

By this Day's Mail.

Postscript.

IMPORTANT!

NEW-YORK, January 17.

After our paper had gone to press at a late hour last evening, a gentleman of this city, to whom we feel highly indebted, put into our hands LONDON PAPERS to the 15th of NOVEMBER, received by the ship Two Friends, captain Gardner, from London.

In haste, and without method, we proceed to lay before our readers, in this extra sheet, the most prominent articles.

As the news is of the most pleasing nature, we very cordially congratulate our fellow-citizens on its reception; and who does not?

Our time, at present, will not admit of copious details; but in our paper of to-morrow we shall lengthen the chain of pleasing intelligence; for we observe in the papers now before us enough about poor Buonaparte to induce his best friends to wish he had never visited the land of promise.

LONDON, November 11.

Price of Stocks 15th morning.

This being a Holiday little business was done, excepting some bargains in the 3 per cents, at 56 1-2.

It was said that the flag of truce from Calais which brought dispatches to M. Niou, had announced the design of the Directory to send commissioners to England to treat for peace, and that they actually inclosed a letter to lord Grenville, applying for passports.

PLYMOUTH, November 13.

This day's post has brought letters from the Hoche, of 80 guns; they are dated Lough Swilly, by which it appears that ship together with Robust, are safe in that bay. Great apprehensions were entertained for their safety.

PORTSMOUTH, November 13.

About 12 o'clock, his majesty's ship Topaze, from Halifax, was seen coming thro' the Needles, with the standard hoisted at the main-top mast head, shewing that his royal highness prince Edward was on board. At one o'clock she came to anchor at Spithead, after having received a royal salute from the Royal William, the commander in chief's ship, which was followed by every other ship at that anchorage. Admiral Sir Peter Parker, the commander in chief, attended by captains Pickmore, Sutton, Aylmer, and lieutenants Bird, of the navy, as aid-de-camp, and general Murray, commandant of the garrison, in his barge very handsomely dressed and decorated, went on board to compliment the prince on his safe arrival. They were followed by the commissioner Sir Charles Saxton, in the comptroller of the navy's boat. After being on board upwards of an hour, they all returned, the weather being too rough for his royal highness to land.

LONDON, November 6.

Three Mails from Dublin and three from Waterford arrived this morning.

The following are extracts of some of the letters we have received by these Mails;—

Private Letter.

"Dublin, Nov. 2.

"The reported Union is now the general topic of conversation; the idea of such a change certainly creates very different sensations from those which would have been produced by it a few years ago. On this subject the Hibernian Journal speaks as follows.

"The report of an intended Union of this Kingdom with Great Britain, although we cannot think such a measure is really intended, still maintains its ground, and seems to have gathered strength from a declaration lately made from the highest authority, that our Parliament will meet for the dispatch of business the 20th of November."

"I can give you no further information about the French ships which appeared in Killala Bay. The general opinion is, that, hearing of the disaster which betel the other squadron, they are returned to their own ports.

"I am now going to relate an anecdote which I can assure you is founded in fact, and which, perhaps, you will not think uninteresting, as it serves to illustrate the conduct and character of Marquis Cornwallis.

"On the appointment of Dr. Young to the See of Clonfert, as it is customary, he waited on the Lord Lieutenant. His Excellency approached and took him by the hand, "Dr. Young (said he) I had ordered Lord Castlereagh to make me out a list of the most learned, and the most worthy, that I might chuse the most deserving to fill the vacant Bishopric. I saw the name of Young amongst the rest; I knew there was a Gentleman of that name who was married to the daughter of my old friend and fellow soldier, Capt. Cuthbertson; I felt agitated; I hoped it might be you; how happy am I then to find that it is so, and that my duty has so coincided with my inclination."

"I shall now give you a little history of a different nature: You will recollect, that by the stipulations entered into between the Government and the State Prisoners, it was agreed that the latter, on giving (jointly with some friends) security not to return to any part of the British Dominions, should be allowed to transport themselves to what neutral country they might think proper; your will, however, be surprised to hear that a person in power went to Kilmalham, and told the Prisoners that they were now to take their choice either to go to America (to which place a vessel was then at Cork ready to carry them) or to remain in Prison,

All the Prisoners manifested much astonishment at this; and Arthur O'Connor, it is said, reproached Mr. C. (the person) who communicated this determination of the Government) with a breach of faith. He acknowledged that it might be called so, but said, that the state of affairs, the attempt at Invasion, &c. &c. justified the Government in their present proceedings.

