, and that
they are determined to protect our flag from
the insults of any and every nation.—It is not
improbable, said Mr. O. that this circum-
stance may call for some legislative provision
and that it may be necessary to review and
amend the act for the relief and protection
of American seamen—for unless injuries
of this nature can be remedied and prevented,
little success can be expected to attend the
infancy of our naval establishment, which
within and without these doors was now con-
sidered by all impartial men to be of the highest
importance to this country.—From these con-
siderations he was induced to offer the fol-
lowing resolution for the adoption of the
house.
“Resolved, That the President of the
United States be requested to lay before this
house such information as he may possess re-
lative to the imprisonment of seamen belong-
ing to the United States fleet of war Balti-
more, into any ship or vessel belonging to
the King of Great Britain.”

COMMUNICATION.

MR. FENNO,
YOUR Gazette of Saturday announces
that Logan had taken his seat in the state
legislature as a representative of the county
of Philadelphia. I beg you will correct that
statement by dubbing him as he really is the
representative of the despots of the Northern
Liberties. A reference to the votes of this
district will certainly prove that he is not the
man of our choice and clears the good people
of Germantown from so base a charge as send-
ing for their representative a man whose con-
duct we disapprove, and whose principles
we abhor, and can but consider as a deluded,
rebellious, ambitious demagogue.
In the township in which this political
physician resides and where consequently he
is best known, the federal candidate had a
majority of two to one. There were besides
this preacher of sedition, two other thoro-
ugh going Jacobin candidates both of
whom were by the King of the N. L. or-
dered to resign in favor of the former; we
are however given to understand that his
Democratic Majesty hath been graciously
pleased to promise them the first vacancy in
the county to compensate for their disap-
pointment. These are the fellows that are
constantly bellowing against the numerous
offices in the government, and yet we see
there are not one half enough to satisfy their
greedy applicants.
A Germantown Federalist.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against In-
stone and Bacon, formerly of this city, (Shopkeepers)
are requested to deliver their accounts properly
attested, to either of the undersigned, on or be-
fore the fifth day of January next, as a dividend
will then be made of all the state assigned to
them.—According to an agreement made at
the meeting of the creditors, the accounts are
to be rendered without interest as they original-
ly stood before the assignment.
As the dividend will be made upon the accounts
which are produced by the time herein mention-
ed, and that may be offered afterwards must
of course be excluded.
JACOB BAKER
ROBERT RAINEY
RICH. R. SMITH
Dec 27

Foreign Articles.

[Received by the ship Liberty, Capt. Jenkins,
arrived at Newburyport, from Hamburg.]

Buonaparte's Fate.

VIENNA, October 13.
An official account from Constantinople
to the Turkish Ambassador here, announces
that the Beys of Egypt having embodied a
very strong army near Cairo, under the di-
rection of several English officers, on the 9th
Sept. attacked the army of Buonaparte.
The Beys met, as they expected, a bold re-
sistance; but succeeded so far as to dislodge
them from the capital of Egypt, and its
neighbourhood; and oblige them to retreat
to Rosetta. This battle continued during
the whole day; and the loss on both sides
was very great. The Divan of Constanti-
nople were in daily expectation of receiving
the information, that Buonaparte had capi-
tulated; as they could neither advance nor
retire; and were in want of necessities. A
confirmatory account mentions, that the
French army was reduced to 10,000 men.
After these repeated losses, B. proposed a
capitulation to the Turks; stipulating for
a safe passage from Egypt; but the Beys
refused it as they were convinced of forcing
him to surrender at discretion.

FRENCH ACCOUNT.

PARIS, October 18.
The Directory have received dispatches
from Buonaparte. The courier was two
months on his journey. On the 7th July
he left Alexandria for Cairo; and on the
20th, arrived at the Pyramids—where he
ordered the names of the warriors who had
fallen in the capture of Alexandria, to be
engraven on the Pyramid of Pompey; and
their bodies buried at its foot. In march-
ing from Alexandria he had battles with the
Mamelukes at Rahmanie, Chebreille, near
the Pyramids, and at the gates of Cairo,
which he entered the 22d July. After en-
tering Cairo, he employed himself in the
organization of the Egyptian provinces.
His adviser, Marat-Bey had retired to
Upper Egypt; and Ibrahim Bey in Lower
Egypt.—Against the former he had thrown
up entrenchments five leagues in front of
Cairo, and had sent a strong detachment
against the latter, who had retreated to Ga-
za. What has since happened to Buona-
parte, the Redacteur does not say.

