

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, November 25.

The London gazette of Saturday, contains the official accounts of the complete evacuation of Holland—as also the account of the Armistice between the Duke of York, and general Brune. The first letters is dated at Schagenbrug, October 15 in which his R. H. appoints Major General Knox, to communicate to General Brune, the propositions in his letter of the same day. The third letter is from General Brune to his Royal Highness, communicated by Gen. Knox, dated at Alkmaar, October fifteen which covered the following explanatory letter:

H. Q. Alkmaar, October 15, 1799, 8th year of the French Republic.

The Duke of York, commander in chief of the English army, proposes that a cessation of hostilities shall take place, in consequence of the approach of the inclement season. He promises to withdraw from the Batavian territory, between the present period and the end of November next, the whole army under his command; and consents that no damage shall be committed, no houses opened, or dykes broken up, on condition of his retreat not being molested by the French or Batavian army.

These motives would not have been bro't forward by the Duke of York, if he had considered himself possessed of means sufficient for advancing into the country; for in that case, he would have had the facility of extending his quarters, of procuring subsistence, and, in short, of placing himself beyond the reach of the inconveniences arising from the unfavourable season. We ought consequently to look to advantages in an arrangement, proportionate to the insufficiency of the forces under his command.

The terms proposed by the Duke of York contain nothing but what would be the necessary result of the cessation of hostilities. It can scarcely be supposed that the Duke of York will cause the Dykes to be destroyed, the country to be inundated, and the villages to be burnt, for the mere purpose of committing such acts of violence; as such conduct would be contrary to the laws of war, and must draw upon him the reprobation of all Europe, and of his own nation. It appears therefore evident, that the Duke of York would confine himself to such measures as might be useful to his own army, as detrimental to ours; but we look upon such accidents as inseparable from a state of war. No object of advantage to us appears therefore to result from the proposals which have been made.

Since, however, the sufferings of humanity come under the consideration of the Duke of York, General Brune is ready to meet this honourable feeling, and, in doing so, declares that the following stipulations on which he offers to consent to a suspension of hostilities are so obviously just, that he cannot depart from them. [Then follow the articles, which are after wards recited literally and commented upon. It is unnecessary therefore to insert them here.]

H. Q. Schagen-brug, Oct. 17, 1799. GENERAL.

I send back general Knox, with my answers to the explanatory note which he has delivered to me in your name. He is fully authorized to conclude on my part upon every point which relate to the subject of his mission.

(Signed) FREDERICK, &c. To Gen. Brune, &c.

H. Q. Schagen-brug, Oct. 17, 1799.

His Royal Highness, the Duke of York, &c. proposed to Gen. Brune, an arrangement equally to the advantage of both parties, originating in his desire to prevent the farther effusion of blood, and to preserve this country from the terrible effects of an inundation, as also from the destruction of the best of its ports, involving the total ruin of the principal channels of its interior navigation and commerce.

In answer to which Gen. Brune observes, that he cannot imagine his Royal Highness will recur to measures not less revolting to humanity, than repugnant to the character of the British nation, and to the general feeling of all Europe.

Devastation or destruction is incompatible with the character and with the uniform conduct of the English nation; and as little do either accord with the disposition of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief; but there are duties pre-emptorily prescribed by the nature of particular situations, the odium of which must fall, not on those who execute but on such as render the measures necessary, by rejecting the conditions of a just and honorable agreement.

Deeply impressed with what is due to his country on the one hand, and to the claims of humanity on the other: persuaded, likewise, that Gen. Brune is equally guided by these sentiments, his royal highness has taken his proposals into consideration, and consents to abide by the agreement as it stands in the answers annexed to the different articles.

Major general Knox, who is charged therewith, is authorized to sign and conclude this agreement, as well as to arrange any points of detail which may arise out of it.

It being the duty of every officer commanding his Britannic majesty's troops, to make an exact report of whatever relates to his command, his royal highness the Duke of York will of course lay before the British government every communication which has taken place between his royal highness and gen. Brune.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Cecil county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Zebulon Oldham, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, on or before the nineteenth day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

RICHARD OLDHAM, Administrator. January 30.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM LAPSLEY, late of Hansver township, Dauphin county, Store-keeper, are desired to take notice that he has applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County, for the benefit of the acts of Assembly of this State, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the Court have appointed the second Monday of March next, to hear his creditors and him at the Court House in Harrisburg.