"In the English Papers I observe doubts are expressed whether the American Government will permit them to land in the United States.

"I have just heard the Hoche is safe arrived in Lough Swilly, and that T. Wolfe Tone, and other Irishmen, are on board. Such is the account which arrived at the moment I was making up my letter, but so many false rumours have been already circulated about this captured ship, that people begin to be some what less credulous than they were on the Subject. This report, however, is credited by well informed persons."

"Waterford, November 2.

"Yesterday we had a man flogged on the Bridge, pursuant to his sentence at a Court-Martial held here a few days since; he was an inhabitant of Rofs, where he kept a public-house, and was in tolerable circumstances. Some delinquents and eleven United Irishmen, it seems, had held a meeting in his house, to which he was privy.—His name is Malone. How much farther he was criminal, I have not yet heard. He was tried before he received punishment, which perhaps would not have been the case some time ago. Another of the conspirators was sent to Rofs to receive his share of punishment."

THE HAMBURGH MAIL.

Vienna, October 13.

Accounts have been received here, that the French transports in the harbour of Alexandria have been destroyed, and that Buonaparte, after a severe battle had been obliged to retreat from Cairo to Rosetta. The following are the particulars.

The day before yesterday the Turkish ambassador here received, by a courier, dispatches from the Government of Constantinople which were to be forwarded to London and Paris. The dispatches to the first of those capitals, he delivered to the English minister, and the Dispatches to Paris he sent to his colleague, Aali Pendi, the Turkish envoy there. The Turkish ambassador with his Dragoman, or Interpreter then went to our Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron Thugut, with whom he had a long conference.

After the arrival of the Turkish courier, the following accounts were made known:

The English have made an attack on the harbour of Alexandria, to destroy the transports. In despite of the batteries which the French had erected, the English bomb ketches, employed according to the directions left by admiral Nelson, succeeded in their attempt to set fire to the French transports, which lay before the entrance of the harbour, and as to great a number of ships could not be far from each other, the fire communicated from ship to ship, till they were almost all destroyed. According to these accounts, the greater part of the crews saved themselves, and only a few lost their lives. Several Venetian, Ragusan, and even Turkish merchant ships were destroyed. The captains of these ships had for a long time solicited permission to depart, but the French had constantly refused it.

The operations of the English were made in conjunction with the Mamelukes, who attacked the garrison of Alexandria while the English manoeuvred to destroy the transports. The two ships of the line which the French had brought from Venice, and which were in the harbour of Alexandria, likewise became a prey to the flames.

The second important article of intelligence which has been received from the Turkish Ambassador, is the following:

The Beys of Egypt collected a strong force near Cairo, and under the direction of some English officers, on the 9th of September a severe battle took place with Buonaparte.—The Beys found, as they expected, an obstinate opposition, but were so successful as to drive the French from Cairo, and obliged them to retreat to Rosetta. The battle lasted almost the whole day, and a great number were killed on the part of the Arabs, as well as that of the French. The Egyptians were highly incensed that the French should stile themselves Mussulmen, when it was known that they neither honored the prophet Mahomet, nor read and observed the Koran. The Ministry at Constantinople were in daily expectation of accunts that the French had capitulated, as they could neither go backwards nor forwards, nor were certain of a supply of provisions.

NAPLES, September 24.

On the 18th and 20th arrived three English ships of the line, and two frigates having on board several French officers who were made prisoners in the battle near Aboukir, and among others, Rear Admiral Villeneuve, who had his nose shot off in that engagement. They have all been set at liberty on their parole, not to serve against England, till exchanged, and have been delivered to the French Charge d'Affaires here.

LEGHORN, Oct. 6.

War between France and Naples is now considered as certain. We are assured that Citizen Lacombe St. Michael, who on the 25th ult. went from Rome to Naples, as French envoy, immediately returned from the Neapolitan frontiers to Rome. According to the report of a Neapolitan captain who has arrived here, an embargo has been laid at Toulon and Marseilles on all Neapolitan ships.

Naples has concluded an alliance with England.

LONDON, November 1.

Just as this paper was going to press, arrived the Hamburgh mail, which became due yesterday. We listen to give a brief

abstract of its contents, which are extremely important.

