

**Lots on Ground Rent.**  
SEVERAL advantageous Lots for Building, on Germantown Street, between the 5 and 6 mile stone, to let on ground rent—Enquire at No. 120 North Second Street.  
jan. 30. tw&f

**Sale of Madeira Wine at the late dwelling house of Henry Hill, Esq. is postponed until Saturday next, at 11 o'clock.**  
jan. 28

**POST-OFFICE,**  
Philadelphia, Jan. 28, 1799.  
LETTERS for the British Packet, for Falmouth, (England) will be received at this office, until Tuesday the 5th February, at 12 o'clock, noon.  
N. B. The inland postage to New-York, must be paid at this office.

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY,**  
Two unfurnished rooms, and the use of a kitchen for a small family; a front parlour on the first floor will be preferred. Apply to No. 18, Branch Street.  
jan. 29. 1/3

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

**TO-MORROW, WILL BE LANDED,**  
From on board of the Brig SUSANNA, Captain HUNT, from Cadix,  
**SHERRY WINE,**  
In Quarter Casks.  
For sale, by  
PHILIPS CRAMOND & Co.  
jan. 28. 3/4

**50 Hds. Santa Cruz Sugar,**  
IN Stores of John Nixon, Esq. & Co. a quantity of Irish Salt Canvases and a Box of Mace,  
For sale by  
STEPHEN KINGSTON,  
46 Walnut Street.  
jan. 29. 1/2

**All Perms**  
Indebted to the Estate of HENRY HILL, deceased are requested to make payment to the subscriber; and those having any demands on the same to produce their accounts for settlement.  
GIDEON H. WELLS,  
no. 139, Market Street  
Philadelphia, Dec. 4, 1798. conf

**TO BE LET,**  
A COMMODIOUS THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, in Walnut near Fifth Street, and adjoining the subscriber  
BENJAMIN W. MORRIS.  
January 26. ced 3/4

**To be Sold, or Let ON GROUND RENT, FOREVER,**  
A NUMBER of very handsome Building Lots on the South side of Arch Street, near 5th Street, and on Ninth Street, between Arch and Race Streets.  
A few Lots of four acres each; on a high, dry, and elegant situation, within three miles from the city—Enquire at No. 218 Arch Street.  
jan. 26. 2aw3w

**THE PARTNERSHIP OF John & James Poultney,**  
BEING dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to them are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers; and those having demands to present their accounts for settlement.  
JOHN POULTNEY,  
JAMES POULTNEY,  
18 mo 30. w&f

**THE Book for Subscriptions to the Company for erecting a permanent Bridge over the river Schuylkill, at or near the City of Philadelphia, continues open at the house of the Treasurer of said Company, No. 13, Church Alley.**  
January 8, 1799. eod6w

**Two Dollars Reward.**  
LOST on the 12th instant, an indentured Black Lad, named James Matthews, between 16 and 17 years old, and has 4 years to serve, his time was lately purchased of Micajah Churchman, of Cecil County, Maryland:—He is about 5 feet 3 inches high, of grum countenance, has a remarkably flat large nose, wide mouth and thick lips; had on a blue coating jacket with a scarlet collar, a drab color waistcoat blue coating trousers, yarn stockings, a good pair of shoes tied with leather strings, and a round black hat.  
It is suspected that he is either harbored by his mother Katharine Sands, a black woman who lives in an alley between 6th and 7th, Cherry and Race Streets, or is loitering about WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.  
The above reward will be given for bringing him before the Mayor of this City, or for securing him in any jail.  
Housekeepers, Masters of Vessels and others are forbid harboring or employing him.  
EDWARD DUNANT,  
No. 35, Union Street.  
jan 31. 1/3

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
**TODD & MOTT,**  
Of the City of Philadelphia, Merchants, having assigned over their effects, real, personal, and mixed, to the subscribers for the benefit of all their Creditors—  
Notice is hereby Given,  
TO all persons who are indebted to the said estate, that they are required to make immediate payment of their respective accounts to either of the assignees, or to WILLIAM MOTT, No. 62, Dock Street, their agent duly authorized; in failure whereof, legal measures will be taken for the recovery of such debts as are not discharged without delay.  
John Waddington } Assignees,  
John Rhodes }  
John Allen }  
tw&f

**TO THE PUBLIC.**  
A S divers reports have been circulated prejudicial to my character, particularly relative to my medical abilities, I beg leave to inform those who dispute my capacity in the art of medicine, that I am willing at any time in the presence of respectable persons to produce my credentials, from good authority in support of my medical capacity; certifying when and where I passed a regular examination before a board of the king's physicians and surgeons—signed by his Britannic Majesty's governor, at the Castle of Saint Lewis, in Quebec.  
J. KINLAID.  
jan 25. 1/3

# The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 1.

To the Representatives of the United States in Congress, the following thoughts are respectfully submitted by the subscriber.

