

CITY DANCING ASSEMBLY.

THE Subscribers are informed that the BALL, in compliment to the President of the United States, will be given at the New Theatre on Wednesday the 16th instant.

Managers. Thomas W. Francis, Thomas Kelland, Matthew Pearce, Wm. Macpherson, James Gibson, Jonathan Williams, Stephen Kingston, Samuel Murgatroyd,

Jan. 10. N. B.—Carriages are to set down with their horses heads to the west, and take up facing the east.

Subscribers who may not have received their cards, will please to send them to O'Ellers' Hotel.—No lady or gentlemen admittible without delivering the card at the door.

NEW-THEATRE.

The Managers respectfully acquaint their Subscribers, and the Public, that the Theatre will be opened immediately after the Ball to be given on the 16th Inst.

WIGNELL & KEINAGLE.

Jan. 11

This day Published,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, The Essays under the Signature of VIRGINIENSIS, ON THE ALIEN AND SEDITION LAWS.

(Price 25 cents, 12mo.)

IT is perhaps futile to expect to work conviction in the minds of so inveterate and vicious a class of men, as the Democrats of America, by any arguments however forcible, or any display of truth, however irrefragable. These writings are, however, calculated to produce a more important and useful effect, by placing the subject in its true light before honest men, who are uninformed, or have been misinformed as to the nature and objects of those bills.

Jan. 15

TO LET,

THE large House in Southwark, lately occupied by Mr. Henry Mitchell; apply to Isaac Wbarton.

Jan. 11

Insurance Company of North America.

A MEETING of the Stock-holders is to be held at their office on Thursday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. agreeably to adjournment.

Eben. Hazard, sec'y.

Jan. 15

JOHN SHIELDS,

MOST earnestly solicits all his Creditors, prior to the 23d day of August, 1799, that have not furnished their accounts, to render them to him before the 20th instant, as after that day they will be excluded from his first dividend.

January 2

Bank of Pennsylvania,

December 31, 1798.

The Stockholders of the Bank of Pennsylvania are hereby notified that their Annual meeting will be held at the Bank on Friday the 1st day of February next at 10 o'clock.

JONA. SMITH, Cashier.

Jan 12

Lost, this Morning,

A CHECK, No. 872, on the Bank of the United States, for 175 dollars, dated the 11th and drawn by Bond and Brookes, in favor of J. B. Bond. Also a five dollar note of the Bank of the United States.—Payment of the check is stopped. Whoever will deliver it to the subscribers at the corner of Market and Sixth streets, shall receive the five Dollars in reward.

Jan. 12

WILL BE SOLD,

At Public Vendue, on the 17th Instant, in the evening,

Two Tracts or Pieces of Land, SITUATE 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.

Jan. 8

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing two Tracts of Land in the State of Tennessee, advertised for sale on the evening of the 17th of January by Shannon and Polk. The conditions of trust by which Joshua B. Bond became in anywise 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 contest his, said Bond's right in every Stage.

SAMUEL MINNICK

Jan. 15.

January 14th, 1799.

AT a meeting of the President and Managers of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Road Company, a dividend of five dollars per share is declared for the last six months, which will be appropriated agreeably to a resolution of the Stockholders the 12th of June, 1799.

WILLIAM GOVETT, Sec'y.

WANTED.

FOR two single Gentlemen, in a respectable private family, where they can be accommodated with a sitting room, the situation must be in South Second or Third Streets, between Walnut and Pine Streets.—Enquire No. 17, South Second Street.

Jan 14.

ALL PERSONS

Who have any demands against the Estate of ALEXANDER ROSS, Houle Carpenter, late of this City, deceased, will please to exhibit their accounts, properly attested; and those who are indebted to said Estate will please pay the same to

Jan 14.

ALEXANDER LEE, Administrator.

No. 26, Christian Street.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 16

The following is from the CRITICAL REVIEW, a Democratic publication.

NORTH-AMERICA.

THE negotiations between the American and French republics have excited so much attention, that our readers will not be displeased if we enter into some detail upon the subject.

