

**WILL BE SOLD,**  
At Public Vendue, on the 4th day of January next, in the evening,  
**Two tracts or pieces of Land**  
SITING in the State of Tennessee, one of them lying and being in the county of Sumner, on the Head-waters of Flinn's creek, containing one thousand seven hundred and fourteen acres, and the other situate in Hawkins county, in the same State, containing five thousand acres.  
Conditions of sale will be cash, to be paid on the execution of the deed. Information, relative to the titles, may be had on application to Joshua B. Bond, no. —, corner of High and Sixth streets, Philadelphia.  
Shannon & Polk, auctioneers.  
December 26 dt4ly

**NOTICE.**  
The public are cautioned against purchasing two tracts of land in the State of Tennessee, advertised for sale on the evening of the 4th January, by Shannon & Polk.—The conditions of trust by which Joshua B. Bond became in any wise interested in them, not having been complied with, he can have no further title, claim, or demand to them. The subscriber is determined therefore to contend the right of said Bond, in every stage.  
**SAMUEL MINNICK.**  
Jan. 3.

**ATTENTION.**  
THE Volunteer Troop of Cavalry commanded by Captain Robert W. Hutton, are desired to meet at the Manse, in Chestnut-street, on Saturday the 5th instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M. in complete uniform.  
**JAMES SIMMONS.**  
Jan. 3.

**RUM, at Auction.**  
ON Saturday next, the 5th inst. at 11 o'clock, on Kofs's wharf—will be sold for approved indorced notes at 60 days,  
22 Puncheon Jamaica Rum,  
by the single Puncheon  
**FOOTMAN & Co.**  
auctioneers,  
Jan. 1. dt5

**WHEREAS** the Certificate of Two shares of the Bank of the United States in the name of SAMUEL AMORY, of London, banker, No. 3, 22, 1880 in lieu of 11,593, 11,594 were forwarded from London by the British packet Countess, of Leicester, capt. Dodd, bound for New York, which packet was captured by the French, and the said certificate lost; and for the renewal of which, application is made at said Bank, and all persons concerned are desired to take notice.  
**CLEMENT BIDDLE.**  
Phila. Oct. 16, 1798. dt3m

**WILL BE SOLD,**  
By auction at the Horse Market, on Saturday next, the 5th inst. at 12 o'clock,  
**A complete Saddle HORSE,**  
On account of a demand against his owner for keeping at Livery, by  
**ROBERT McADAMS.**  
N. B. Said Horse will be warranted Sound.  
Jan. 3. dt3t

**Please to Observe.**  
A LARGE case of Woollens of considerable value, now in possession of Wm. Billings, mark W B No. 1, shipped at Boston in the schooner Polly, Capt. Doggett and landed at Wilmington last September, directed in the Freight list to Wm. Billings, no Invoice, Bill of Lading or Letter being received, renders it necessary to enquire who is the right owner of those goods; any person whom they belong to, who will call at No. 7 South Fourth-street, prove the property, shall have the goods.  
Jan. 3. dt3t

**Delaware & Schuylkill Canal.**  
THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that the Election for President and Managers, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's Office, on the first Monday in January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.  
**Susquehanna & Schuylkill Canal.**  
THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that the Election for President and Managers, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's Office, on the first Monday in January next at ten o'clock P. M.  
**GEO. WORRALL, Sec'y**  
Delaware & Schuylkill Canal Company.  
Dec 19 dtc

**Bank of Pennsylvania,**  
DECEMBER 27th, 1798.  
NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Bank of Pennsylvania, that an Election of Nineteen DIRECTORS, to serve for one year, will be held at the Bank, on Monday the fourth of February next, at 10 o'clock.  
**JONATHAN SMITH, Cashier.**

**Extract from the seventh Section of the Act of Incorporation.**  
"Article 2d. Not more than fourteen of the Directors elected by the Stockholders, and actually in office, exclusive of the President, shall be eligible for the next succeeding year; but the Director who shall be President at the time of an election, may always be re-elected."  
dt 4 F

**Lost, or Misaid,**  
BY the late PETER FEARON, merchant, Philadelphia, a small TRUNK, containing account books and private papers, which can be of no value but to the administrators of that estate.  
Any person who will give information respecting said Trunk, will be handsomely rewarded by applying to  
**EDWARD ELLAWAY,**  
acting administrator.  
N. B. It is presumed the above Trunk was left where Mr. Fearon lodged during the Fever—which cannot be ascertained.  
Jan. 3. dt7t