GENTLEMEN,  
FROM my knowledge of the North-Western Territory, I had fixed my sentiments, and finding them contrary to the measures of congress, I intended not to trouble you on this subject, supposing that events would make evident the mistakes of past measures; by converting lately with some members of Congress, I have been induced to convey my mind through the medium of Mr. Fenno's Paper. I am interested on the subject in no other point of view than any other citizen, for I have not one foot of land in the territory, and it is probable I shall remain so; but it gives me pain to see the United States materially suffer either by neglect, or mistaken policy. Must it not affect every good citizen who knows that multitudes of people are, and have moved into the British dominions in Upper Canada, and also into the Spanish territory west of Mississippi? Yet this is the case, and if Congress remain inactive a little longer, none can calculate on the consequences.

It is granted that the first emigrants to Canada consisted of persons disaffected to our revolution; but this is not the present case; for when I left the army at Detroit in '96, I returned through part of Upper Canada, and I observed good farms, good houses, and multitudes of people from the United States, there living in plenty, who were not Tories. This induced me to enquire the reason, and I found it to be the good policy of England, who gave a trust of land to every emigrant, consequently their land was well cultivated, while on our side there was nothing but a howling wilderness.

The wisdom of the Spanish court has in a few years drained us of good citizens beyond any thing commonly conceived in the United States. I have good authority to assert that we have already lost near 30,000 inhabitants; which loss is chiefly to be ascribed to the mistaken policy of the United States. The Spaniards give every head of a family 400 acres of land, besides a suitable proportion to other parts of the family—they pay no taxes to church or state, and only four and half per cent. on all imports and exports; and every inhabitant has a right to import or export. They take an oath of allegiance; and that is not the worst, they are the most inveterate enemies of the United States, considering themselves as driven by bad measures to a foreign land, to seek what they could not obtain in their native land. Gentlemen are mistaken if they suppose any charm in the words *United States*. Man will pursue his own happiness; and if the United States load the good people with heavy and odious taxes, they will see the inhabitants prefer liberty in a foreign land to slavery in their native country.

The principal reason of the inhabitants leaving the United States, is the loss of the sales of the lands North-West of Ohio; to which the uncertainty of the titles of Kentucky lands, has contributed a share, for many have purchased there, and lost their all; consequently, were obliged to go where they could obtain lands without money. It is surprising that a body of men possessing common prudence could ever pass a law of the complexion of the present land law; for it has not one good feature. Indeed if it had been designed to prevent settling the country, it is extremely well calculated for that purpose; and it has had in a great measure the effect. There is a material defect in the quantity proposed for sale; for the least tract, except in a fraction, must consist of 640 acres. Could congress suppose a poor man could pay 1280 dollars in two payments? If not, he must become the vassal of the rich, or go to the Spaniards. The latter he prefers, and every wife and honest man must justify his choice.

What is still worse, it is only in some places, where tracts of so small a quantity can be obtained. The law seems calculated for land jobbing in a singular manner in the military lands. I remember well, these lands were held out as an encouragement under difficulties, in the last war; and I often told the poor soldiers, they should be rewarded with lands to live on at the end of the war;—but if any worthy veteran has retained his warrant, must he not stand astonished when he reads the law, which makes no provision for him to obtain his land. What can he do? He must sell to those worthless harpies, who have monopolized the warrants, who had influence enough in congress to make a law, contrary to all that was expected. To what disadvantage must officers be exposed, by such unsuitable public arrangements? It is well known their quantity is generally small; some 200 and others 300 acres, and no way to lay it, without joining in bodies not easily accomplished.

Pennsylvania found no difficulty in framing a law on the broad basis of justice, by which they discharged their stipulations. This law, gentlemen, must be revised and suited to discharge the benevolent designs of the old Congress, or the honor of the United States will suffer. I am not personally interested in the subject, for I have not a warrant for one acre, nor do I expect any; but I am of opinion that, I as well as all the chaplains of last war, ought to have been treated with the same liberality as surgeons, however it is otherwise; yet we have this consolation that we hope to have a portion in heaven, notwithstanding Congress have given us none on earth.

From these observations, I hope Congress will amend this law, and give longer time to pay for a quarter of a section; but with the whole money going on interest, and if the

money and interest is not paid at the fixed time, the land should revert to the United States. A plan of this nature might prevent some going to the Spanish dominions.