An important message from the president of the United States, was communicated, on the 19th of March, to the two legislative assemblies. The substance of it may thus be stated. Though the exertions of the American envoys for the adjustment of all differences were sincere and unremitting, there was no ground of expectation that the objects of their mission would be accomplished on terms compatible with the honor or safety of the nation. It was therefore necessary that the two councils should adopt such measures as would tend to the protection of seafaring and trading citizens, to the increase of the stores of war, and the defence of exposed portions of territory; and should provide supplies for defraying extraordinary expenses, and compensating the deficiencies which might be occasioned by deprivations on commerce. They were particularly conjured by the president to manifest, in all their proceedings, such zeal, vigor, and concert, in defence of the national rights, as might be proportioned to the danger with which those rights were threatened.

At the desire of the house of representatives, the president submitted the dispatches of the envoys to the inspection of the legislative body. The contents of these papers are curious.

From these documents it appears, that general Pinckney and his diplomatic associates (Marshall and Gerry) were treated, on their arrival at Paris, with great disrespect; that some observations made by the president in a speech to the congress had given offence to the directory; and that an apologetic explanation was demanded, as a preliminary to negotiatory conferences. The person who intimated this demand, added, that a sum of money would be necessary to secure a favorable reception from the directory, and that a considerable loan would also be expedient. Another agent, the confidential friend of the minister Talleyrand, informed the envoys, that when an explicit apology should have been made, the French republic would prepare for the completion of a treaty, which should place the two states in the same predicament with regard to each other, in which they stood in the year 1778; or, in other words, a treaty which would allow the French the same advantages that were enjoyed by the English in their trade with the subjects of the United States; but that an essential part of the agreement would be the advance of money. This loan, he observed, might be so disguised, that the British court, which might otherwise consider it as a breach of neutrality, would not be offended. When he was asked whether the directory might not be induced to recede from the demand of an apology, he replied, that he knew only one mode of application which would tempt them to wave it—that was, the offer of money. The spirit of fordid rapacity which was thus exhibited, disgusted the envoys; and having expressed their surprize at such demands, they requested time for consulting their employers, promising, that, if the French would desist from all captures of American ships, one of the three should make an immediate voyage for additional instructions. The agent was dissatisfied with this proposal, and reverting to the requisition of an apology, he desired to know whether the ministers were ready to comply. They answered, that they had no power to invalidate any part of the President's speech; that such an attempt would expose them to the risk of recall; and that even if they should disavow the offensive passages, the public opinion respecting the public opinion respecting the truth of the imputations would still remain the same.

The former of the two agents, in an interview which took place soon after the signature of the definitive treaty with the emperor, affirmed, that the directory had, since that peace, assumed a higher and more decisive tone towards neutral powers than had before been used, and intended to treat as enemies all nations which should refuse to assist the French. He therefore urged the expediency of submission; but Mr. Pinckney declared that he could not acquiesce; and that if the French should attack his countrymen, they must have recourse to the best means of self defence. The agent now renewed the demand of pecuniary advances; and he did not scruple to say, that the rulers of France had no regard to justice, and that money alone could influence them. The envoys still resisted; and when the Frenchman warned them of the danger of refusal, and boasted of the power of his country, they replied that they were fully sensible of those points, and wished to be on friendly terms with the nation; but that America would not purchase the friendship of any state by the surrender of her independence; that she had a right to be neutral; that to advance money to a belligerent power would be to