January 23—31. LAW3W.

OFFICE FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE COMMISSION BUSINESS, Transacted extensively.

Money advanced on good Notes of Hand, Mortgages and Merchandise. Bills of Exchange bought and sold. Also, Purchases and Sales of Houses and Lands made, By JAMES NEWPORT, No. 25 Arch street. Philadelphia, Feb. 4. LAW3W.

BANKRUPT OFFICE.

A SECOND Dividend of the Estate of George L. and Robert Gray, Bankrupts, will be paid to the creditors who have proved their debts under the commission, at any time when called for, at No. 109 Arch street.

JOHN JENNINGS, Clerk. January 20, 1800. LAW3W.

HENRY BENBRIDGE

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the business of a BROKER, at his Office No. 83 Dock street, near the Bank of the United States, where he buys and sells on Commission all kinds of Public Securities, Stocks, Notes, &c. and offers his services in any business in his line.

Jan 14. d1w3w6w

THE UNDERSIGNED,

HIS Swedish Majesty's Consul General, and authorized to transact the Consular Business, for his Majesty the King of Denmark in the United States of America, residing at Philadelphia,

Hereby gives public Notice,

That in obedience to recent instructions received from his government, it is the duty of all Masters of Swedish and Danish vessels, before their sailing from any port in the said States, to call upon him or the Vice Consul in order to be granted such Certificates for their Cargoes, which the exigency of the State of the Neutral Commerce and the several Decrees of the Belligerent Powers, render indispensably necessary, and that any Master of vessels belonging to the respective nations; or navigating under the protection of their flags, in omitting to take such certificates, will personally stand responsible for the consequences.

RICHARD SODERSTROM. Philadelphia, 18th December, 1799.

For Sale, or to Let,

A two story Brick House,

Situate on Duke street, or Artillery lane, in the Northern Liberties.

HAVING two rooms on a floor, fire places in each, a kitchen and wash house; all in excellent order and built of the best materials. For further information inquire at No. 39, Arch street. Also, a HOUSE, No. 106, fourth Second street, to let—enquire as above.

Dec. 3. LAW6W.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

THE POSSESSORS

OF OBLIGATIONS OR CERTIFICATES given by the subscriber, for undivided Shares or Lots on his purchase within the city of Washington, who have not yet applied for and received their Deeds, are hereby notified, that their several Titles will be duly completed to the order of those who in conformity with the terms of the said Certificates, do make the Payments in full therefor, either to Thomas M. Egan, Esq. or to the subscriber at Philadelphia, on or at any time before the 31st day of May next.

Samuel Budgett, December 17.

Horses to Winter.

HORSES will be taken to winter at Prospect Hill, at the 12 miles good on the Bristol Road, where they will have fine Timothy and Clover Hay, well littered and cleaned and a field to run in when the weather is good.

Enquire of Mr. William Bell Merchant, or on the premises. N. B. Will not be answerable for accidents or escape, but will take every precaution to prevent either.

November 12. LAW3W.

WHEREAS,

An attachment was lately issued out of the inferior court of common pleas of the county of Essex, in the State of New Jersey, directed to the sheriff of the said county, against the rights, credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of John Cloves Symmes at the suit of William Wells, in a plea of trespass on the case to his damage three thousand dollars;—

And whereas, the said sheriff did, at the term of June last past, return to the said court that he had attached the defendant by a certain bond given by Matthias Denman and Samuel Meeker to the said defendant, to the amount of near two thousand dollars, and also by sixty land warrants;—

Now therefore, unless the said John Cloves Symmes shall appear, give special bail, and receive a declaration at the suit of the plaintiff, judgment will be entered against him, and his property herein attached, will be sold agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided.

Aaron Ogden, Clerk, &c. Elizabeth-town, July 3, 1799 (11). LAW12M

BALL.