There is another great mistake in the land law, and that is the mode of sale. The manner of selling at vendue answers no purpose only for a few speculators, for not one in a thousand can attend, that would purchase in a year. I would therefore recommend a plan something like the following, (viz.)

Congress should make a law for appointing three agents to sell the lands of the United States in N. W. territory. One to remain at Cincinnati, another at Hockockin, and the third in the most convenient place in the seven ranges. The agent at Cincinnati should have his district from our west line to Siota. This district will include Judge Symms' grant, to which I would call your attention a moment, to consider the necessity of selling the reserved sections, for two reasons—One as they impede the settlement; but a material reason is, they are liable to be much injured by neighbors, who cut off the best timber for building, and in some places this is a damage that cannot be repaired, for good building timber is scarce in that country, than what is commonly imagined. There is another circumstance which obstructs the prosperity of this grant, and that is the dispute that exists about the extent of this purchase; for notwithstanding the patent made to the judge and company extends only a little into the 4th range, yet I am informed he has sold beyond the 10th range. I have been at a town at Mad River. I am persuaded that judge Symmes believes he has not forfeited his contract. Something ought to be done also on the subject of the lands between the Little Miami and Siota, called the Virginia reservation, to induce the holders of Virginia warrants to close their surveys so that the remainder might be sold by order of congress.

This plan is proposed to create no expense, for the applicant should pay the agent 2 dollars for signing a certificate describing the township, and the number of the lot, and price given or engaged to be given. Also, as the lot might be at a distance from the agent's residence, I would propose that the applicant should maintain him while on the business, and pay him one dollar a day for his service. Congress should furnish the agent with printed certificates, to be filled up by the agent, but never suffer him to receive any money, or it may mislead the road to our treasury. Let the applicant transmit the money to some place of safety, and take a receipt, which being presented at the war office, or other secretary, as the case may be, and a patent issue. The district for the agent at Hockockin should extend to the 7 ranges, and then the 7 ranges would compose the third district. These observations are only designed as rough sketches, which Congress in their wisdom may modify at pleasure; and I am sure they are equal to the task.

There is another object of great importance to which I wish to call the attention of Congress, and that is, not to let the session close without forming some plan to work their Salt Springs.

Salt is a very heavy article in all the western country. The best alum salt is commonly six dollars a bushel, and that made at the springs about three dollars, more or less according to demand.

People are obliged to use more salt for their cattle in that country, than in our old settlements, and where this cannot be obtained the cattle are in danger of dying. In passing through the North Western Territory, I found the people impelled by the neglect of Congress, to work the salt springs without authority from Congress. This was one reason why I made application for liberty to work one on the terms which Congress in their wisdom might think proper. The answer was only an evasion, for the reason why I could not have my request granted, was, that Congress had made no dispositions on the subject, which was no real reason; for I might have been permitted to begin my works on condition of complying with the conditions which afterwards should be agreed on.

The last subject, which at present I shall mention, is a settlement on the Illinois river above and below it as far as may be thought proper. It is well known that there has been an old settlement at Kaskaskias. This has extended far towards Wood creek. It is never good to allow people to go before law, because few orderly and good people will settle in such circumstances. A treaty should be held, a purchase should be made, and by these means, we may hope to stay our citizens from crossing the Mississippi. On these subjects I have communicated my mind to freely, that you may be sure I am not fishing for an office. If the hints may be of any use, they will answer the wishes of your humble servant.

DAVID JONES,  
late Chaplain  
L. U. S.

January 24, 1799.

## Patent Ploughs,

TO be sold for cash by Joseph Salter at Atfson Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry—Jonathan Harker, Woodbury—and Jesse Evans, Lumberton. Those who have used them give them the preference to any other kind, as they require less team, break the ground better, are kept in order at less expense and are sold at a cheaper rate—the plan is much simplified and consists of but one piece of cast iron, with the handles and beam of wood; they may be fixed with wrought lays and cutters to be put on with crews and taken off at pleasure.

Patent rights for vending with instructions for making them may be had by applying to John Newbold, or the subscriber No. 212 North Front Street.

## Who has for Sale,

Or to Lease for a term of Years, A number of valuable tracts of Land, well situated for Mills, Iron Works or Farms, mostly improved, lying chiefly in the county of Huntingdon State of Pennsylvania. Those who may incline to view them will please to apply to John Canan Esq. near Huntingdon.

Charles Newbold,  
2awtf  
July 17

## CONTINUATION OF Late Foreign Articles

Received by His Britannic Majesty's Packet, which arrived at New-York on Monday afternoon.

