

Prices of Public Stock, PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 18.

Table listing prices for various stocks and bonds, including Bank U. States, Pennsylvania, and Insurance Co. Penn's.

EXCHANGE.

Table showing exchange rates for London, foreign coins, and currencies in the United States.

Corrected by M. McCONNELL, Chesnut street, No. 143.

A letter is said to have been received in town yesterday morning, from Washington, announcing the ratification of the French treaty by the Senate.

House of Commons, North Carolina, Nov. 24.

A message was sent to the Senate proposing the appointment of a joint committee, to draw up such amendments to the Constitution of the United States as they may think necessary, and that they make report during the present week.

WASHINGTON CITY. CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12.

A letter was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, enclosing a statement of the loans made in relation to the City of Washington, and a report from the Commissioners, containing an account of the expenditures from Nov. 18, 1799, to Nov. 18, 1800.

Referred to the committee of ways and means.

The report of the committee of commerce and manufactures, allowing Robert Hooper a drawback on 14 pipes and 3 quarter casks of Madeira wine, was agreed to, and the same committee instructed to report a bill for that purpose.

The House went into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of commerce and manufactures on the petition of Thomas Jenkins and Sons.

The report is as follows: That the object of the petitioners is to obtain a Register for a ship built on the remains, or bulk, of a British ship, burnt at the port of New York; three-fourths of which ship, they set forth to be built with timber, plank and other materials of the United States.

The committee are of opinion that the prayer of the petition ought not to be granted, and that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition.

A debate of some length, in which Messrs. S. Smith and Otis supported the report, and Messrs. Bird, Eluger, and Elmdorff opposed it, ensued.

On the question to agree to the report it was carried.

A letter was received from the Secretary of State, enclosing a list of Impressed American Seamen, with an account of the measures pursued for their release.

Ordered to be printed.

Mr. M'Millin observed that appropriations of particular tracts of Land in the N. W. Territory, had been made for the establishment of Schools and the support of religion, and that in particular a tract of land six miles square had been set apart for these purposes out of a tract granted to John C. Sims & Co. One of the terms of the appropriation had been the location thereof with the consent of the government of the N. W. Territory, within a certain time, which had not been done.

He also stated that in each township one lot had been appropriated for the support of Schools, one for the support of Religion; but that Congress had not vested them in any particular persons. It followed that the property not only remained unimproved but was much injured by the encroachment of individuals.

He had been directed to apply to Congress to take the subject into consideration, that such provisions might be made as would redress the existing evils. For which purpose he moved the appointment of a committee to enquire into the situation of certain tracts of land appropriated to the support of schools and religion, out of a tract of land granted to John C. Sims, to report by bill or otherwise what measures are necessary to be adopted to render the said tracts productive.

Ordered to lie on the table.

MESSAGE

Of Governor Jackson,

To both Houses of the Legislature of Georgia, presented Nov. 5th, 1800.

As this message is extremely long, the local parts of it are omitted.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

The period is again arrived at which it becomes my duty to lay the state of the Republic and account of the last year's administration before you.

The war which has for so many years desolated Europe, still continues, and is likely to do, until the pride and perseverance of one of the two great rival powers shall yield to the gallant conduct and determination of the other. The United States, have happily evaded a part in this dreadful contest, in the course of which, millions of fellow creatures, have been sacrificed to the manes of royalty, and the ambition of individuals. But, although we have hitherto escaped this declared warfare—a warfare almost as destructive has been waged on our commerce by both those powers, and on the persons of our citizens by one of them; torn from their country, their dearest relatives and connections, they have been impressed on board British ships of war, compelled to fight their battles, and to assist in the continuation of this plundering system against the states they belonged to. Should, however, the armed neutrality so much talked of prevail, we have room for hope, that haughty nation which at present rules the ocean, with her feet trampling under foot the laws of nations and hospitality as she listeth, will soon be reduced to the necessity, as she was at the close of our glorious revolutionary war, to relinquish the kingly contest, and restore peace to the world, for which the friends of humanity must pant, and even the despots of Europe appear to sigh.

