

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, January 23. We acknowledge our obligations to two highly respectable houses in this city, for Hamburg papers to the 14th Nov. received by the Franklin arrived yesterday in 56 days from Hamburg.

A courier from Constantinople arrived yesterday to the Turkish Ambassador here. It is reported that the dispatches, amongst other things, state the situation of Buonaparte's Army; that it had overpowered several of the Beys: but afterwards in its turn had been completely defeated by them.

Agreeable to accounts from Constantinople, the Porte has requested from the court of Sweden and another court, to fulfill the stipulations which are specified in the different treaties with those powers.

Since the Maltese had succeeded to get possession of their Islands, there are (agreeable to letters from Naples) arrived several vessels of the nations in amity with France, which have taken possession of the Maltese.

We hear that already some of the old knights of Malta are waiting at Trieste to embark at Malta, to reinstate the old Government, in case the French should have been compelled to quit the Island.

Vessels which have lately arrived here from the Adriatic sea, bring accounts that a Russian fleet had arrived in the roads of Zante and Cephalonia, and had taken possession of both these Islands in the name of the Emperor of Russia.

The Journal Ami des Loix, contains something worthy of observation. It says, that a party who some time ago disputed Buonaparte's talents, but are now in his favor, make no scruple of declaring, that the directory had lent him to Egypt to be sacrificed.

The crew of the schooner Biche, which arrived at Brest, say, that the ship of the line Hoche, after the engagement, sunk, and every soul on board perished; likewise that general Bompard was killed in the action.

A letter from col. Marchais, commander of a battalion gives an account of a very ferocious storm which on the 28th Sept. raged on the coast of Mizza in so violent a manner, that the seventh half Brigade which was on their march to the Army of Italy, on the road to Saorigo, was obliged to make a halt on account of the incredible hail and wind.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability to his friend in this city, dated Hamburg 26th October, received by the Franklin, arrived yesterday. "It is very probable that a general peace will take place this winter—on account of the general destruction of the French fleet at Alexandria, the loss of 40 or 50,000 of their best troops, the remainder of their marines, the probability of a war with America, the declaration of war by the Turks, the alliance between Russia and the Emperor of Germany, the general dissatisfaction of the inhabitants of Italy, and the justifiable indignation of the brave Swiss, the general enmity of Europe, the deficiency of 105 millions of livres in the French finances, their total loss of credit, and the refusal of the young men to join the armies; all these circumstances together, induce me to believe, that if they commence another campaign, their fate will be a total overthrow.

R. TAYLOR, MUSIC PROFESSOR, NO. 66, NORTH SIXTH-STREET, RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he continues to teach Ladies the Piano Forte as usual. Nov. 6.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 24.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes Six Per Cent. (1 1/8 to 3/8), Three Per Cent. (9/9), Deferred 6 Per Cent. (14), BANK United States (23 percent), Pennsylvania (24 to 27), North America (46 ditto), Insurance comp. N.A. shares (13 to 13 1/8 dollars), Pennsylvania, shares (50 ditto, Divid. on COURSE OF EXCHANGE).

The following was this morning communicated to Congress by the President of the United States.

PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

IN reading, since it was printed, my report on French affairs, which you were pleased to lay before Congress on the 21st instant, I have observed an error in the 20th page, which led to another in the 21st, which it is desirable to have corrected.

In page 20, lines 10 and 11 from the bottom, instead of the words in the parenthesis (about the Consular Convention) should have been inserted the words (about the examination of reciprocal damages).

In page 21, beginning in the 21st line, after the word ostensible, the next sentence should run thus:—In the minister's last mentioned letter, after saying that his "second point" (to fix the meaning of the treaties between the two countries) was most important, "as it embraced the source of all the differences," and that to this they should first attend—he purposely passes by the most interesting questions which it involves, and sends Mr. Gerry a note on the Consular Convention, of all possible subjects in defiance the most insignificant; &c.