LONDON, November 26.

Yesterday a mail arrived from Hamburg. The foreign Journals are full of reports respecting Buonaparte, and though somewhat contradictory, most of them concur in stating that his situation in Egypt is highly critical. The Arabs and Mamelukes incessantly harrafs his army, and he finds it extremely difficult to procure supplies. Some of the accounts state, that a very large army is gathering round him, and that it will soon be impossible for him to have the smallest hopes of extricating himself, or receiving reinforcements or supplies of any kind. If the Turkish force keeps hanging constantly on his outposts, continually harrafsing him with alarms, they must in the end exhaust the spirit & break down the energy of the French troops; but if gathering confidence from their numbers, they hazard a general action this may be the very means of extricating Buonaparte from his present difficulties, in consequence of the superiority of European tactics.

At present, if the reports said to be founded on dispatches intercepted by the Turkish government be well founded, Buonaparte's principal force is encamped on the heights above Cairo; all communication between Cairo, and Alexandria, and Rosetta, is nearly cut off, and is soon expected to be completely closed, and the army suffers greatly by every kind of privation and fatigue.— Succours are earnestly demanded, and the Commander of Alexandria despairs of his being able to maintain himself during the winter without aid from France.

It appears that supplies have already been forwarded from France. They ought not to have been allowed to reach Egypt, had a proper look-out been kept. The Gazette of Saturday states, that Captain Hood had succeeded in cutting out of the road of Damietta eight of these vessels.—This is well, but how came they to get there?

By an article in the mail it likewise appears that a fleet of 25 vessels, conveyed by three frigates, was seen in the latitude of Cyprus, steering for Alexandria. Perhaps, however, the vessels cut out of Damietta may have composed part of their convoy.— At all events, we have sufficient proof that the enemy are endeavoring to reinforce and to favour the Egyptian expedition, and from the superiority we have gained in these seas, we are entitled to expect that Buonaparte shall now receive no aid from without to enable him to accomplish his enterprise.

The state of the Continent remains still the same: great military preparations are going on upon both sides, while some think the war will not be renewed. At Rastadt nothing new has occurred. The mail on this head was anticipated by the French papers.

Sir Edward Pelew has captured nine vessels belonging to a convoy of French coasters. The Melponene has also carried into Plymouth, a fine brig privateer of 18 guns.

A private letter from Hamburg, dated the 10th instant, states a dangerous insurrection to have taken place in South Prussia; to which point several strong columns of troops from Pomerania and other parts were proceeding by forced marches. This revolt is said to implicate some of the first families in the kingdom, and amongst others, Prince Radzivil, who lately married a Prussian Princess, and who is stated to have been arrested at Berlin. We know not upon what authority these statements are founded.

General Mack has been appointed captain general and commander in chief of the Neapolitan Army.

The Russian troops on the 27th October arrived at Troppau, and were to reach Egra on the 7th instant. They are either to join the Austrian army in the Empire or proceed by Saltzburg to Italy.

The following is the latest advices received in Paris of the progress of the French army in Egypt.—The copies of these letters came with the papers received on Friday, and are considered as tolerably authentic:

Extract of an authentic letter from Cairo, dated the 26th Fructidor, 6th year (Sept. 12, 1798,) from an aid-de-camp of the French Army, to his brother.

"This letter will be delivered to you by citizen Julien, commissary at war, who returns to France for the recovery of his health: he has been so kind as to inform me of his intended departure, and so offer me his services for Paris. I avail myself of the opportunity to acquaint you with my situation, and that of our victorious army. Every thing takes the most advantageous turn; we have completely got rid of the Mamelukes; Ibrahim Bey is in the deserts of Syria, and Moudaf Bey in Upper Egypt, where he has been defeated by general Defaix.—Preparations are making to celebrate, in the most solemn manner, the anniversary of the foundation of the Republic. This festival is to be celebrated in the very place where the general in chief resides; he intends that day to give a dinner of 100 covers, to which all the generals, all the commanders of corps, and a great number of Turks of distinction are to be invited. The festival is to be given very early in the morning. At eight in the evening, several horse and foot races will be given, and at night a fire work. The Nile has actually reached its utmost height, and the greatest part of the country is inundated, and the utmost breadth of Egypt measure eight leagues; for where the inundation ends the desert begins. I am to set out this moment to join general Defaix, about 60 leagues from hence, up the Nile. The commander in chief has

charged me with a commission for that general."

(N. B. This letter, which arrived at Paris on the 27th of Brumaire, (Nov. 17,) was accompanied by another as follows:)

"Lazaretto, at Leghorn, 13th Brumaire, Nov. 3, 7th year.