Satiated with blood, Russia, Prussia, and it is asserted Austria, have withdrawn from the coalition against Republicanism; Britain alone keeps up the flame, and supports it by deprecations on the trade of all nations. Although it cannot be the interest of the United States, that either of those powers should altogether break down the other, it certainly is their interest that they should check each other, and that some limits should be fixed to the maritime power of Britain, while ships proudly sweep the ocean from the northern to the southern pole, and whose politics, inimical to every principle of government but monarchy, would lead her to exterminate from the catalogue of words the term Republic. If we have to fear, it is from her, and the nature of her government; and had the coalition succeeded in breaking down France, there appears more than bare probability that our happy form of government would have been next attacked.

It is asserted, and with some colour of authority that an influence exists in America, partial to British rule and ready for monarchy—indeed, the conspiracy of Gov. Blount, disclosed in the enquiry, after great expense; the mission of Mr. Bowles to the Creek Nation, to which he was conveyed by a British sloop of war, and where he still is, or hovering with his tomahawk on the frontiers of Georgia.—The Governor of Canada's address, some time since, to the northern tribes of Indians, and a variety of other circumstances, warrant a suspicion if not a belief, that some plan was in agitation, hostile to the constitution and liberties of the United States. It is on the other hand declared in the papers, that the British minister has assured our government, that Bowles is not supported by that power, but is it usual for ships of war to be employed in the effort of a mere adventurer? Whether, however, this be or be not the fact, it is a duty we owe our country ourselves and our posterity, to keep a watchful eye over our republican rights and constitutions, and to resist every monarchical impression or influence, which we have reason to lament there should be room even for suspicion of as being in existence among us—an influence hostile to our independence and our rights, which were purchased at the expense of oceans of the blood of our fathers.

The papers and information respecting Bowles, to which your attention will be more immediately drawn, as being more interesting to this than to any other state in the union, together with my proclamation, issued in the month of July last, forbidding his enlisting or raising men, which he attempted to do within this state, will be found in the bundle marked No. 1, and among them a most insolent letter to myself, proffering amity and future correspondence, thinking no doubt, as I have mentioned on this subject to the Secretary of State of the United States, that as I was stigmatized as a Jacobin in the papers of Georgia, and some of the other States, I must be prepared to join any party hostile to the United States. If to be of republican principles, and to enjoy my own opinion of public measures, and declare that opinion freely, constitute a Jacobin, I do not deny the charge, for I am one; they were instilled into me in the trying hour of 1776, and I trust I shall never desert them. But if to support the United States, which was done by the proclamation, and my offer to the agent for Indian affairs, as well as the government, by three or even five thousand Georgia militia, so cruel Gen. Bowles, constitute a federalist, then am I Federalist.—The richest monarch of Europe is too poor to purchase my principles, or to shake my firm adherence to the constitution of our country.

The documents marked No. 2, being extracts of letters from the commissioners appointed by this state to treat with commissioners of the United States, respecting a cession of our Western Territory, and a copy of their minutes will inform you, that

nothing has yet been concluded on between them. The propositions of the latter a copy of which you will find with the minutes, were of such a nature as our commissioners were not authorized to act on, and not a little surprised to receive. Those propositions, and act of Congress, under which the United States commissioners derive their powers, deserve your most serious consideration. The act entitled 'an act supplementary to the act for an amicable settlement of limits with the state of Georgia, and authorizing the establishment of a government in the Mississippi Territory,' is, I humbly conceive, as well as the act to which it is supplementary, a violation of the rights of Georgia, and a constitutional infringement, in as much as it establishes a government within her limits, independent of her authority, and without her consent, contrary to the ninth article of confederation, and perpetual union, which provides that 'no state shall be deprived of territory for the benefit of the United States,' which engagement is ratified by the sixth article of the federal constitution, and the third section of the fourth article whereof farther declares, new states may be admitted by the Congress into this union, but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state, nor any state to be formed by the junction of two or more states without the consent of the legislature of such states as well as of the Congress, and again 'the Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States, & nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or any other particular state.'

