

NEW-YORK, February 15.
Last evening arrived at this port the ship Tanner's Delight, capt. —, from London. She left London on the 19th December, and brings papers to the day proceeding. We have received a regular file to the 17th; but our expectations respecting them are much disappointed, for they scarcely furnish us with an article of intelligence worth publishing—all the principal events having previously reached us by way of Boston. The vessel was reported on the coffee-house books to have had only 36 days passage, and public curiosity was considerably awakened in consequence of it. A rumour, which was partially circulated at the time of her arrival, that another revolution had taken place at Paris, in which Buonaparte had again narrowly escaped assassination, added greatly to the anxiety of suspense. On the subject of this rumour, the papers before us are silent.

From London papers to the seventeenth of December, received at the Office of the Mercantile Advertiser.

LONDON, December 14.
Yesterday the Hamburg mail arrived. The Vienna Court Gazette contains a detailed account of the different actions which have taken place upon the 8th, upon various points of a very extended line. There had been no general engagement but from every point they occupied the French were successfully driven. The official communications reach down to the 15th: the French papers informed us subsequent to that period that their headquarters were at Trieta. Upon the 20th Championet was at Genoa, and, as the reports in the Paris papers state, the Austrians had been repulsed in an attempt to carry the passes into the Genoa. They have now, however, secured all the positions which are necessary to enable them to prosecute the siege of Coni with vigour. The French do not indeed seem to have absolutely given up all hopes of relieving it, but it is probable that before their army can be reinforced, or the new commander who is appointed can be in a situation to attempt any new offensive operations, the place will fall. Italy will then be almost completely cleared of the French, and the Austrians will be in possession of all the strong holds which guard that country from a fresh intrusion. It is said like wife to be the intention of the Austrian government to send powerful reinforcements to their army in this quarter.

Upon the Rhine no new operations have taken place. Reports of an armistice continue to circulate, but without any great appearance of probability. The letters from Augsburg state that general Suwarow has actually begun his march to return home, and that his whole army is in motion—this must to a certain degree disconcert the military plans of the Archduke, and injure the prosecution of the war against France, though it is extremely clear that the importance of the Russian has been greatly over-rated.

At Vienna the wishes of the people are in favour of peace. Politicians there think that the late events in France will facilitate the attainment of that object. At Berlin considerable importance is attached to the mission of Durac, Buonaparte's aid de camp, who has arrived in that city. It appears that Otto, the French charge d'affaires at that court, is going to France in order to come to this country to fill the office to which it was mentioned in the French papers that he had been appointed. The armistice between the French consuls and Chonan chiefs has by no means put an end to the hopes of our government from that predatory war. They learn by private letters that they still continue in great force, and that they exercise their adherents in open day. The plan of an expedition to the coast of Norway is therefore preserved with increasing spirits, and they hope to make a descent on France with 100,000 troops of different nations, English, Russian, Swiss, and French.

Captain Taylor, the duke of York's secretary, goes to St. Petersburg to assist in digesting the new plan of a subsidiary treaty, and it is believed that we shall contract for more troops than we ever purchased in any former year. Whether they are to be employed in this service or not, we cannot say; but we know that the rumour of such a design will do more to unite all the hostile parties in France, than the affected moderation of the consuls, or the short-lived energy which the government has derived from the late military convulsion.

It was generally reported yesterday in the political circles of Mr. Duca's journey to Scotland was from deep political reasons. Some say that he is about to retire from office, and is to be called up to the house of Peers. Another pretext for his going to Scotland is, that he may have a personal interview with Sir Ral'h Abercrombie, and do away some misunderstanding which has occurred on the late expedition to Holland.

A letter from our Dublin correspondent of the 7th instant, says, Our apprehensions of scarcity have subsided, but they are succeeded by our apprehensions of French invasion, and the troops forwarding to this country seem to show that your government also is not without expectation of such an event. The Consulate have agreed to the demand made by Gen. Knox, of residing at Cahors, for the purpose of being better enabled to carry into effect the release of the 8000 French prisoners, stipulated by the convention concluded at Alkmaar. Gen. Humbert is to accompany him.