THE BREST FLEET DESTROYED.

LONDON, October 19.
Dispatches from the lord lieutenant of Ire-
land, were yesterday received, stating, that on
the 12th instant, a sea engagement between
16 ships, was seen from theisle of Tory.—
[In the N. of Ireland, county of Donegal.]
It began at three o'clock, P. M. and con-
tinued between five and six hours. One
vessel was totally dismantled,—one had all
her sails and rigging shot away;—five took
flight, and fled off westerly; which were
pursued;—and two vessels sunk at the close
of the engagement.
It is without doubt, the above ships were
part of the fleet which sailed with troops
from Brest. Our Squadron under Sir J. B.
Warren, on the 10th was off Broadhaven;
and the Squadron, under commodore Home,
consisting of three fail of the line and two
frigates, passed the Shannon the 11th. One
or the other of these squadrons must have
been in this engagement; and we have reason
to believe that not a single enemy's vessel
has escaped. The following contains further in-
formation. On the 12th, there was a sea-
fight between one of our squadrons (probably
Warren's) and the French; and as we be-
lieve a decided one. The account is from a
person, who, from the shore, saw the battle;
who adds, that three French frigates anchor-
ed in the bay of Donegal, and landed their
troops; which were driven back by the in-
habitants. That six transports were taken.
These frigates and those engaged off Tory,
are supposed to constitute all the Brest
Squadron.
The two French frigates Justice and Dia-
na which escaped from the battle of the Nile,
have been taken by the Colossus, Capt. Mur-
ray, of 74 guns, off Malta.
From Lisbon, Oct. 6, we learn, that ad-
vices from Lord St. Vincent's fleet, that
since the battle off the Nile, the situation of
Buonaparte had changed greatly; and that
he had now more enemies than he ever had
before. Six of the French ships taken off
the Nile, are now equipped, and taken into
the British service. In addition to this, the
Colossus, besides the two frigates, has taken
150 transport ships, and destroyed many.
The Dutch have in the Texel a fleet of 11
fail of the line and 9 frigates.—The admiral's
ship is the Washington, of 74 guns. In the
Mayes, at Amsterdam, and Rotterdam, they
have 12 more of the line and 6 frigates.
Rear admiral Orde has demanded a Court
Martial on Lord St. Vincent, for neglect of
duty, as an Admiral; but the Admiralty
has refused the request.

NAPLES, Sept. 26.

Yesterday the king gave a grand dinner to
admiral Nelson and his officers. The admiral
has recovered from his wounds. His
ship the Vanguard, of 74 guns, came in dis-
masted, towed by two frigates.
The English Squadron which has been cruiz-
ing off Sicily, has now gone to the coast of
Egypt. Another division cruizes off Malta.

Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Road Company.

THE STOCKHOLDERS,
ARE hereby notified that an Election for Pre-
sident, Managers and other officers for the
ensuing year, will be held at the Company's Office
on Monday the 14th January next at ten o'clock.
WM. GOVEY, Secretary.
Jan 14

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 2.

MR. FENNO,
IN a paper a few days ago put in a con-
spicuous part of the paper an advertisement
which appeared in a Petersburg paper, of
the Slaves of John Nicholas by a sheriff, to
pay a debt of J. N. J. N. of the House of
Representatives cannot but suppose that he
was understood to be the person meant; and
therefore begs Mr. F. will take the trouble
to enquire of persons from that part of the
country, from whom he will find, that a
different person was meant there.

REFLECTIONS ON NICHOLAS'S SPEECH, By a correspondent.

“THERE is not a man amongst those who
are the most dissatisfied with some of the
measures of government, who would not
fight as soon against the French, as against
any other nation that injured them.”—Bold
assertion! But go on—“He believed there
is a perfect unanimity in this respect. Let
the government, therefore, said he, take care
not to insult dissatisfaction in the minds of
these people, by carrying things with too
big a hand, by oppressing one part of the
people to benefit another.”—Thus we find
this bold assertion contradicted in the next
breath. In plain English, his language is
this:—I (Nicholas) and my associates would
fight as soon against the French as any other
nation: But let government take care not
to give us dissatisfaction by carrying things
with too high a hand, and thus compel us
to falsify our professions. Surely of such a
man, we may, in Shakespeare's words, ask,
“are you honest, are you wise?” &c. &c. It is
astonishing, Mr. Nicholas, that you should
not have known, that we have learnt to look
upon these things in their true light, and that
when you talk of your readiness to fight your
quondam friends, we constantly revert,
with keen indignation, to your actions which
deny it. If you are ready at length to
re-quit, by arms, that oppression you so long
fostered, and I might say created, why stand
you up a monument of inconsistency to pal-
liate the crime of a fellow, who would sell
his country for a French peace. Mr. John
Nicholas! your fame for being the honest
man of your party, will not survive
many such speeches as this. Your conduct,
with regard to Logan, has eminently called
forth your assurance; and common people
begin to say of you, that you are either a
very weak or a very wicked man.