Mr. FRANCIS

RESPECTFULLY informs his Pupils and the public in general, that his third Ball for this season will be on THURSDAY February 6th, at his academy in Fourth street, in which will be introduced, Mr. Francis's new

MARINE COTILLIONS:

CALL'D The United States, Constellation, Constitution and Chesapeake.

Also, two new Country Dances for the present season, call'd The Secret, and the Birth Day. Ladies tickets to be had as usual, by applying to Mr. Francis.

On account of the inclemency experienced the last evening, Mr. Francis is obliged to give notice, that children (who are not pupils) cannot on any account be admitted.

Mr. Francis informs his pupils and the public in general, that he intends shortly to publish a new set of Cotillions and Country Dances, with their proper figures annexed; including a variety of Marches, Reels, Hornpipes, Minuets, Gavots, &c. The music composed and selected, and the whole arranged as lessons for the Piano Forte, by Mr. Reinagle.

Mr. Francis and assistants attend Tuesdays and Saturdays at the academy, from three o'clock till six for his young pupils, and from six till nine for those at a more advanced age. Terms 5 dollars per month.

NE. The assembly room may be engaged on the off nights for balls, concerts, &c. by applying to Mr. Francis, No. 70 North Fourth street.

February 3. dt

INSURANCE COMPANY

Of the state of Pennsylvania.

February 1, 1800.

THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of twenty two dollars on each share of the stock of this company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal Representatives, after the 10th inst.

JAMES S. COX, President. February 1. dt

A PAIR OF SADDLE-BAGS,

WAS FOUND

ON the night of the 31st January during the Snow Storm—the owner upon describing the contents and paying the cost of this advertisement, will have them restored to him, by applying at the Board Yard, adjoining the new Roman Church in North Fourth Street.

February 1. dt.

SALES OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.

Next Thursday, the 6th ult. at 10 o'clock, At the country seat of the late General Thomas Willm, near the Falls of Schuylkill. WILL BE SOLD FOR CASH,

A VARIETY of elegant household Furniture, consisting of Mahogany Chairs and Tables, Sideboard and Sofa's, Beds and Bedding. Several large Looking glasses, and a variety of elegant prints. A number of large and elegant carpets, and oil cloths. Also, A quantity of excellent Hay. A Cow and Calf. A Sleigh and Garden Engine, and a LIBRARY of choice and valuable Books.

By order of the Executors, SHANNON POALK, Auctioneers. February 3. dt.

VALUABLE LOTS

FOR SALE, NEAR THE CITY.

On Wednesday the 6th day of March next, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Merchant's Coffee House, will be sold by public auction, the following described valuable Lots of Ground, eligibly situated for SUMMER RETREATS.

No. 1. A CERTAIN LOT or PIECE OF LAND, situate on the east side of Germantown road, about two miles and a half from the city of Philadelphia, bounded on the north by land of Mr. Thomas Greaves, whereon he is now erecting a house and making improvements for his summer residence, on the east by land of Joseph Norris, and west by the said road, containing by computation 14 acres and a half.

No. 2. A certain lot or piece of land, part of a tract commonly called the Vineyard, situate on the west side of the Wissahickon or Ridge road, nearly opposite to Turner's lane, in the neighbourhood of the Country Seats of Jeremiah Parker, John Nixon, James Crawford and Jasper Moylan, Esgs. being marked and numbered in a plan or map of the said large tract called the Vineyard, No. 31, containing seven acres and ten perches.

No. 3. One other lot or piece of land adjoining the last described lot to the northward, containing 11 acres and one hundred and three perches.

The very valuable property now offered for sale must be too well known to require a further description. It is well worth the attention of those who wish to secure to themselves pleasant and healthy situations in the vicinity of the city.

The terms of sale are, one third part of the purchase money to be paid in ten days after the sale; one third in ninety days, and the remaining third in six months; for the two last payments (including interest) approved indorsed notes to be given. The title is unexceptionable. Sold by order of Messrs. Isaac Wharton, Thomas Fitzsimons, Philip Nicklin, William M'Murtrie, Samuel W. Fisher, Trustees for the creditors of Blair M'Clennahan.