A German paper says: "About 800 Irish rebels arrived at Embden, and were received by a Prussian officer, who gave

them one dollar, or three shillings sterling bounty each. Being lodged in the barracks, they thought of regaling themselves with gin after their voyage; unfortunately, they got too much inspired, and began talking of cutting off King's heads, and singing revolutionary songs. The next morning the Prussian officer had them mustered on the parade, and about a dozen of the most noisy were flogged with 50 strokes of the cane, by way of welcome, and example to all the rest, who seemed to be all fine young Paddies, from 18 to 30 years of age. They afterwards were divided in small parties, and conveyed under strong escorts to different regiments, where, the officer told them, they would be most particularly taken care of, as they came to very strongly recommended.

From Lloyd's List, December 17.
Bank Stock 156 1.4 6
3 per cent reduced 62 1.3 1 7 8 62
4 per cent. Confol 77 1.4 1.8
Bank long ann. 17 3.4
Ditto short, 1778 and 79 5 7.8
Imperial 3 per cent. 59 3 8 5 8
Ditto ann. 11 1.2 9.16
5 per cent. 1797, 90 3.47.8 3.4
Omanium 10 1.4

PARIS, 12 Frimaire, Dec. 3.
A paper announces that the city of Anspach, the capital of Anspach and Bayreuth, in Franconia, belonging to the king of Prussia, is destined for holding a Congress for peace. The plenipotentiaries of the belligerent powers will assemble there under the protection of a numerous Prussian army, and will open there new negotiations for a general peace.

December 4.
All the emigrants, from whatever nation they may be, have received orders to remove, without delay, from Suabia and interior Austria.

December 6.
From Avignon we learn that the central administration of Vaucluse persists in not acknowledging the law of the 19th Brumaire, and that it will neither publish nor post it.

It is said that the members of the circle of Loan, after having, in a very stormy sitting, torn the picture of Buonaparte, cried out, that he ought to be assassinated; and then having torn the papers that might compromise them, voted an address of congratulation on the events of the 18th and 19th Brumaire, in order to deceive the government and the delegate whom they are about to send.

The general rumor of to-day is, that a part of those who have examined the new constitution do not wish for a Grand Elector. Persons who pass for being well informed, give it as certain, that Buonaparte opposes the idea of that magistrate being for life, if the idea of a Grand Elector is adopted; he thinks it necessary for ten years, and is of opinion, that employments which are the object of every intrigue should cease to offer to parties the subject of continual agitation. One man, according to him, being left imposed upon than several, runs less risk of being disluded from good selections, and may more easily direct them towards the desired end, the public prosperity. We do not guarantee this as being the Consul's opinion, but it is that which is attributed to him. Others, on the contrary, wish for a Grand Elector for life, or not at all.

[Journal des Hommes Libres.]
17 Frimaire—Dec. 8.
The favorite child of fortune, the brave Melena is arrived at Paris. We understand that a victory has been obtained near Genoa, by the army of Italy, the head quarters of which was established on the 4th Frimaire at Pierra, but nothing official has hitherto been published.

They ascribe to Talleyrand Perigord the idea of forming a board of admiralty on the model of the English. A letter from Nantz, of the 25th Brumaire, written by citizen Chevry, commander of the resident national guard of that commune announces, "that the report respecting the hostage act has already produced the happiest effects in the Western departments. Several of the rebels chiefs seem disposed to surrender their arms. The civil war cannot however, be easily extinguished, unless the commissioners to pacify the country, be seconded by an imposing military force."

VIENNA, November 27.
General Frelich, who is at Ancona, with 12,000 men, has received orders as soon as possible to join General Melas. A division of that corps will proceed to the Riviera di Levante, in the Genoeze, to reinforce General Klenau.

According to accounts from Italy, our troops have attacked the enemy in the valleys of the Maira, and entirely succeeded in driving them from their positions. The cavalry dismounted in districts where the ground would not allow them to proceed on horseback and pursued them sword in hand. Our troops have advanced beyond the frontiers.

Authentic accounts have likewise been received, that on the 6th instant, when Gen. Kray so successfully attacked the enemy near Novi, the division of the Archduke Ferdinand had not done its duty; it composed the greatest part of the second column, which did not arrive in time. It is to be disbanded, and the most guilty will be particularly punished.