The account received last week of the destruction of the French transports in the harbor of Alexandria, is confirmed. This grand work was effected by bomb-vessels, which, letting fire to some of the ships that were closely moored, the conflagration soon communicated to the rest, and became so formidable, as to defy every attempt to extinguish it. All this could be done and that with difficulty, was to save the lives of the crews.

The whole number of transports destroyed was 266; as also two Venetian ships of war, and several Turkish and Ragusan vessels, which had been detained by the enemy.

While this attack was made from sea, a body of Mamelukes and Arabs created a powerful diversion on the land side by a brisk cannonade of the forts of Alexandria, but it is not said with what success.

One letter says, that the French assisted to hasten the destruction of the flotilla, apprehensive that the ships might otherwise all fall into the hands of the English.

HULL, Nov. 3.—The Sirius frigate, of 36 guns, capt. King, arrived in the Harbor yesterday, with the Fury, Dutch frigate, of 36 guns, in tow. Capt. King fell in with this frigate, and another of 26 guns, off the Texel: the latter he took without exchanging a shot, and immediately sent her for Yarmouth Roads: he then followed the Fury, and after a long chase, and running fight of 40 minutes, obliged her to strike to the superior gallantry of British seamen. She had 500 men on board, including soldiers, a large quantity of stores, soldier's arms, baggage, &c. It is reported the Sirius had one man killed, and one wounded; the Dutch frigate, ten killed, and several wounded; the officers and troops are all Frenchmen, and are intended to be landed here. A pilot is appointed by the Trinity-house to take the above prize into Yarmouth Roads.

NEW-YORK, January 16.

By the Pinckney, from Cadiz, we have obtained the following IMPORTANT LETTER from our consul at Algiers, to Joseph Yzuardi, Esq.

(CIRCULAR.)

Algiers, 9th Oct. 1798.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that on the 5th inst. was sent into this port by an Algerine corsair of 16 guns, the brig Mary of Philadelphia, with a valuable cargo of wines. Said brig had an American sea letter and register, but no Mediterranean passport. The treaty concluded on 5th Sept. 1796, between the United States and the Dey and Regency of Algiers, the latter part of the 4th article of said treaty runs thus: "That 18 months shall be allowed for furnishing the vessels of the United States with passports."

This vessel having no M. Passport, by the Algerine marine laws, and the custom of this government with all nations they are at peace with, is that it is by the Mediterranean passport, and real American colours, that said vessel is known to be by the Barbary State a vessel they are at peace with. The fatal consequence of having no M. passport is, that the master and crew are liable to be made slaves, the vessel and cargo declared a legal prize.—But the Dey and Ministry, by the greatest efforts on my part, and by the influence of our friends, finally this day liberated the crew, passengers, vessel and cargo, declaring that if ever any other American vessel should be brought to their ports having no M. passport, that they will be condemned as legal prize. If there is a deficiency in the passport, the part which each of the Algerine corsairs have not agreeing with the cur of the pass which the merchant vessel of the United States has, the cargo will be condemned—this is the custom of this government with all nations they are at peace with, and of which circumstance I have known many instances during my captivity of 10 years and 41 days.—The 8th article of the Treaty of the United States with Algiers is as follows:

"That any citizen of the United States having bought any prize condemned by the Algerines, shall not be recaptured by the corsairs of the Regency then at sea, although they have no M. passport, a certificate from the American consul resident, being deemed sufficient, until such passports can be procured."

By this it is fully clear, that any vessel purchased in Europe by the citizens of the United States, is liable to be made a prize, said vessel having no American passport. In consequence, I forwarn all citizens of the United States of the danger they run in risking their liberty, vessels and property, for the want of a good M. passport.

I am exceedingly sorry to observe, that our M. passports, does not agree with the laws with that exactness, which is necessary to insure safety, and should be some other plan, on better parchment adopted—and it is also requisite that all citizens of the United States, that is mariners and as passengers on board American or any other vessels, should have a certificate of their citizenship with them, and the Seal of the United States or some similar seal thereto, for these people to know thereby that are Americans—those without seals to a certificate have not the desired effect in the country.

Given under my hand and the consular seal of the United States of America in Algiers, this 9th day of October, 1798.

(Signed) RICHARD O'BRIEN.