**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

**Bank of North America,**  
January 1, 1799.  
A meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of six per cent. was declared for the last half year, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their representatives, at any time after the 1st instant.  
By order of the Board,  
**RICHARD WELLS, Cashier,**  
dt30jy

**FOR SALE,**  
THE FOLLOWING  
**Valuable Real Estate,**  
Free from every incumbrance, viz.  
A LOT in Union, between Second and Third streets, 22 feet 4 inches front, on Union street, on which is erected an elegant two story brick house (no. 35) comprising two parlours, seven chambers, a large kitchen, pantry, and entry throughout; the yard is paved and contains a cistern and other conveniences; the cellars, vaults, &c. are large and commodious—on the back end of the lot is erected a two story brick store, with floored cellar, 20 feet front (on a court which accommodates 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, 235 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 street,  
**WHO HAS LIKEWISE FOR SALE,**  
A Bay Horse and a Chair,  
not more than 3 or 4 months in use.  
January 2 dt4t

**NOTICE.**  
THE PARTNERSHIP OF  
**HUDSON & YORKE,**  
is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment—and those who have any demands are requested to present them for settlement to WILLIAM HUDSON, who is duly authorized to adjust the same.  
**REMOVAL.**  
**WILLIAM HUDSON,**  
Has removed from No. 54, North Front street, to No. 8, Chestnut, near the corner of Front, (to the store formerly occupied by Mr. JOHN MITLER junr.)  
Where he has for sale on his usual low terms, an extensive assortment of  
**DRY GOODS.**  
December 28 dt3w

**The Subscribers,**  
Have received by the Clothier from Liverpool A CONSIGNMENT OF TEN CASES OF Well Assorted Buttons,  
About 500 sterling each Case, which they will dispose of per package, on liberal terms.  
Medford & Willis,  
No. 78, North Front near Arch street.  
**WANTED,**  
ABOUT fifty Cases of  
**Flag Annatto or Rocca,**  
Apply as above.  
Dec 21 dtc

**FLOUR, FOR SALE,**  
DELIVERABLE at New-Castle or Port Penn, by  
**LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH & SON**  
Dec 19 dtaw

**NOTICE.**  
THE Public are cautioned not to trust any of the people belonging to the Swedish Snow Maria, on my account.  
**Hans Olof Kock, master.**  
Dec 23 dt5

**14 Pipes Madeira Wine,**  
FOR SALE BY  
**Crooke Stevenson,**  
No 4, South Water-street.  
Dec 22 dt5

A quantity just received and of the first quality,  
TO BE SOLD LOW FOR CASH  
At No. 55, north Third, street by  
**SAMUEL C. COX.**  
Dec. 28 dtw

**TO BE RENTED,**  
The dwelling house No. 153, south Water street, together with a stack of stores and wharf adjoining, enquire of  
**JOSEPH SIMS.**  
Dec. 29 dtaw

**JOHN SHIELDS,**  
MOST earnestly solicits all his Creditors, prior to the 23d day of August, 1797, that have not 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 dt30jy

**THOMAS MURGATROYD,**  
Has entered into partnership with his two Sons, UNDER THE FIRM OF  
**Thomas Murgatroyd & Sons,**  
WHO HAVE FOR SALE  
At No. 35, Dock-street,  
1st and 4th proof Brandy in Pipes and Butts  
Irish Market  
Medoc  
Latour, and  
Lunelle  
WINEs, in Cases.  
Two Trunks Umbrellas.  
Dec 31 dt1w

**NOTICE.**  
**Joseph Thomas's Creditors**  
are hereby earnestly requested to furnish their Accounts duly attested, as soon as convenient; thereby to enable the Assignees to form an idea of the state of his affairs;—and all those indebted to said THOMAS, are required to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers,  
**SAMUEL W. FISHER,** Assignees  
**WILLIAM BUCKLEY,** of  
**JOHN HALL,** J. Thomas.  
Dec. 31. dtf

**To be Sold, cheap for Cash,**  
**A HORSE AND GIG,**  
Apply at Mulcahey's Livery stable, in Whalbone alley.  
January 1 dt3t

**WANTED,**  
A reputable Woman with a good Breast of Milk, who will nurse a Child at her House, Apply at No. 110, Union Street.  
Jan. 3 dt3t

**PRINTING WORK,**  
Of Every Kind,  
EXECUTED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.  
At the Office of the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES,  
Oct. 13. dtf