deviate from her neutrality; that to agree to such a loan, under the lash and coercion of France, would be to relinquish the government of herself, and submit to a foreign government imposed by force; and that, if she could tamely suffer her rights to be invaded, her reputation would be irretrievably lost. A private conference followed between Mr. Gerry and M. Talleyrand. The French minister proposed, that 50,000 pounds sterling should be given without delay by way of douceur; and that one of the envoys should return to America to procure the assent of the congress to a loan; but he declared, that, in the mean time, the directory would not receive the two other ministers, and that the commercial deprivations were not to be discontinued. This arrogant and domineering behaviour could not be expected to prove successful. The friend of Talleyrand afterwards made an attempt which he termed a last effort to serve the envoys, though it tended to the enforcement of ignominious terms. He called their attention to the situation of the United States, and to the power of France. He hoped that they would not deceive themselves with the idea of a full ability of resistance, on the part of their countrymen, but would reflect on the fate of Venice, which might soon be that of the American republic. They might perhaps truth, he said, to the probability of a league with Great-Britain; but such confidence would be fallacious. An army of 150,000 men, commanded by the gallant and able Buonaparte, might be enabled to invade this island; in which event a complete conquest would ensue; or, if the invasion should not take place, the alarm which the menace of a descent would diffuse through the realm, would occasion such enormous expenses as would drive the ministry into a peace. But, even if the English should be able to continue the war, and the Americans should join them, they would not have any opportunities of inflicting much injury upon France. On the other hand, the advantages which the United States might derive from an acquiescence in the desires of the French, would be very considerable, and, in case of the destruction of the British government, would be particularly great, as the wealth and arts of the English would pass over to America. The delegates of the congress were unmoved by these representations, and disdained the thoughts of submission. They replied, that the treatment received by the Americans from the French proved an ill return for that friendship of which the former had given unequivocal testimonies, at a time when the latter were threatened with ruin by a confederacy so powerful and so decidedly hostile, that it was even dangerous to be on terms of amity with them. To a state thus friendly, what (said the envoys, in a style of manly, indignant, and just reproach) is the conduct and the language of France? Wherever our property can be found, she seizes it, unprovoked, she determines to treat us as enemies; and our non-resistance produces no diminution of hostility against us; she abuses and insults our government, endeavors to weaken it in the estimation of the people, recalls her own minister, refuses to receive ours; and, when extraordinary means are taken to make such explanations as may remove misunderstandings, and such alterations in the existing relations of the two countries as may tend to produce harmony, the envoys who bear these powers, are not permitted to utter the amicable wishes of their country; but it is intimated to them, in the haughty style of a master, that unless they will pay a sum to which their resources scarcely extend, the United States may expect, like Venice, to be erased from the list of nations; that France will annihilate the only free republic upon earth, and the only nation in the universe which has manifested for her a cordial friendship! This short statement exhibits a striking picture of French insolence, ingratitude, and iniquity. In this unsettled state the negotiation remained during the winter. At length the envoys being again desired to declare, whether they would accept or reject the offered terms, Messrs. Pinckney and Marshall chose the latter part of the alternative. Their departure from France was the consequence of their refusal; but Mr. Gerry, it is said, has been permitted to remain. All parties unite in condemning the conduct of the French on this occasion. Disgusting haughtiness, unprincipled rapacity, and gross injustice, mark their proceedings. The Americans, on the contrary, have testified a regard both to prudence and honor. They have studiously labored to avoid a war; but, if they should be driven to that extremity, they have both the spirit and the power to defend themselves.

In October, 1797. In May, 1797. The remarks that displeased the French were those which referred to the aggressions committed by them, and which were followed by a spirited exhortation to the congress:—such attempts (said the president) ought to be repelled with a decision which shall convince France and the world, that we are not a degraded people, humiliated under a colonial sense of fear, fitted to be the miserable instruments of foreign influence, and regardless of national honour, character, and interest.

Late Foreign Articles

By the ship LIBERTY, BRAR, arrived at New-York, from Liverpool.

DUBLIN, Oct. 25.

Lord Cornwallis has at length determined to act rigorously against the rebels. His last amnesty expired yesterday, and to-morrow, 1000 men march towards Wexford, to settle that miserable country.

In an address presented to him on Thursday from the Nobility and Gentry of that county, the following strong fact was stated: "Of 530 persons relieved by the Commissioners for aiding the suffering loyalists, 482 have been the widows of murdered county of Wexford Protestants." His Excellency assured them that such measures had been taken, as promised to relieve that unhappy county.

The daring and desperate ravager Holt, after having long felt the powers of government at defiance—and rioted in the blood and plunder of the loyal inhabitants of the Counties of Wicklow, Wexford, Carlow, and Kildare, has, we hear, recently had the audacity to send proposals of capitulation to Government, for the pardon of himself and his gang, finding such measures are on foot, as to render his distraction utterly inevitable; but those proposals have been treated with the contempt they deserve.