COMMUNICATION.

To the REGIMENTAL SURGEON,
of Ridiculous Memory.

SIR,
THE villainous misrepresentations,
which you have wantonly offered in your ad-
dresses to the honorable, the Legislature of
the State of Pennsylvania, on the all import-
ant subject of the origin of our late epi-
demie, have been amply refuted by Mr. Detec-
tor, and the accompanying certificates of Phi-
lips, Doyle, Sparks, &c.

Truth is a unit, and much depends upon
the development of it. If your object was
to benefit mankind in general and our fellow
citizens in particular, why did you adopt
the doctrine of fabrication and endeavor to
mislead that enlightened body to whom you
had the presumption to address yourself; and
at a time too, when they were contemplating
upon the most eligible means, to avert the
future horrors of the most insidious of all
poisons.
If Medicus had waited with patience till
you had finished your sketch relative to the
origin of the Yellow Fever—the vigorous egg
might have been fecundated ere that period,
and the serpent have produced those conse-
quences peculiar to its species, and arrested
the members in their opinions; but fortunate
for the cause of truth and humanity the in-
famous reptile has been destroyed in its germ
and the procreator detected in his illicit com-
merce.
When a man who assumes a professional cha-
racter, does, either from ignorance, or design,
envelop truth in a sable garb, or ulster it in-
to the world in a mutilated form, is not in-
titled to the epithet, or civility of a gentle-
man, but in contra-distinction, is deserving
of terms the most opprobrious. Whenever a
violate of the golden principles of truth and
sound philology, protrudes beyond his ordi-
nary sphere of action, it is the duty of every
citizen to lay on violently, till the animal
retracts his head within his shell.—The alarm-
ing physical evil, that your slimy produc-
tions contemplated, would if they had suc-
ceeded with the Legislature, involved our
citizens in the horrors and devastation of an
annual malady, which ultimately must have
depopulated and laid waste one of the finest
and most flourishing cities in the world: an
apprehension of those consequences, together
with the moral turpitude so strongly marked
in your misstatements, have deservedly drawn
down the contempt and ridicule of all well
disposed citizens, and you will be execrated
by all scientific men, for descending to such
low and paltry artifice, approaching to jaco-
binic intrigue, to establish a favorite, but fa-
lacious opinion.
The multiplied abuse which you have so
liberally heaped upon those young gentlemen
remarkable for their professional talents, who
style themselves the Academy of Medicine; it
is apparent you have fallen into the same
degrading error which you so much repro-
bate in Medicus.—You Sir, appear to be a
compound, heterogeneous body, whose in-
telligence is wholly inadequate to the explana-
tion of any phenomenon; that has or may
occur, in consequence of an alteration of the
police laws of the City of Philadelphia, such
as paving the streets, arching the dock, or
building with brick instead of wood. That
the Yellow Fever is a species of the same ge-
nus of the bilious fever, but of a higher
grade is evident to every philosophic physi-
cian; and you ask the question, “how do the
distinguished physicians, whom you so much
venerate, and whose mature observation has con-
vinced, that the Yellow Fever is only a higher
grade of bilious fever, account for their having become
contagious, and of having assumed such an ag-
gravated and horrible form?”—Since the above
improvements.—The consequences resulting
from the rapid increase of brick buildings,
from paving the streets generally, and from
arching the dock, are so evidently manifest
to every person who is in any way conversant
in physics, that it almost supercedes the neces-
sity of any further animadversions; but a
farther illustration to the *Regimental Doctor*
who no doubt, may have capacity to digest it,
will induce me to inform him, that all hard
bodies, reflect light and heat in proportion
to their density and brilliancy; therefore since the
great increase of the city, in respect to build-
ing of brick houses, paving the streets and
arching the dock, the quantity of the caloric
principle, in a given space, in the city of
Philadelphia, is in the direct ratio to the
multiplication of the angles of reflection and
refraction of the rays of light and heat, which
are eminently increased since those improve-
ments.—Before the city was thus improved,
the heat was absorbed by the ground and mud,
consequently very little or no reflection or re-
fraction of either heat or light took place,
hence the accumulation of the matter of fire
was infinitely less.—Also the evaporation from
the ground and mud served to correct the sen-
sible heat of the atmosphere by converting it
into latent. Under the accumulated state of
heat during the summer season in this city,
the vital principle of the atmosphere is vastly
diminished, in consequence of a partial vacu-
um being produced, which was not so much
the case when we had ground and mud instead
of bricks for pavements.
The city of Philadelphia is comparatively
an immense earthen vessel, with many apart-
ments in it, amazingly well constructed for
chemical decomposition of matters such as
to admit of myriads of sources from which
the poisonous gas are and may be thrown out
and which are generated much sooner now
than formerly, in consequence of the greater
degree of heat; and these gas are rendered
more poisonous for want of the usual quan-
tity of oxygen to calcify them, or convert
them into new substances. These gas super-
added to the already sickly state of the atmo-
sphere of Philadelphia, serve to contaminate
the air we breathe, and render it infinitely
more pernicious to life and health, than pos-
sibly could have been the case when Philadel-
phia streets were ground instead of brick.
It is a well known fact, that ground has
the property of impure air, as well it has
to absorb heat, and it has long been the custom
to bury for a time, all kinds of clothing and
bedding that were impregnated with poison;
therefore all the causes that existed previous
to the paving the streets, arching the dock, or
previous to the great increase of brick build-
ings, which at that time produced bilious fe-
vers, are now aggravated and multiplied in
an infinite proportion, and operate on the hu-
man body, in that ratio to their multiplica-
tion; hence we are afflicted with that high
grade of fever denominated the Yellow Fe-
ver, which I apprehend will fully resolve every
phenomena relative to its “contagious
quality, and to the aggravated and horrible
forms it assumes.”
I flatter myself I have answered the ques-
tion propounded by the Regimental Surgeon,
to his conviction, and to the satisfaction of
every intelligent reader; I presume I have in
this illustration pointed out the great physical
evil and its origin; and if it were to limi-
tate our incorporated bodies to bring into
operation the important design they have in
agitation, it would be a cause of infinite hap-
piness to me. As the doctor has thrown the
gauntlet to discuss this important question, I
have no objection to read his arguments,
provided he reasons upon principles, and when
he has a fact, let it be resolved into those
principles.
A man at his post.