I have the honor to be, with perfect respect, Sir, your most obedient servant, TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Department of State, January 23, 1799. The following resolutions were proposed in the House of Delegates in Virginia, by George K. Taylor.

WHEREAS it appears that the unfriendly conduct of France towards the United States of America, has been encouraged by an opinion entertained by that nation, that there are many of our people so dissatisfied with their own government as to be inclined to submit to the interference of a foreign influence and power, rather than acquiesce under the present state of things; and whereas it seems proper that we, whom the people have chosen to represent them, should on this momentous occasion express our sentiments, and what we conceive to be the sentiments of our constituents:

Resolved, That the government of the United States, established more effectually to preserve union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty, is alone adequate to those all-important purposes, and ought to be maintained and supported by the people of these states, against every attempt to weaken, degrade or destroy it, at the risk of every thing dear and valuable to man.

Resolved, That the measures pursued by the Executive of the United States for preserving peace and friendship with France, and for accommodating the differences which had arisen between America and that nation, have been wise and liberal; and that their failure cannot in the remotest degree be imputed to our government.

Resolved, That the French nation, in the deprecations made on our commerce, in the mal-treatment of our unoffending citizens who have fallen into their power while pursuing their peaceable and lawful occupations, in their repeated contumelious and insulting behavior towards our ministers of peace, and in their final rejection of them when it was found that they could not be bent or seduced to a sacrifice of the honor and interest of their country, have violated the laws of nations and the treaties which subsisted between us; and have manifested towards us such an irreconcilable spirit of hostility, as justifies the recourse of our government to those means of defence which a kind heaven has amply placed in our hands.

They were negatived and in lieu of them the following were substituted and carried, ayes 103 noes 58.

Resolved, That the General Assembly of Virginia will co-operate with the authorities of the United States, in maintaining the independence, union, and constitution thereof, against the hostilities or intrigues of all foreign powers whatsoever; and that, although differences of opinion do exist, in relation to internal and domestic measures; yet, a charge that there is a party in this Commonwealth, under the influence of any foreign power, is unfounded and calumnious.

Resolved, That the General Assembly do, and will always behold with indignation, deprecations on our commerce; insults on our citizens; imprisonment of our seamen; or any other injuries committed on the people or government of the United States by foreign nations.

Resolved nevertheless, That our security from invasion, and the force of our militia, render a standing army unnecessary; that the policy of the United States, forbids a war

of aggression; that our whole reliance ought to be on ourselves, and therefore, that while we will repel invasion at every hazard, we shall deplore and deprecate the evils of war for any other cause.

And then the question being put that the house do agree with the committee of the whole house in the resolutions as reported, it passed in the affirmative.

REMARKS

On these proceedings of Virginia. The resolution which denies that there is a party in Virginia under the influence of a foreign power, carries its own condemnation with it in these proceedings.

Why was the resolution rejected declaring that the government of the United States ought to be maintained against every attempt to weaken, degrade or destroy it?

Why was the resolution rejected expressing an approbation of the measures of the United States in regard to France, which have been almost universally approved from one end of the continent to the other?

Why was the resolution rejected charging the French nation with deprecating our commerce, mal-treating our citizens, insulting and rejecting our ministers of peace, and pursuing a course of hostilities, that justify the United States in having recourse to those measures of defence which a kind Heaven has amply placed in our hands?

From what motives has the Virginia assembly rejected these resolutions and substituted, that they will co-operate in maintaining the constitution against the intrigues and hostilities of foreign powers only, and not against the intrigues and rebellions of domestic powers or American citizens?

Whence is it that France, her insults, perfidies and aggressions, are passed in silence? Whence is it that the defensive operations of Congress in providing an army is denounced as being unnecessary?