Such decisive steps will be immediately taken towards this sanguinary miscreant and his rapacious followers, as well as towards the numerous petty gangs who have for some time past perpetrated numberless murders and robberies in his name, as must by a terrible example convince wretches of their delinquency, that the justice of the country cannot long, with impunity, be trifled with.

VIENNA, Oct. 17.

According to the latest intelligence received from Malta, it is reported that the French were still occupying the castle St. Elmo, though they offered to capitulate, which was refused by the Maltese, and requested to surrender at discretion. Their number which amounted to 5000 men according to the declaration of General Buonaparte, is at present greatly decreased. The national cockade is at present every where torn off from the French, and the arms of Malta again re-ignited; it is however for the present without foundation, that the Russians landed, or were even seen before Malta with the English, or conquered Valette, though it is expected that it will take place before long.

The news that forty thousand Russians which are to serve as English auxiliary troops against Holland, were embarked at Revel, was also in circulation. When this paper went to press it was reported that intelligence was received that general Buonaparte had surrendered himself with his troops by capitulation. This wants special confirmation.

ITALY, Oct. 11.

The declaration of war on the part of England against Genoa, has caused the greatest sensation, as it is certain that the Genoese trade will greatly suffer by it.

It is reported that an English squadron has already blockaded the port of Genoa, and the port of Spezzia is garrisoned by French troops for its protection.

LONDON, October 17.

The river is at present unusually crowded with merchant ships.—Their number is computed to amount to upwards of five thousand.

Our naval force for the protection of the Western coast of Ireland consists of the Triumph, Saturn, of 74 guns, and the Polyphemus and Lancaster, of 64 guns, and twelve stout frigates.

Government have entered into a contract with Russia to victual our navy with pork; this is owing to the extreme low price of that article throughout England.

Sir Sidney Smith went down yesterday to Dropmore on a visit to Lord Grenville. He takes leave in the course of this week for his intended expedition; a beautiful model of a first rate man of war is to be sent out with him as a present to the Emperor of Morocco.

The price of salt-petre has lately advanced near 60 per cent. Several articles of drugs are also increased lately beyond all precedent.

The ship Fame, of 211 from Baltignore, last from Greenock, bound for Liverpool, in ballast, commanded by Nathaniel Tupper, struck on the Long Rock off Ballywater, at two o'clock on Saturday morning, in a gale of wind at E. S. S. where she lies a wreck with her bottom out.

October 21.

The Hamburg mail due on Sunday last, arrived yesterday. It states, orders had been issued by the Ottoman government for 18 sail of the line and a proportionate number of frigates, immediately to sail from Sibastopol, to act in concert with the Russian fleet in the Mediterranean. They are to take on board 8000 troops. The Russian squadron under Admiral Ushakov, comprised 50 sail of the line.

The Grand Signor has manifested in his recent conduct, extraordinary decision and activity. One hundred thousand recruits are now raising to reinforce the armies in Europe; and considerable levies are carrying on in Asia. The late Vizier has been banished to Scio, for his attachment to France. His successor is the avowed and implacable enemy to the republic.

The Hamburg Gazette of the 9th contains the following article:

By accounts from Italy of the 24th ult. it appears, that advice was received at Florence on the 18th ult. by letters from Rome, that the war between Naples and France, has already commenced without any declaration. The French troops are said to have passed the Neapolitan frontiers on the 12th ult. (The latest letters from Vienna mention however, nothing of this.) The French commander in chief, Brune,

arrived on the 21st ult. at Turin, from Milan. His journey is thought to have for its object, the bloody scenes which took place on the 16th ult. between the French and Piedmontese troops, in which the latter were supported by the inhabitants.—The city of Turin has caused 5000 livres to be distributed among the Piedmontese soldiers who contributed to the restoration of tranquillity. The fortrefs of Alessandria, and several more on the Piedmontese frontiers, are supplied with provisions, and put farther in a state of defence.

The States of Bavaria have voted provisions for the establishment of an army of 25,000 men, which is to be commanded by Count de Sedwitz.

Letters from Frankfort of the 2d instant state, on the morning of that day, general Joubert had set off for Paris, in consequence of peremptory orders from the directory to that effect.