JOHN CONNELLY, Auctioneer. January 23. LAW12M.

United States, Pennsylvania District

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a Special District Court of the United States will be holden at the City Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, in and for the Pennsylvania district, on Friday the 31st day of January instant, at ten o'clock A.M. for the trial of an information filed by William Rawle, Esq. attorney of the United States in and for the said district, against

1. Calk, and

2. Hogheads Spirits,

distilled at a distillery within the city of Philadelphia, and removed from the same without being first branded or marked according to law—wherefore the same have been seized as forfeited.

By order of court, D. CALDWELL, Clerk Dist. Court. January 18, 1800.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 5.

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

In imitation of Mr. Burke's famous expression of the "Swinish Multitude," the French have invented a new term for the men, whom they call the Multitude Multionniers, or Sheepish multitude. Unfortunately, from the ignorance and callidity of that class, there is more truth than compliment in the phrase.

When Cromwell dissolved the Parliament, he complained bitterly that the Lord had put him upon that work. Buonaparte, however, does not appear to have considered his task as a very unpleasant one. He took it up heartily and went through it cheerfully. After having wandered so long in the Deserts of Arabia, he entertains no dread of the Wilds of Guiana!

It was the great objection of Paine and his supporters, that we had no Constitution in this country, because it could not be shown upon paper. Experience must however have convinced such writers, that paper affords but a flimsy security against the deluges of ambitious men, and that the best constitutions, whether on paper or parchment, are easily made to give way to existing circumstances, or circumstances of pretended existence.

Buonaparte's being a stranger was not forgotten when he made his first attempt on the Councils of France; and some were bold enough to demand he should be outlawed. Short fought men! they could not perceive that in a few hours time, he was about to out-law the whole nation!

The Abbe Sieyes, it seems, has another Constitution cut and dry for France. After the experience they have, however, the French ought not to deal any longer with political shop sellers. These wares cost very dear, and yield no service.

General Oliver, who was wounded at the battle of Trebia, wrote to General Lefebvre, offering his services on the day of the late Revolution at Paris, and stated in his letter that in order to equip himself he had just bought a wooden leg!

Roger Ducos, it is said, is a mere cypher in the new consulate. He is a cypher, however, that serves to increase the value and power of the other figures with which he is conjoined.

Sieyes's paper constitution seems to be almanacks; they last only for a year.

Santerre, so well known in former periods of the revolution, made an attempt to raise the Fauxbourg St. Antoine in favour of Moulins and the Jacobins. Buonaparte being informed of it, sent a message to Moulins, saying, "You shall be answerable for the conduct of Santerre; and if the fellow himself ventures to stir, I will order him to be shot."

BRITISH MUNIFICENCE.

Presents given by the underwriters of Loyd's to the company of the American ship Planter.

To the captain—One large silver cup, containing one gallon; two smaller do. containing one quart each, with a ladle neatly engraved on the edge with all the trophies of war. On one side the cups is a representation of the engagement, and on the other this inscription;

Presented by the underwriters at Loyd's to Mr. David Moultrie, master of the American ship Planter, of Richmond, as a token of their approbation of his exemplary bravery and perseverance in defending the said ship, and beating of an enemy of very superior force, on the 10th July, 1799.

And in cash 100 guineas. To the first Mate—50 guineas. Second Mate—30 guineas. Boatwain—20 guineas. Sailors—8 guineas. Sailors deeply wounded—15 guineas. For sailors' friends that fell in the action—50 guineas.

Two lady passengers—elegant gold watches. Two gentlemen passengers—elegant swords.

On Tuesday, 28th ult. both Houses of the Legislature of New-York formed a quorum.

EXTRACT FROM

GOVERNOR JAY'S SPEECH.

"Notwithstanding the care with which our laws and regulations relative to infectious diseases have been observed, yet our principal city has again been distressed by the return of a very destructive one.—Whence it arises, is a question which still remains involved in much obscurity; but as either of the two natural causes to which it is generally ascribed, may be the true one; every further mean which human sagacity can devise, should be employed to remove or counteract them. If, however, in this instance, as in many others, Providence is accomplishing the purposes of moral government by the instrumentality of second causes, our future preservation from their calamitous effects, will depend more on moral than municipal reforms.