It has been resolved upon to send a reinforcement of 20,000 men, at least, to General Melas. A minister plenipotentiary from the king of Sardinia is arrived here, on some particular business. An envoy extraordinary from Berlin is also expected here. It is now

generally believed here, that, in consequence of the late change in the French Government, a peace upon honorable terms will not be subjected to great difficulties. The neutrality of Switzerland is again proposed, on the part of France and Switzerland. Our Court Gazette states, that no official accounts have yet been received at Constantinople of any thing of consequence having taken place between the grand vizier and the French army, on the frontiers of Egypt; but only that the two armies were in sight of each other, and that serious events were expected to take place.

LONDON, December 18.
The good understanding which subsists between Prussia and the French republic is cemented more and more every day. This appears from the proposal lately made by Mr. Schluden, a General in the Prussian service, of a cartel, by virtue of which the Generals belonging to the two powers, and also the Generals of the Batavian troops, shall reciprocally surrender their deserters.

BERNE, November 26.
It is said here, that the brother of the Consul, Roger Ducois has had some conferences with the Archduke Charles, and that there is an idea of an armistice. If we may believe some private letters they appeared to agree well.

FOREIGN—Summarily.
The advices by the Tanner, are to the 23d December, at which date the ship failed from Gravesend: She passed the downs on the 26th.
We understand from the best information which can be collected, that the late revolution at Paris affords no prospect of peace in Europe. On the contrary, another campaign is expected—and it is believed that the Danes and Swedes will also come into the collision against France.

The retreat of the Russian into Bavaria, is supposed only to be a temporary arrangement to pass the winter, in a plentiful country—and that with the opening of the campaign, they will march to join the Austrians on the Rhine. Switzerland, it is supposed, will be declared neutral—and in consequence, the offensive operations of the next year, directed to the countries on the banks of the Rhine—to the Low Countries—and to Italy.

By the latest accounts from Paris, every thing was quiet in that city. A plan of a new Constitution has been proposed—but nothing yet decided on. Every exertion was making to raise money—and to recruit the armies. The Consuls were pursuing a moderate system of government; several odious decrees of the late directory had been done away, and many emigrants permitted to return.

The combined French and Spanish fleets lay in Brest harbour—off which port an English fleet of twenty sail of the line, under admiral Gardner, was cruising to observe them. The harvest in England has not turned out to be so bad as was expected, and the prices of grain had declined considerably.

General Washington's Will.
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
BY J. ORMROD,
No. 41, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia—Price 10 Cents.

The WILL
OF
GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON:
To which is annexed,
A Schedule of his Property,
Directed to be Sold.
February 12. d6t

CITY OF WASHINGTON.
THE POSSESSORS
OF CERTIFICATES OR OBLIGATIONS issued 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 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 & Co. or to the subscriber at Philadelphia, on or at any time before the 31st day of May next.

December 17
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 Odham, 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. 1246w.

NOTICE.
A CERTIFICATE of one Share of the Bank of the United States, No. 49150, in the name of Peter Lewis Quiny, and a Certificate of two Shares of the said Bank, No. 29119, in the name of George James Chalmers, Earl of Cholmondeley, were forwarded from New-York by the Chesfield British Packet for Baltimore, which was captured by the French, and the Certificate lost or destroyed, and for which application is made at said Bank for the renewal thereof, of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice.
CLEMENT BIDDLE.
February 13. d3m.

NICKLIN AND GRIFFITH
HAVE FOR SALE
10 small chests of Gingham, } on board
4 ditto of colored Mullinets, } the ship
4 bales of St. Fernando Serges, } Nestor, in the
4 ditto of Camblets, } river
10 ditto of colored and white } from
Castlerna, } Liverpool
14 trunks of printed Calicoes,
The above are in small assorted packages calculated either for the West India or home trade.

30 tons Lead, in pigs,
8 tons of dry, White Lead in hhds.
17 casks of fine dry Yellow Paint,
6 ditto of Mineral Black,
1 ditto of ditto White,
10 ditto of Cokothar,
3 ditto of Purple Brown,
10 cases English China Ware in fetts,
26 casks of Nails assorted,
300 barrels pickled Salmon,
80 half ditto ditto,
80 barrels Haxings,
20 ditto Shad,
10 ditto Mackarel,
7 casks of Porter in bottles,
20 punches Rum,
190 pipes of Brandy, 4th proof,
15 pipes of Madeira Wine,
27 quarter chests Young Hylon Tea,
13 boxes of Imperial ditto,
English Gunpowder, HF
Forged Copper Nails and Bolts,
Sail Canvass,
Empty Wine Bottles,
Cork in sheets,
Green Coffee in hhds.
February 13. mwsj

SALES
OF
LANDS AND SHARES
IN THE
Population & Asylum Companies.