Note Well!

On Monday was presented to the President
of the United States, by a citizen from Ver-
mont, a petition from Matthew Lyon, one
of the representatives in Congress for that
state, (now confined in prison in consequence
of a conviction of seditious practices) pray-
ing for a remission of the punishment to
which he has been sentenced.

Here is republican fortitude—here is the
undaunted constancy of patriotism—consci-
ous of innate integrity mocking the violence
of power. The Hog is lost in the more de-
picable, cringing, fawning puppy.

A New York Editor (the propriety of
whose intentions I do not mean to question)
has dressed up a woeful tale about Ireland,
from the Morning Chronicle for September.
It is not amiss to hold up the shocking man-
sacres of the United Irishmen, to the abhor-
rence of a community for whom the same
scenes were preparing: But I am happy to
acquaint that Editor, of the complete de-
struction of the band of murderers, whose
exploits he details, and that their chief, the
rebel Holt, has been long since conducted
prisoner to Dublin, and no doubt banged
ere this.

Letters from England, of so late a date
as the 21st October, (and the latest on the
continent) enable me to assert that Ireland
was tranquil, and her rebels every where
completely down.

The Resolution proposed by Mr. Otis,
relative to the imprisonment of American seamen
from on board the United States sloop
of war Baltimore, by a British frigate, was
agreed to without opposition, this morning.

It is said, the French have a Frigate in
their Navy called *Le Baché*.

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Gazette Marine List.

Alexandria, D. C. 29.
The armed schooners, Neptune and W. I.
come returned, belonging to Robert floor,
Esq. and commanded by Capt. Willis and
Guthrie, have arrived in our river, from the
West Indies, and may be expected shortly
to grace our wharves.—They sailed from
St. Kitt's on the first of December, in com-
pany with 23 fail of American vessels.
Capt. Willis brings the disagreeable intel-
ligence of the Retaliation being taken, and
carried into Gaudaloupe.—While Capt.
Willis was at St. Kitt's, a gentleman ar-
rived in a packet from Antigua, who in-
formed that the Retaliation, being in company
with another schooner to the windward of
Gaudaloupe, bore down upon two French
frigates, each of 44 guns and 450 men,
mistaking them for merchantmen. The Re-
taliation fell a victim to their superior force
—the other schooner escaped by sailing very
fast, and had arrived at Antigua. Capt.
Willis favoured me with a few papers, none
of them, however, contain any remarks
which corroborate this account.