"As the government most to be preferred, is that which procures to the people, the greatest degree of justice, security, and rational liberty, so by such a government no acts or symptoms of defiance to lawful authority, are viewed with indifference. Experience shews that impunity invites aggression, and that licentiousness always derives encouragement from toleration. Feeling the

force of these reflections, I think it my duty to press your attention to the daring opposition which has repeatedly, and with singular impunity, been made in the county of Columbia, to the judicial authority of the state; and to the recent indications of it which are detailed in the papers which I shall lay before you. The manner in which these offences are perpetrated, renders the ordinary means of suppressing them, in several respects inadequate. While we rejoice, and with great reason, in the general and increasing prosperity of the state, it is proper to reflect, that, next to the kind Providence of the Almighty, we owe this prosperity to the security with which industry pursues its lawful objects, and enjoys its fruits. It is therefore of the last importance, that this security be preferred; and that the regular administration of justice which protects it, be not interrupted. Whatever may be the claims or rights of contending individuals, it is their duty to meet each other in the proper courts, and peaceably acquiesce in the justice of their country; and it is equally the duty of the government to protect the citizens in the quiet enjoyment of their property and rights, and to enforce obedience and submission to the laws.

Although the great and national affairs of war and peace do not belong to our jurisdiction, yet such is their importance to our immediate welfare, and so great would be our danger, if any fallacious prospects of peace should mislead us into a state of ill founded security, that the very judicious and seasonable remarks of our patriotic President on this subject, cannot be too generally known, nor too strongly impressed. He reminds us, that "At a period like the present, when momentous changes are occurring, and every hour is preparing new and great events in the political world—when a spirit of war is prevalent in almost every nation, with whose affairs the interest of the United States have any connection, unsafe and precarious would be our situation, were we to neglect the means of maintaining our just rights." From the same high and respectable authority we are given to understand, that, under existing circumstances, "nothing short of the power of repelling aggressions, will secure to our country a rational prospect of escaping the calamities of war, or" (what would be still more calamitous) "national degradation." The measures which have been taken pursuant to acts of this state, relative to these subjects, shall be mentioned in a future communication; and it is evident from the preceding observations, that our attention to them is not to be relaxed.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

TUESDAY, February 4.

Mr. Kitters, from the committee to whom were referred the petition of Lardner Clark, made a report, recommending the adoption of the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the governor of the North West Territory has full powers under existing laws, to settle and adjust the claims of Lardner Clark, and to grant the prayer of his petition, if in justice he is entitled thereto, the interference of Congress in the present instance, is, therefore, unnecessary.

The said resolution was read a first and second time, and concurred in by the House.

Mr. A. Foster called up a resolution which he laid on the table the last session, relative to the election of a President and Vice President of the United States. to be recommended to the several states for their adoption, and on motion it was referred to a committee of the whole house, on the state of the Union.

Mr. Harrison presented a memorial of Isaac Zane, praying the confirmation of certain lands allotted him by the Wyandot Nations, which was read and committed to the committee to whom were referred the consideration of the act relative to the sale of public lands.

Mr. Leib laid the following resolution on the table, viz.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill making provision for the removal of the troops of the U. States, which may be stationed where an election is held, and that such removal shall take place at least two days previous to such election, and to a distance not less than two miles.

Mr. Smith, from the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, reported a bill to continue in force an act, intitled an act for the regulation of the fisheries of the United States; for the government of the fishermen employed thereon, and for other purposes—which was read a first and second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house on Monday next.

Mr. Harrison, from the committee appointed to consider whether any and what alterations are necessary to be made in the act relative to public lands, reported a bill in addition to the act intitled an act regulating the grants of lands appropriated for military services: and for the society of the United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the Heathens. Read a first and second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house on Monday next.

Mr. Gordon called up the resolution he laid on the table on Friday last, when the same was agreed to in the words following, to wit.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any amendments are necessary to such part of the law relative to the military establishment, as relates to the arrest of any non-commissioned officer or private, for any debt or contract; and that they report by bill or otherwise.