P. S. Said brig failed from San Lucar 20th Sept. captured by the corsair 26 Oct. lat 35; 40 long. 10, 30. Well Seven of the crew still remain on board the corsair.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 18.

To the LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

WHEN any man or set of men attempt to delude the representatives of a free people by the plausible arguments of sophistical reasoning covered with the garb of public good as a motive, it behoves every member of society to offer his mite of information to detect the deceit and expose the masked battery of private interest opposed to public welfare.

Sometimes I go to the coffee-house "to hear the news," and listen to the now grown prosperous voyagers of our merchants whose enterprising spirits keep ample pace with the protection, the wisdom and firmness of the nation, has bestowed on it: I make my little bargains, if such are to be done, return to my store, attend my customers and bless my happy lot, unenvied of those in more extensive or important pursuits. In the evening I take up the newspaper and divert myself with the debates of congress, information from abroad, and examination of what is doing at home.—Several late publications having appeared about Gulls and Goose-traps they have called my attention to the cause, and I now take the liberty of addressing the legislature on the subject of a controversy with which the commerce of our common country is closely connected, I mean that of a new insurance company.

The principal objections to the suggested establishment, seems to be "to prevent speculation." Now it is clear as light that the only way to prevent it is by granting the charter to the subscribing petitioners, who, I am informed, are really all men of business, able and willing to hold the stock, and to whom such property naturally appertains, because they will be the guardians of it themselves: whereas if an act of incorporation under which a broker could become a proprietor in his own name, and that of twenty others, would immediately inspire the spirit of speculation as we know in every instance hitherto has been the case.

At present our imports and exports are saddled with whatever premiums the few underwriters and offices here think fit to demand. The insurance brokers have 5 per cent on the amount of every premium, and the incorporated companies derive still more exorbitant benefits—so that men like myself, not being an underwriter or proprietor, must pay this 5 per cent at least on the premium more than necessary on every little adventure as long as the business is engrossed or carried on as it is now! This is unreasonable, and requires the liberal views of the legislature to correct, by granting the act prayed for, and also to every other set of ostensible and fit characters that may associate for a like purpose.

A writer under the signature of "Perlevero" offers "axioms" (as he calls them) to prove a negative, that 2 1/2 per cent on 100 risks would secure the average losses thereon. What is established by admitting the assertion? Nothing more than if 100 dollars were insured on each the premiums received would be 2500 dollars, and that he does not think the losses would amount to that sum; ignorantly (or rather I believe interestedly and wishing in his soft way to deceive) says 99 per cent will not cover a single policy.—He forgot to add if it should prove a total loss, and not daring to assert that ten such risks would not pay the probable losses thereon! How is a premium fixed? By an estimate of the hazard. It is calculated on an average to pay the losses and leave a surplus—how enormous that has been and still continues to be, my little experience too well has ascertained.

This Perlevero (his signature for lottery delay) goes on to say there was once "a good chance of obtaining a thousand risks at a time, &c." that is to say, once he had hopes of getting all the premiums, and of course at as high a rate as he chose to demand! This modest man had better draw the Washington Lottery and pay the prizes, which will leave him more liberty to chop logic and demonstrate propositions unlike the axioms" of his now disturbed imagination. His remark "that he has no doubt, &c." is followed by an assertion abundantly contradicted by experience and your observation.

His conclusion intimates that he himself held different sentiments in another country, when he says, "attempts have been made to encrease the number of insurance companies in London, &c." It is fair to suppose "Perlevero" was warm in the schemes, and brought from thence many of his Goose-traps, with all the undigested mass of alphabets and figures he has furnished us with.

NO PROPRIETOR.

P. S. My brother in law the "Constitution" shall be replied to in a day or two. January 13.

The President of the United States this day, by message, communicated to both houses of congress, the documents referred to in his Speech at the opening of the session, relative to our concerns with France.

Married, last evening, by the right Rev. Bishop White, Major SWEEN WARNER, to Mr. MARY HAWKINS, of this city.

DIED]—On Thursday evening, the 17th inst. at his house in Chestnut-street, JOHN LAURENCE, Esq. an ancient and very respectable inhabitant of this city.

* * A stated meeting of the American Phil. op. real Society will hold at their Hall, at 6 o'clock this evening, N. B. New members to be elected. January 18.