“Come passenger with Capt. Willis, Tho-
mas M'Connell, who was captured in the
schooner Highlander, of Baltimore, mount-
ing 12 guns, and carrying 22 men. T. M.
Connell informed Capt. Willis that on the
4th of November, in lat. 19 10, long 59,
00, he fell in with the French privateer, from
Gaudaloupe, mounting 12 guns, 9 and 6
pounders with 96 men and 60 muskets,
whom he engaged for three glances. The
beginning of the action M'Connell's first
mate was shot through the right shoulder,
and his second killed; and owing to the su-
perior number of men and moltiptry, on
board the enemy, was obliged to strike.
M Connell had three seamen and one offi-
er killed, first officer and one seaman woun-
ded. The enemy had 8 killed, and 3 wounded,
and received much damage in the hull and
rigging, which obliged them to put into
Basseterre to repair, where they carried M
Connell and crew, whom they immediately
put into gaol. The crew were loaded with
irons and obliged to subsist on 4 ounces of
salt beef and bread for every 24 hours. The
sixth day after imprisonment a cartel was
was sent in by the Selbay Frigate, when
they were liberated. The first lieutenant,
and one seaman were left behind, in the hospi-
tal, sick of their wounds. Capt. M'Connell
received the worst of treatment and bad lan-
guage from the French during his confine-
ment. The only name they called him and
the rest of the prisoners was, “John Adam's
Jack Alices.”—There were about
100 Americans in prison in Basseterre gaol
when Capt. M'Connell left that place.”

Bank of Pennsylvania.

January 2d, 1799.
THE Directors have this day declared a dividend
of sixteen dollars, on each share of Bank stock,
for the last six Months, which will be paid to the
Stockholders, or their legal representatives, after
the 12th instant.
By order of the Board,
JON. SMITH, cashier.
Jan 2 dt12

ABNER BRIGGS,

Of the City of Philadelphia,
STOREKEEPER,
HAVING assigned over all his effects, real, per-
sonal and mixed, to the subscribers, for the
benefit of all his creditors—
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
TO all persons who are indebted to the said
Estate, that they are requested to make im-
mediate payment of their respective accounts, to either
of the assignees; in failure whereof, legal measures
will be taken for the recovery of such debts, as are
not discharged without further delay.
GEORGE PENNOCK,
WILLIAM FRENCH,
January 2d wed. &c. &c. 6w

JOHN SHIELDS,

MOST earnestly solicits all his Creditors,
prior to the 23d day of August, 1799,
that have furnished their accounts, to render
them to him before the 10th instant, as after
that day they will be excluded from his first
dividend.
January 2 dt 12 Jy.

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING
Valuable Real Estate,
Free from every incumbrance, viz.
A LOT in Union, between Second and Third
Arets. 22 feet 4 inches front, on Union
street, on which is erected an elegant two story
brick house (no. 35) comprising two parlour,
seven chambers, a large kitchen, parry, and entry
throughout; the yard is paved and contains a cist-
ern and other conveniences; the cellars vaults &c.
are large and commodious—on the back end of
the lot is erected a two story brick floor, with floor-
ed cellar, 20 feet front (on a court which accom-
modates the whole premises) and 37 feet deep. So
constructed as to be convertible into a convenient
dwelling-house.
ALSO,
A Lot on Chestnut, between Tenth and Eleventh
streets, 54 feet front on Chestnut, and extending
in depth to George street, 135 feet, having a front on
each street, which, to purchasers, may be divided
into two lots.
For terms, apply to
EDWARD DUNANT,
No. 35, Union, or no. 149, South Front streets,
WHO HAS LIKE WISE FOR SALE,
A Bay Horse and a Chair,
not more than 3 or 4 months in use.
January 2 dt

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate
of THOMAS BROOKS late of the city of Philadel-
phia, Bras-Founder, deceased, are desired to make
immediate payment and those who have any de-
mands against said estate to bring in their accounts
properly attested for settlement to
DAVID BROOKS, administrator.
Jan 2 dt

To be Sold, cheap for Cash,

A HORSE AND GIG,
Apply at Mulcahey's Livery stable, in
Whalebone Alley.
January 1 dt