Whence is it, that the General Assembly declares that "they do and will always behold with indignation, deprecations on our commerce, insults on our citizens, imprisonment of our seamen, or any other injuries committed by foreign nations," but that while they repel invasion at any hazard, they still deplore and deprecate the evils of war, for any other cause? Whence so unanimous a declaration that they will always behold with indignation, deprecations, insults and injuries upon our citizens upon the high sea, without any effort to avert or repel them? Tame, indeed, must be the General Assembly always thus mealy, thus passively, to behold these things without resistance. Such abject submission to France can only reasonably be accounted for by imputing it to the delusion, which certain individuals in that state, under the influence of the French Republic, or from motives of self aggrandizement, practice on the generality of the members who are deceived and misled.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

The committee to whom were referred the resolutions from the Legislature of Virginia, respecting the Alien and Sedition Laws passed at the last session of Congress, report, that they have the same under their most serious consideration, and after mature deliberation declare it as their decided opinion, that no State Government by a legislative act is competent to declare an act of the Federal Government unconstitutional and void, it being an improper interference with that jurisdiction which is exclusively vested in the Courts of the United States. Independently of the above consideration your Committee viewing the present crisis of affairs, believe it incumbent on them to express their opinion, that a recommendation to repeal the Alien and Sedition Laws would be unwise and impolitic, they therefore submit the propriety of adopting the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the General Assembly of Maryland highly disapprove the sentiments and opinions contained in the Resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia, inasmuch as they contain the unwarrantable doctrine, of the competency of a State Government, by a legislative act, to declare an act of the Federal Government unconstitutional and void; and as they contain a request for our co-operation with them in obtaining a repeal of Laws, which at this crisis we believe wise and politic."

On the second reading of the report of the committee on the Resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia, the question was put that the House concur with the following part of the Report, viz. The committee to whom were referred the Resolutions from the Legislature of Virginia, respecting the Alien and Sedition Laws passed at the last session of Congress, report, that they have had the same under their most serious consideration, and after mature deliberation, declare it as their decided opinion, that no State Government by a legislative act, is competent to declare an act of the Federal Government unconstitutional.

Affirmative 48. Negative 18.

On progression in reading the said report, the question was put, that the house concur with the following part of the said report, viz. "and void"—Resolved in the affirmative.

On further progression in reading the said report, the question was put, that the house concur with the following part of the said report, viz. "Independent of the above consideration, your committee viewing the present crisis of affairs, believe it incumbent on them to express their opinion, that a recommendation to repeal the Alien and Sedition Laws would be unwise and impolitic."

Affirmative 45. Negative 21.

On further progression in reading the said report, the question was put, that the words "and void" be struck out of the resolution therein contained.—Determined in negative.

On further progression in reading the said report, the question was put, that the house assent to the following words in the said resolution, viz. "and as they contain a request for our co-operation with them in ob-

taining a repeal of laws, which at this crisis, we believe, are wise and politic."

Affirmative 41, Negative 24.

The report being read throughout, the question was put, that the house concur with the report, and assent to the resolution therein contained.

Affirmative 42, Negative 25.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. TAZEWELL, (late Senator from Virginia) is dead.

New-York, January 23.

Capt Bunch, who arrived here yesterday in 56 days from Hamburg, brings a confirmation of the defeat and slaughter of the Invaders of Egypt. This account was received at Hamburg just before the captain failed; which stated, that Buonaparte, after his defeat, left the residue of his army, and had secreted himself; but, after whose person diligent search was making.

CHINA GOODS,

Just received per the ship New-Jersey from Canton AND FOR SALE BY ARCHIBALD MCALL, At his Store No. 187, fourth Second street.

An assortment of Teas of the first quality,

- White and yellow saucers, Calfs,ilk umbrellas, an assortment of china ware, and a variety of SILKS consisting of Black and colored Lutellring, do. do. satins, do. do. senthaws, do. do. silk handkerchiefs, do. do. sewing silks, Black Taffeties.

12 pipes of excellent Madeira Wine, fit for immediate use, jan 24 5

To be Sold at Public Sale, At the Merchant's Coffee House, On Saturday the 26th instant, at 7 o'clock in the evening,

A well finished three story BRICK HOUSE, BRICK kitchen, brick necessary, and brick smoke house in the yard, situate in Coates' alley, a little above Race street, and about 100 feet east from 2d street.