On FRIDAY the 7th day of March next, At 7 o'clock in the evening will be exposed to Sale by Public Vendue,
At the Merchants Coffee House in Second Street, in the city of Philadelphia,
THE FOLLOWING
LANDS,

Tracts.	Acres.	Poles.	Where Situated.
1	712	42	Equinunk, Northampton co.
7	2943	42	Lehaxen, ditto do.
8	3287	70	Buttermilk Falls, Luzerne do.
3	853	80	Equinunk, Northampton do.
3	1583	66	ditto ditto do.
3	1109	61	Lehaxen, ditto do.
2	835	23	Cushes Creek, ditto do.
3	879	78	Equinunk, ditto do.
11	4714	81	Lehaxen, ditto do.
4	1489	53	ditto ditto do.
4	1757	88	Equinunk, ditto do.
6	2603	124	Wylankin, Luzerne do.
6	2101	97	Stancia, Northampton do.
23	9737	96	Buttermilk Falls, Luzerne do.
8	3505	114	Ox Bow Creek, ditto do.
19	8061	3	Michapin, ditto do.
20	8044	100	ditto ditto do.
27	11474	123	Tuacarora, ditto do.
63	35493	23	Wappasing, ditto do.
23	9516	91	Michapin & Tunkamock, Luzerne do.
20	20000	0	Alleyheny do.
8	3439	30	Equinunk, Northampton do.
10	6183	13	Stancia, ditto do.
3	747	100	Brodhead's Creek, do. do.
5	2182	68	ditto ditto do.
15	6000	0	East branch of Lehaxen, Northampton do.
3	1200	0	East branch of Lehaxen, Northampton do.
75	30700	0	French creek & Allegheny do.
10	14879	0	Schuykill, Berks do.
37	14879	0	Schuykill, Berks do.
11	3457	59	Conocanering, Allegheny do.
13	3391	92	ditto ditto do.
11	4400	0	Lehaxen, Northampton do.
9	3324	44	Wappasing, Luzerne do.
6	6293	135	Northumberland do.

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ALSO,
Six hundred and seventy-three Shares in the Population Company,
AND
Three hundred and twenty-six Shares in the Asylum Company.
CONNELLY & Co.
Philadelphia, 14th Feb. d6t

Notice is hereby Given,
That in pursuance of a writ so directed from the Hon. Richard Peters, Judge of the District Court of Pennsylvania, will be exposed to Sale at No. 49, North Third Street, in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the 24th day of February inst. at 12 o'clock at noon.
1 Cask, and
3 Hds. Spirits.
The same having been condemned in the said District Court as forfeit ed.
JOHN HALL, Marshal.
Marshal's Office, February 6. 37awf.

Military Land Warrants.
THE UNDERSIGNED
Offers his services to the holders of Military Land Warrants, to make Locations on the 17th instant; he will receive a less quantity than 4000 acres, and arrange them with others, so as to make a Quarter Township.
Having surveyed a district of the military tract, and since the completion of the surveys, taken great pains to explore the interior parts of the townships and sections so as to be able, with precision, to designate the most valuable entries throughout the whole survey.
He flatters himself his information will be satisfactory to Gentlemen wishing to employ him—the tenth acre will be demanded for one less quantity than 1000 acres, furnished by one person—from one to four thousand acres, the twelfth—and for any greater quantity, the fifteenth.
For further information apply at No. 67 north Second Street.
JOHN G. JACKSON.
N. B. He will also act as agent for any person holding lands in the western part of Virginia, and give good security (if required) for his integrity and attention.
February 6. d6t

ON SATURDAY,
The 1st of March next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, will be sold by Public Auction at the City Coffee House, the following valuable

REAL ESTATE, VIZ.
No. 1.
A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE,
WITH extensive three story back buildings, situated in Front below Pine Street. The house contains two large rooms on each floor, and is 22 feet 2 inches in front, and 52 feet, 6 inches deep. The piazza is 19 feet 6 inches in length, and 12 feet 6 inches in width, in which is carried up an elegant stair-case.—The back buildings are 50 feet in length and 23 feet 8 inches in width, and contain on the first floor, a parlour, kitchen, pantry and stair-case. The second and third floors are divided into convenient chambers and dressing rooms. The lot of ground is 198 feet deep, with the privilege of a court leading into Lombard Street.