"Citizen Julien, commissary at war with the armies of the east, coming from Alexandria, to citizen \* \* \*

"The moment I reached the European shore, after a passage of 21 days from Alexandria to Leghorn, I made it my business to transmit to you a letter your friend entrusted me with, but as I left Egypt a month after the date of this letter, I am to inform you, as a great number of couriers dispatched for government have been taken by the English, while I have had the good fortune to escape, I think it incumbent on me to send you a brief detail of the most interesting facts which have come to my knowledge. You are perfectly acquainted with the circumstances of our arrival and operations in Egypt, until the unfortunate action of Aboukir; others who were present at this event, will give you a better account of it than I can do. I shall therefore confine myself to inform you, that a great number of our seamen survived the loss of our ships.—Of the disembarked seamen, a nautical legion have been formed, which does duty on land. Our transports, two fail of the line, and seven or eight frigates, are lying safe in the port of Alexandria, which is blocked up by the English, who however, do us no other harm than that they render the communication between our armies and France more difficult. We have constantly proved victorious in all the battles; we have lost but few men, though we should not do justice to the Mamelukes, if we did not say that their intrepid valor, renders them superior to all the enemies we have had to combat in Europe, but the assassinations committed by the Bedouin Arabs have often renewed the horrors of La Vendee, and we have to regret the loss of several of our countrymen, murdered singly in the most cruel manner. At present we enjoy in peace the tranquil possession of Egypt and our departure a speedy expedition into Syria was intended, of the success of which there can be no doubt.

"On the 22d of September the tri-coloured standard was planted on the Column of Pompey, on the Pyramids, on the ramparts of the ancient famous city of Thebes, and on the shores of the Red Sea. All the inhabitants wear the French cockade. The young Mamelukes, who remained in Egypt, of the age of 16 and 24, have been incorporated with our battalions. The commands in the different provinces are distributed among our generals, who have appointed Divans, or administrative bodies, composed of the natives of the country. Religion has been invariably respected, and our soldiers often join in the Egyptian festivals, instituted in honor of Mahomet, or destined to celebrate the rise of the waters of the Nile. The same respect has been paid to national prejudices, and to the customs relative to women, for women and religion are two things which inspire the inhabitants of this country with true heroism. The moment the representatives of each province are assembled at the general's in chief, the new Government it seems will be soon organized.

"You are not ignorant of the existence of a National Institute, composed partly of the most distinguished men of letters sent on the expedition.

"Our army which has severely suffered from the excessive heat and forced marches, begins now to enjoy the finest season of the year, both autumn and winter being very mild in this climate, where the summer alone is truly insupportable. I shall make no general remarks on the prodigious fertility of the Delta, on the abundance of grain, rice, oranges, and olives, and on all the resources which may be drawn from Egypt, on rousing the inhabitants from that state of indolence and inactivity, in which they vegetated under the yoke of Mamelukes; and fill less shall entertain you with projects relative to the navigation of the Red Sea, which are afloat, and which our stay at Suez seems to announce.

"The last interesting events, of which I think we bring the first news, are the full success of our endeavors to re-establish the canal which conducts the water from the Nile to Alexandria, and the dismissal of all the transports belonging to the convoys of Toulon, Marseilles, Corfica, Genoa, and Civita Vecchia. The Swedish, Danish, Greek, Imperial, Ottoman, Ragusan, Neapolitan, and Tuscan vessels have received leave to sail, but the French, Spanish and Ligurian ships are detained until the movements of the enemy, or the season affords them some chance of returning safe home.—Upwards of 20 Neapolitan vessels, which formed a part of the convoy of Civita Vecchia, set sail at broad day light, trusting that the English would let them pass unmolested. But the enemy burnt every vessel, and sent the crews back on board two Greek vessels, which are now performing quarantine.

"I saw myself the burning of the Neapolitan ships, and the following evening I made my escape in a small tartan of Leghorn, which is arrived safe at her port of destination.

"I have only to add a few particulars respecting our passage:—Obliged to put into Terra-Nova, a small port in Sicily, to take in fresh water and provision, every article, even water was refused us; on this ground, that our captain, coming from Alexandria, had a French passport, and was suspected of having Frenchmen on board. Two days after we were more fortunate in the port of Mazzona, where we obtained water and bread at the usual excessive prices, in consequence of our captain having assured the inhabitants that he had no Frenchmen on board. The hatred and contempt which the Neapolitan Agents in Sicily, affect to entertain against our nation and government exceed all belief.

(Signed) "JULIEN."