The following note was handed me by Dr. William Bacher, on Wednesday morning:

SIR,

I HAVE sent your paper of the 18th ult.—In what is there termed "A list of United Irishmen," (to evade the laws) recourse was had to the pitiful artifice of printing my name with a blank prefixed.

Still I must consider myself as not merely alluded to, but as designated.

In the same paper it was asserted, that the subversion of the constitution of the United States, murder, rapine, and pillage, were the objects of my exiled countrymen.

I, Sir, feel it no insult to be called an United Irishman. I glory in the illustrious epithet: but the above calumnies on me, in common with the rest of that body, gave me the right to demand the satisfaction due for any personal insult.

My forbearance, however, has not produced the effect I hoped. Another strong allusion has been made to me in your paper of this evening—I am the only Irish Physician here—the charge is nefarious as it is false.

My friend who bears this in possession of my further sentiments.

JAMES REYNOLDS.

Philadelphia, Jan. 15, 1799.

I told the messenger that I was resolved to hold no terms with such a man as his friend. On which he replied that he then must have recourse to personal satisfaction. To which I rejoined, that I was prepared to meet him on any ground. He said he would bear this my answer to his friend.

I have not since heard from him. I am informed, that he stole into the Coffee-house last evening, and attempted to post up a handbill, containing a number of opprobrious epithets. This piece, conveying the false implication, that he had challenged me, proves him to be a Liar. The pitiful trick he has practised, shews him to be a most filthy coward: To elucidate his character further on this score, he has been publicly horse-whipped. He is, moreover, a traitor and an outlaw.

The Gallows, it thus appears, is at issue with him: to place one's self in a situation to take his life, would therefore be partaking his crime in cheating that vengeful minister of what ought to be its undisputed claim.

I thank my God, that the tongue of a perjured villain, a proven coward, a traitor and an outlaw, fit as it is by the undeviating hand of public justice, can make no impression to my prejudice.

JOHN WARD FENNO.

Philadelphia, Jan. 18.

The Bill, brought into the House of Representatives of the United States, pursuant to the resolution of Mr. Griswold passed yesterday, ayes 58—nays 36.

The amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Legislature of Massachusetts, on Tuesday last, was rejected by the Legislature of the state of New-York—ayes 40—nays 63.

SHERRY WINE,

AT AUCTION,

ON MONDAY MORNING, 21st inst. at one o'clock, at Shannon and Poalk's Auction Store, will be sold for cash,

Forty qr. casks of Sherry Wine,

ENTITLED TO DRAWBACK.

SHANNON & POALK, Auctioneers. Jan. 18. 21

NOTICE.

THE co partnership of JOHN GREEN & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent—All persons indebted to the said Firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having any demands to present them for settlement to any one of the Subscribers—each being duly authorized to adjust the same.

JOHN GREEN.

EDMUND DARCH.

SAMUEL DARCH.

N. B.—They have the remainder of their stock of Goods—consisting of

Ironmongery, Hardware, &c.

At No. 16, North Second Street, which they are selling on very low terms to close the business. Jan. 18 tawgw

A Farm for Sale.

WILL be sold, in pursuance of an order of Orphans Court of Delaware county, on Monday the 25th February next, at the house of W. Anderson, in the Borough of Chester, at one o'clock, P. M.

THE PLANTATION,

Late the property of Raper H. skins, deceased, situate in the said Borough, containing about 220 acres, of which between 43 and 50 acres are excellent upland and marsh meadow; about 40 acres of woodland; the remainder is arable land, of a good quality—The whole has been used for many years as a grazing farm and is under an almost new cedar fence; there are on the farm a good two story stone dwelling house and kitchen in good repair; the dwelling house has four rooms on a floor, with a convenient entry; there is a good kitchen garden, two good apple orchards, one containing about six acres young and healthy; a good tenant's house, barn, stables and chair house. The banks are in good repair, and walled in front with stone. All at the same time and place will be sold 13 acres of marsh meadow, in the neighbourhood of the farm, under good bank, and in high cultivation. Any person desirous of viewing the premises, will be shown them by applying in Chester to

ELEANOR HOSKINS, A.M. n's.

January 18, 1799. Who desires all those indebted to the late R. Hoskins, to make immediate payment, and those who have demands against his estate, to present them to her for settlement. # 3awtdf

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 agreeable to a resolution of the Stockholders the 12th of June, 1797.

Extract from the minutes.

WILLIAM GOVETT, Sec'y.