No. 2.
A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE,
adjoining the above, being 32 feet 8 inches in front, and 51 feet 6 inches in depth, exclusive of projection of the Bow Window.—This house contains two large and elegant rooms on the first and second floors—the third story is divided into three chambers.—There are two elegant stair cases—a large and convenient kitchen under the back room, and double cellars under the whole house. The lot is 131 feet 6 inches in depth, with the privilege of a court leading into Lombard Street—a restriction is to be laid upon this lot, that no back buildings, higher than 8 feet from the level of Front Street, are ever to be erected upon the space now vacant.

No. 3.
A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE,
adjoining the above, of the dimensions and plan as the house No. 1, except that the back buildings are only 45 feet in depth. The lot is 131 feet 6 inches deep, and has the privilege of a court into Lombard Street.
The above described houses are not plastered, but the Carpenters work is nearly finished. Persons wishing to view them previous to the day of sale, will please to apply at No. 133, South Front Street, for the keys.

No. 4.
A LOT OF GROUND,
35 feet 8 inches front, and 37 feet in depth, upon a court leading into Lombard Street.

No. 5.
A LOT OF GROUND
adjoining the above, and of the same dimensions, TWELVE LOTS OF GROUND,
situate in Lombard Street between Sixth and Seventh Streets from Delaware, containing each 18 feet front upon Lombard Street, and 120 feet in depth to a 20 feet alley leading into Sixth Street, with the privilege of the same.—A plan of these lots is to be seen at the Coffee House—upon the Lots marked No. 2 and 4 in the plan there is a frame building and kitchen about 16 feet front, and 31 feet deep, in good repair.

A LOT OF GROUND,
containing 174 feet on Lombard Street, and 130 feet on Eighth Street from the Delaware, with the privilege of a 22 feet alley running parallel to Lombard Street.

A LOT OF GROUND,
adjoining the above, containing 168 feet on Lombard Street, and 130 feet in depth to the above-mentioned alley, and with the privilege of the same.

A LOT OF GROUND,
adjoining the above, containing 168 feet on Pine Street, and 130 feet in depth, to the above-mentioned 22 feet alley with the privilege of the same.

A LOT OF GROUND,
in the District of Southwark, bounded as follows, viz.
Beginning at a corner of Thomas Wharton's land on the south side of Carpenter Street, at the distance of 137 feet 3 inches from the corner of Third Street as the same is now laid out and continued a new course 137 feet 3 inches, thence south westerly on the west side of the said Third Street, continued on a new course 180 feet to a corner of Andrew Benham's land—thence west northerly 149 feet 9 inches to a corner of T. Wharton's land, thence by the same on a front line 190 feet 6 inches to the place of beginning.

ANOTHER LOT OF GROUND,
in the District of Southwark bounded as follows:
Beginning at the corner of M. Screeper's lot on Moyamensing road, thence south-westerly along the west side of said road 56 feet 4 1/2 inches to Edward Reilly's lot, thence west northerly 219 feet to Third Street as the same is now laid out and continued on a new course thence north easterly along the east side of said Third Street 78 feet 6 inches—thence east fourty 2 3/4 feet—thence south westerly 140 feet to Moyamensing road aforesaid to the place of beginning.

There are two brick tenements two stories high on the above described premises. Plans of the above houses and lots of ground are to be seen at the C. Coffee-House. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale.
JOHN CONNELLY, Auctioneer.
February 15. c6tm.

CAUTION.
THE Public is cautioned against receiving the Subscribers Note in favor of, and indorsed by Thomas W. Francis, dated yesterday, at 6c days after date for eight hundred dollars. The note is in the hand writing of the Subscriber, and at the bottom of a memorandum by the indorsor, to the credit of the drawer, Thomas W. Francis. This note together with a contract between Charles Williamson, and Charles Hale for lands in township, No. 4, in the 3th range of Strader county, State of New-Jersey, and sundry other papers contained in a Pocket Book, were taken from the Subscribers desk last evening. As the above can be of no use to the person who has carried them off, should they be returned, no questions shall be asked.
SAMUEL MIFFLIN.
February 6. d6t