**The Gazette.**  
**PHILADELPHIA,**  
FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 4.  
DISPATCHES.

From which the following are extracts, were received yesterday at the Office of the Secretary of the Navy:  
"On board the United States ship of war *Montezuma*, off Antigua, November 23d, 1798.  
"As this is the first opportunity I have had of conveying to you any direct intelligence, since our departure from America, I am truly sorry it does not contain more pleasing information.  
"On the 17th day, after our departure, we weathered the Virgin Islands. Off St. Thomas's, fell in with a fleet of war, of 22 guns—the not answering our private signals, we prepared for action, the Norfolk and Retaliation being at a considerable distance. On hailing her, she proved to be the British fleet of war Scourge. Her lieutenant, who came on board, informed that these seas were much infested by privateers, and that the Scourge was then in pursuit of four, that had left St. Thomas's the evening before for Guadalupe. Made sail with the Norfolk and Retaliation for this island; off Antigua, again fell in with the Scourge, and a king's brig of 16 guns. After cruising several days to windward of Antigua and Guadalupe and every day meeting British frigates, we concluded no other vessels were in these seas, and we were uniformly assured that the French had nothing larger than schooner privateers, except one ship of 18 guns.  
"We kept, however, constantly upon the look-out, and once run in full view of their fleets, without meeting with any vessels but British frigates, till yesterday at 10 o'clock at night, when we descried a brig close to us, which we gave chase to, and soon came up with her. She was the brig Fair American, of Philadelphia, then in possession of the enemy, taken five days previous, from Surinam. We took the prisoners out, 7 in number, and was informed by the captain and supercargo, who were left on board her, that there were two privateers and a prize brig standing after them. We kept a sharp look-out, and at 2 P. M. by the light of the moon, saw two vessels, which we gave chase to, and left the prize brig with the Retaliation to follow us; but being too near the land, they kept close in, and no dependence to be placed in moonlight, we were obliged to give up the chase, and stood off shore till day-light, keeping the men at their quarters the whole night; as day-light appeared, we found we were meeting two very large frigates and a three masted lugger; the Retaliation, and the prize, a little ahead of them, were standing for us. We bore up for the Retaliation and hailed her, and was informed by Captain Bainbridge, that they were the English frigates we had seen the day before. Fortunately, we saw, at that instant, the two fail we had chased a little before, to leeward, and we put about to pursue them; the frigates standing after us, and nearly within gun-shot. We crowded a press of sail after the chase, and not knowing what to make of the frigates, we hoisted their private signals, which were not noticed; we then hoisted the American flag—still saw no colours—but crowding sail after us, and, we presumed, chasing the same vessels which we were. The Retaliation then drop'd, unsuspecting, with her prize, (or rather could not avoid them) close under their guns, when the headmost frigate fired into her, and we saw her haul down her pendant, while the prize was suffered to keep up her ensign.—This led me to suspect that the British expected the compliment of lowering the pendant to them, as I was still persuaded they were English ships. We pursued the chase, which we at last came up to, and took the sternmost, which proved to be a captured large schooner from Kennebeck, bound to Antigua, taken the day before, and had got up nearly in reach of one of her forts, at the north end of Guadalupe. The Norfolk being rather the headmost vessel, got her boat out, after firing several shot to bring her to, and with great expedition we manned her and brought her safe off, almost from under the guns of the frigates, and made sail for this island.  
"After we got off, the prisoners told us that they were two large French frigates, from Cayenne, bound then into Guadalupe, and to cruise on that station, which at once marred our hopes of ever being joined by our consort, and much valued officer Bainbridge, who, as well as our prize brig, fell into their hands, with Mr. Griswold, one of my midshipmen, and three of our seamen. The schooner we have got safe in, which is loaded with lumber and fish.  
"Now, Sir, you will no doubt condole with me on this unhappy catastrophe; but I flatter myself no blame can append to me; for it is next to a wonder how we saved our other vessels. Nothing but the good appearance which we put upon our situation, by inducing them to think they should decoy us, saved us; for they were seldom out of gun-shot from the first of our falling in with them, and I believe, had we attempted to run at first, we must have all been taken, as there were, besides the ships and lugger, three schooner privateers in sight, but they did not seem rightly to understand each other; else how they came to suffer us to take off the prize schooner, is incomprehensible, unless they were satisfied with their first booty.  
"This moment the prize brig has come to anchor along side of us, and from our midshipmen we learn, that the ships which took them were from Cayenne, one the Volunteer, of 50 guns and 600 men, the other the Insurgent, of 40 guns and 500 men. They only put a midshipman and five seamen on board, without taking any of our people out, who, at 7 o'clock at night losing sight of them, re-took the prize, and brought her in here.  
"I have met with very polite civilities from all the British officers that I have met