General Staeder, the commander in chief of the army of the Empire, has ordered the whole train of artillery, removed to Braunau, to join him without delay at Friedburg, and that 20,000 Austrians have received orders to advance towards Ulm.

The Dublin mail of the 17th arrived this morning; it is singularly barren of news. The following articles are all we could collect from it:

Early on Thursday morning a detachment of the Duke of York's Highlanders, commanded by major Meredith, fell in with Holt and his party, at a village near the Glen of Fomal. The darkness of the morning favored the escape of the rebels, except 17 who were killed and one wounded:—from the latter, who was made prisoner, some useful information has been obtained. Holt was shot through the thigh, and wounded in the foot, but contrived to crawl to some distance from the scene of action, when meeting with a horse, he was just able to mount, and thus for the present eluded the punishment that awaits him.

Neill, one of the leaders of Holt's banditti, has been apprehended in a house near Ballyglash, concealed between two beds—he was dressed in the coat taken from the Cork mail guard, and had about 40l. in cash and notes.

The Dublin mail of the 18th continues due. The Waterford Mail of the 17th arrived, but did not bring any intelligence worthy mention.

The state prisoners in Ireland have received notice to prepare for their departure for America.

Eamiscorthy, in the county of Wexford, is reported, but we hope without foundation, to be now in the hands of the Rebels.

Sixteen out of the twenty parts of the commerce between Europe and Asia are said to be in possession of Britain.

A paper has lately been established in Paris by some of the Representatives who oppose the Directory, and is conducted by those whose names its title bears. The brother of Buonaparte also frequently writes for it. It is called "the Correspondence of the Representatives of the People, Steventotte (of the Sambre and Meuse) Desfaix (of Mont Blanc) Dethier (of the Ourthe) and several other Deputies with their Constituents."

A Paris paper of the 11th states the arrival of part of Admiral Nelson's fleet at Naples, on the 18th ult. where the Noble Hero of the Nile was himself expected to arrive on the following day, on his way home. The king of Naples went out to sea more than two leagues to meet the English ships, and received the officers with every possible testimonial of approbation and joy. The account adds, we hope falsely, that Admiral Nelson has been obliged to destroy three of his prizes on account of the irreparable damage they had sustained in the engagement. The Guillaume Tell, of 74 guns, one of the French ships which escaped from the Nile, and two frigates, are said, to have arrived at Malta.

The Hamburg letters state, that the Captain Pacha was about to sail for Egypt with a large fleet, and a great number of troops on board.

The Russian and Turkish squadrons consist of 24 sail of the line. The former has 5,000 troops on board. The first operations will be directed against the islands in the Adriatic, which France wrested from Venice. Malta will also be closely blockaded.

We are happy to state the late arrival at Lisbon of the Leander, of 50 guns supposed to have been captured on her passage from the Nile, and that the two French frigates which escaped after that important victory are confidently reported to have been taken by the Colossus, of 74 guns, in her passage up the Mediterranean.

The Emperor of Morocco, it appears, is now actually at war with the Hanfeatic League. The French Papers say, that his cruisers have late captured three vessels—one from Bremen—a second from Hamburg—and a third bearing Prussian colours.

The Paris papers to the 13th state, that Buonaparte had left a garrison of 6000 men in Cairo, and after having defeated the Arabs in several actions, had taken Suez, on the Red Sea.—That he added 15,000 Arabian Cavalry, had several thousand Mameluke Infantry to his Army.—That he possessed himself of Syria; and that the Signior, and the Divan, had expressed the highest gratification at his success.—So much for the Paris accounts of Buonaparte.

The Journals add that Mustafa, late Governor of Belgrade, had raised at Philippopolis, the standard of revolt against the Porte; that a revolt had taken place in Naxos; and that a general ferment existed throughout the Turkish Empire. The latter intelligence is in a degree confirmed by the Hamburg Mail, which adds, that in the Neapolitan territory, the French Emisaries have contrived to prejudice the people against the new levies of men. At Portico, St. George, and other places, the Insurgents have appeared in great numbers: but hopes are entertained that order will soon be re-

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