The house is about 16 feet front and about 75 feet deep. The house is neatly painted and papered, has a private alley, is very convenient; the whole yard is paved with brick, and has a beautiful opening back. The terms of payment will be easy, and conditions published at the time of sale—an indisputable title will be given to the purchaser, and possession may be had in one month.

SHANNON & POALK, Auctioneers, jan. 24.

ANY Persons wanting passage to France, can obtain it in the Swedish Barque Neptune, Daniel Jadarborn, master, lying at New-York, by applying to Mr. Letombe, or to Richard Soderstrom, Consul General of Sweden, in this city. jan. 24 5

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable JOHN D. COXE, esq, President of the Court of Common Pleas, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, in the first Circuit, consisting of the city and county of Philadelphia, and the counties of Bucks, Montgomery and Delaware, Wm. Robinson the younger, Jonathan Bayard Smith, and Reynolds Keen, esquires, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, in the said county of Philadelphia, have issued their Precept bearing date the 18th day of January, 1799, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, at the State-house in the said City of Philadelphia, on the 18th day of February next.

Notice is hereby given to the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of the City of Philadelphia, and to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables within the same City and Counties of Philadelphia, that they be then and there, in their own proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done. And also all those who will prosecute against the Prisoners that are or shall be in the Goal of the City and County of Philadelphia, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

JONATHAN PENROSE, Sheriff. God save the Common-Wealth. jan. 24. 25W

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Saturday the 2d of February next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, of said day, at the house of Casper Farmer Inkeeper, in Bordentown, and County of Burlington, those large and Commodious Buildings and Lot now occupied as an Academy; this Building is also contrived that it may readily be divided into three distinct and large Dwelling Houses; Also for sale in said Town another Lot of ground consisting of about ten acres including an orchard, garden and dwelling house; a range of Stone building erected for a Queens ware Potter, a fire house, wharf &c. &c. Seized as the property of Burgess Allison and taken in execution at the suit of James Finnimore and others and to be sold by JOHN ETTON, late Sheriff of the county of Burlington. Burlington, Jan. 18th, 1799. (22) eodst

DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO WIT:

BE IT REMEMBERED, THAT on the tenth day of December, in the twenty third year of the Independence of the United States of America, JOHN LAMBERT of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author in the words following, to wit:

"A short and practical Essay on Farming; being the experience of a farmer of about sixty years of age, near forty years of which were spent in England, Essex county, on land where farming is done in the greatest perfection; and near seven years on three hundred and twenty acres of worn-out land in Poedgrove and Alloway creek, in Saleen, county, Well-Jersey—" Skewing the means whereby their worn-out lands may be improved, and that the means are in the power of almost every farmer."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the terms therein mentioned."

D. CALDWELL, Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania. dec. 13 1799W

Canal Lottery, No. 11.

COMMENCED drawing the 7th instant—There are only about 7000 tickets to draw and the Wheel upwards of 30,000 dollars richer than at the beginning.—Tickets, Nine Dollars each, to be had at Wm. BLACKBURN'S Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second Street.—Where Check Books are kept for registering and examination in this, the City of Washington Lotteries, &c. &c.—Tickets, from the State of the Wheel and the few that are now for sale, will rise in future after every days drawing; and that the public in general may have an opportunity of becoming purchasers, the drawing is postponed till Saturday, the 26th inst, when it will continue until finished. jan. 19. 25W

Note—The business of a Broker duly attended to, in all its branches.

City Commissioners Office.

January 8th, 1799.

THE following arrangement was made by the Board, for the more effectual cleaning of the City; each Commissioner to superintend a district,—vi.

No. 1. Nicholas Hicks, from the North side of Vine-street, to the South side of Mulberry-street.