with, particularly from captain Mackay, of the 34 gun frigate *Thetis*, who says, I am here; by whom I have written to Admiral Harvey, whose nephew he is, requesting an exchange of signals, a copy of which I herewith enclose you, which I hope will meet your approbation."  
"ALEXANDER MURRAY."  
"On board the *Montezuma*, St. Thomas's, Nov. 27th, 1798.  
"I again address you from this place, where we arrived this day.  
"I conveyed eight vessels from Antigua bound to America, and shall pick up several more here to join us, so as to be off tomorrow.  
"I mean to conduct these vessels clear of all cruizers about the islands, and then to run to windward, which I find is the best station for us.  
"I landed 18 prisoners here, and got a receipt for them of the French consul, who treated us very politely; and by a flag of truce bound up to Guadalupe, have made another effort in favor of our unfortunate prisoners there.  
"There are, at this time, not less than 150 privateers out of Guadalupe, mostly small schooners and sloops, but hard to be caught, as they run in the wind's eye, in moderate weather, and seek among rocks and shoals, where we cannot get at them;—but, keeping them in their ports is a great object, as we find they already fear to go too far off from the land."  
"ALEXANDER MURRAY."

**COMMUNICATIONS.**  
**TO A REGIMENTAL SURGEON.**  
Your feeble attempt at this late period to prove that our climate and soil is too poor to produce even a yellow fever, is too absurd in itself to require an answer. Has not this city produced democrats, Jacobins and United Irishmen of American growth and origin? To these questions I am confident of your assent in the affirmative. I therefore proceed to enquire of you your reason, if you have any, for a supposition that a tropical or foreign disease may not be as easily generated here as an United Irishman or a French Jacobin.  
And as this is a speculative question in which no risk can be encountered except by engaging against the strongest side, let us arrange our forces and count them.  
On our side there are not only all the great doctors, but we have lately acquired the countenance and able assistance of the far famed and never-to-be-forgotten Noah Webster, Esq. M. D. T. Q. P. Z. celebrated author of the best spelling and horn books that have ever adorned the English language. This learned gentleman in his new history of pestilential diseases has with the most acute discernment placed his life and works chemical, galenic, political, critical, orthographical, and castigated, at the head of the catalogue of incidental pests. We have also written to Dr. Perkins P. P. of POINTED celebrity with the sanguine expectation that he will throw the weight of his name and reputation into our scale. How dare you then, Sir, to enter the list against this phalanx, this mass of physical, and I may safely add metaphysical authorities? Perhaps Sir, you may be having a regiment at your command, vainly hope to defy us; but do not deceive yourself, for although you may succeed with your few friends in partially undermining our new school, yet, Sir, remember that it cannot fall without involving in one general and indiscriminate ruin both you and us; should you shake that important belief which we are just about to establish, you will not only impoverish but perhaps annihilate that rich field which yet promises unparalleled fecundity. And why would you blast the hopeful harvest proceeding from our immense prospects of preventive practice? Do you not know that on a belief of momentary danger and in our powers of early prevention our golden hopes and dreams do chiefly depend, and that in future the ordinary effects of indolence, of indigestion, and other slight causes of alarm in our patients will not be enough to call us to cases of an inveterate and incurable malady for such they would be thought and such we may have the reputation of conquering, for which we shall be paid both by fame and by Plutus.—Add to this the odium of annual or periodical pestilence, attached to the best estates in our first cities, will secure a chance of purchase at half price whenever the true belief may be fully established. Of all this the experiment once made by a report that the exhalants had become poisonous from feeding on laurel, is a striking proof. These birds fell to nothing in price, and of course to the exclusive use of the FACULTY. Now, can't you from all this take a hint—if you cannot, tremble for the consequences.  
*A thorough bred Doctor.*

**MR. FENNO.**  
IN Brown's paper of yesterday, was published the following article:  
"The Legislature of Virginia have adopted certain resolutions, censuring the conduct and measures of the government of the United States, in regard to France, which were proposed by Mr. George Keith Taylor; Both houses divided upon the question of agreeing to the resolutions, and the result was as follows:  
In the House of Delegates,  
Ayes 100—Noes 63;  
In the Senate,  
Ayes 14—Noes 3."  
The resolutions which have been passed by the Virginia Assembly, relate entirely to our internal affairs; they contain an unequivocal declaration of their attachment to the Constitution of the United States, and of their determination to support it, and express a disapprobation of the Alien and Sedition Bills. I believe there will not be found any thing in them which respects the conduct of the government towards France, or any other foreign nation. As the article above stated contains a material misstatement of the fact, I presume there can be no objection to inserting this in your paper.