2. Jc Roberts, from the South side of Mulberry-street to the South side of Chestnut-street.

3. Joseph Claypoole, from the South side of Chestnut-street to the North side of Spruce street.

4. Isaac Jones, from the North side of Spruce street to the South side of Cedar-street. Note.—When any of the public Pumps are out of order to the Southward of High-street—application may be made to Thomas Dixey in 5th near Cedar-street, or Godfrey Gebler in 4th between Walnut and Chestnut-streets. And for the Northern part of the city to Dixey and Dehaven, in 8th street, between Saffaras and Vine-streets.

Meetings of the Commissioners are as usual, every Tuesday evening, at 5 o'clock, at the Old Court-House. jan. 19.

City Commissioner's Office,

January 15, 1799.

For the information of the Citizens, the following extract of an act of Assembly, passed the 18th day of February, 1769, is now re-published.

AND be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons, shall after the publication hereof, presume to cast, carry, draw out, or lay any dead horse, or other dead carcase of cattle, sheep, hog or dog, or any excrement or filth from vaults, privies or necessary houses, and shall leave such carcase, carrion or filth, without burying the same, a full depth in the ground, on any part of the commons of the said city, or on or near any streets, lanes, alleys or highways, within the said city, district or township adjoining the same, every person or persons so offending and being convicted thereof, before any justice of the peace of the city or county of Philadelphia, respectively, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, the sum of thirty shillings. Agreeably to a resolution of the Select and Common Councils, dated the 10th of January 1799;

Notice is hereby given, That a Pitt or Hole, is now prepared on the west side of Fifth street, from Schuylkill, between Vine and Saffaras streets.

And one other Pitt or Hole, is opened on the west side of Fifth street, from Schuylkill, between Walnut and Spruce streets, where all filth or excrement from vaults or privies, of the city of Philadelphia, shall be deposited. Wherefore, if any person or persons shall be found transgressing, they must expect to be punished as the law directs, and that the same will be strictly enforced. jan. 19 1799W

TO THE

Promoters of Literature.

THE managers of the Beula Seminary, impelled by motives of pure morality, having resolved to dispose of the following property by way of LOTTERY, in order to assist them in erecting a convenient building for the accommodation of one hundred students, and the necessary proffers in the different departments of science—do offer for sale three hundred and fifty lots in BEULA, each fifty-eight feet by one hundred and twenty-five, at twenty dollars per ticket, each ticket entitled to a lot to be determined by ballot; ten dollars to be paid on receipt of the ticket, and the remaining ten on the delivery of the deed. The ballot to take place before impartial men, as soon as the whole number of tickets are sold.

The managers, anticipating the difficulty of obtaining cash for the whole, have resolved to receive an equivalent, for some of the lots, in select books; philosophical apparatus, or in produce and materials for building, delivered on the spot.

It may be observed, that the value of prizes in this lottery will be more than double the amount of all the tickets; for 350 lots, would at their average estimation, produce at least 15,750 dollars; whilst, according to the present proposals, the sum obtained for them will be only 7,000 dollars.

Tickets may be had during this winter, of Morgan J. Rhees, president of the board of managers, no. 177, fourth Second-street, Philadelphia; who will receive proposals and plans for the erection of the building. It is intended to be of brick or stone; its situation on the summit of a gradual rising eminence, commanding an extensive prospect of the surrounding country; an observatory to be on its top.

Land and out lots in the vicinity of the Town may be had on moderate terms by applying as above. Mechanics and laborers, of good morals will meet with encouragement. jan. 19. 3aw2m

TO LET,

And may be entered on in about two weeks from the date,

TWO Ranges of stores and Compting Houses lately erected by the subscriber, just below Market-street wharf;—The stand for business equal to any in the city. For terms apply to

PAUL BECK, jr. No. 11 South Water-street.

Who has in store several boxes, chests and packages merchandise received from New-York per the schooner Weymouth, Henry Allen master,—the owners are requested to call for them. dec. 31. mwf3w

MAYOR'S OFFICE

REMOVED to 157 South Second-street. 1799W