**CONGRESS,**  
**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**  
Debate on Mr. Griswold's motion,  
(CONTINUED.)  
THURSDAY, December 27.  
Mr. Gallatin observed, that the gentleman from South-Carolina, and the gentleman from Connecticut, had both found fault with the manner in which he had discussed this question; that he had objected to the detail of the resolution, instead of attending to its principle; and that the adopting of this resolution, would be only adopting a general principle which might hereafter be modified. The gentleman from Connecticut had been pleased to say that he (Mr. G.) was old enough in legislation to know this. Mr. G. said he was old enough to know that when the principle of an original proposition was vague, the bill which was founded upon it was also vague, and nine times out of ten copied verbatim.  
As an instance of this, Mr. G. mentioned the Sedition Bill, which was also introduced into the house as a measure of defence. The same complaint was then made against the original proposition, which is now made against this; and it was said then, as it is said now, that when the bill came in, the object would be more defined, yet the section of that bill which is thought to infringe the liberty of the press, is as liable to mis-contruction as the present resolution. Gentlemen have admitted the validity of the objection which he had made to the want of precision in this resolution, yet they will not make it more precise. We are told, said he, that when an individual carries on a negotiation with a foreign government, it is an usurpation of the Executive power, yet the word used is correspond, and not negotiate; and when they are told that what an unauthorized individual does cannot bind a nation, they are silent, but still say our arguments are vague. If, said Mr. G. as gentlemen assert, there is what they call a French party in this country, and it is the object of this resolution to prevent them from carrying on negotiations with the French republic for subverting the government, let them come forward openly on this ground, instead of producing a resolution perfectly vague and uncertain.  
As to the arguments of both gentlemen he was at a loss how to set about answering them; for when, without paying any regard to fact, gentlemen deal boldly in assertion, it is very difficult to make them a reply. He was not surprised that the gentleman from South-Carolina took the ground he did. The mover of this resolution declared, in making it, he had no reference to a recent event;—but the gentleman from South Carolina asserts that he did mean to refer to it; and he may certainly do so, without running the risk of being contradicted, as the house is at present unacquainted with any facts relative to this business. So far, Mr. G. said, as he could credit the reports and letters which he had seen printed in the newspapers, it appeared that the measures which had lately been taken by the French government, and which he had heard ascribed to the agency of a certain gentleman lately in France, had taken place before his arrival there. [Mr. Harper said, he did not speak of any effects produced by the agency to which he had referred; he did not believe any had been produced. It was against the principle which he spoke.] Mr. G. believed the gentleman was rather at a loss on this subject; for if much effect is ascribed to the interference of this individual, gentlemen get into the difficulty in which the gentleman from South Carolina fears to be, as it would then appear that peace might have been made by our Executive; and if no effect was produced, then there is no ground of complaint.  
The gentleman from South Carolina says it is incredible, that an individual, unknown twenty miles from Philadelphia, could effect a change in the measures of the French Government, and that therefore he must have received credentials from other persons; that he must have been the agent of a certain faction, and he goes on to say that the French depended upon the force of that faction, which naturally led him to the conversation which he supposed this Agent would use at Paris; such as, "Your conduct has been impolitic; you have alarmed the American Nation, and unless you meliorate your measures, your cause, and our party will be involved in one common ruin."  
As the gentleman from South Carolina meant these remarks to apply to him and others who happen to differ with that gentleman on certain political subjects; he hoped he should be permitted to appeal from the decision of that gentleman so far as related to the views and motives of the party to which he was supposed to belong. But he would certainly be justified in taking for granted the confession of that gentleman of the real object of his own party. It seemed then that in their own opinion, the only way by which the gentleman's party could overwhelm their opposers, was, through the medium of a war; and the object of this resolution was evidently to raise a clamour about foreign affairs, and to connect what the gentleman is pleased to call the French Party in this country with the French Government; and the gentleman from South Carolina deserves credit for having shewn, by his arguments, that this was the intention of this proposition.  
It is true said Mr. G. that it would have been extremely difficult for a certain party (whom he certainly would not call a faction) to get a number of measures adopted, the tendency of which is to crush all the rest of the Nation who do not agree with them in opinion, except through the medium of a war. They know that even a war could not be sufficient, that the only way would be to establish an opinion that one half of the American people are in league with France, and ready to support her cause by force of arms. It was only by raising such a clamour in the country as this, that they