(To be continued)

In a Paris paper we find the following curious anecdote:—

A curious occurrence lately took place in the neighbourhood of Lyons.—A dancing bear & his master went some time ago to a farmer's house, not far from the city of Lyons in quest of a night's lodging; it was not very natural that such guests should meet with a very welcome reception; but it was rather late, the weather abominable, and no other asylum near at hand. It happened that the farmer was next day to go to town to sell some cattle, and with that intention had put thirty sheep into a separate stable.—His humanity, however, induced him to turn out his poor sheep, in order to give a fit accommodation to his Bearish Majesty; after which he took home the show-man to sleep at his own house. About mid-night, every one was awakened, and alarmed by the most dreadful howlings and lamentations; when upon enquiry, it appeared that two thieves, who got informed of the farmer's intentions, but who were ignorant of the event of the evening, came to his stables to carry away the sheep, little thinking of the kind of reception that awaited them. On examining the stables, one of them was found torn in pieces by the bear, and the other struggling in the embraces of the terrific animal. The show-man, however, succeeded in extricating the thief, and in muzzling the bear. Thus was the farmer rescued from a loss that must have wholly ruined him, and recompensed for the hospitality he had so generously exercised.

Sales Postponed.

THE SALES of the property of Robert Morris and John Nicholson, advertised by the Marshal, have been postponed until Monday the 22d instant, when they will positively commence at the Merchant's Coffee House, in the city of Philadelphia, at 7 o'clock in the evening, precisely.

JOHN HALL, Marshal.

December 15.

INSURANCE COMPANY

Of the State of Pennsylvania,

December 16th, 1800.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified that an Election will be held at the Company's Office, on Monday the 12th day of January next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for Thirteen Directors for the ensuing year.

JAMES S. COX, President.

do 21st Jan'y.

Coffee and Cocoa

in bags, All about 35,000 weight

Black Pepper

in bags, Of a Superior Quality.

All entitled to Drawback.

For sale by WILLIAM HUSTLER,

No. 69, South Fourth Street

December 18.

To-morrow morning,

Will be Landed,

56 Hogheads excellent

MOLASSES

FOR SALE BY

Moore Wharton.

December 18

The Cargo

Of the Sloop SALLY,

CONSISTING OF

AN assortment of CORN MEAL, FLOUR, and BRAD, together with the said SLOOP, will be disposed of at a liberal credit, if immediate application be made. She can sail in 3 days.—Apply to

MOORE WHARTON,

No. 18, Dock Street.

December 16.

By this Day's Mail

BOSTON, December 12.

Yesterday arrived the schr. Iris capt Griffin, which sailed from Naples October 17, and from Gibraltar Nov. 2. We are informed by the Captain and Mr. Hill, supercargo, that on the day they left Naples, a vessel arrived from Leghorn; and the master reported, that he departed on the 14th of October when that place was in great confusion from the approach of the French. At Gibraltar, Mr. Anderson, a respectable merchant, mentioned, that an English ship, dispatched for the purpose, had brought information that the French took possession of Leghorn on the 17th of October; and two American armed ships, (the Ardent and Philadelphia,) afterwards arrived from Leghorn, having precipitately left the harbour on account of the success of the French. It is supposed every other American vessel which was armed endeavoured to escape in the same way. There were some reports that a formal capitulation preceded the entry of the French into this important city. A large fleet of transports, &c. was at Gibraltar with 26,000 troops on board; 12,000 it was said were destined to Egypt, and 8,000 to Lisbon. The English had made an attempt on Cadiz; but the dread of introducing the disease, (which still prevails in that city) among the British troops, it was said, induced the Commander to abandon the enterprise. Some apprehensions existed at Naples, that the French would attempt to pay them another visit, and preparations were made to convince them of their reluctance to entertain them.

Extract of a letter from a respectable Gentleman on board the ship Ardent, from Leghorn for Baltimore, dated at sea, Nov. 3, in lat. 35, 30, long. 7.

We sailed from Leghorn, on the 16th ult. on the morning of which day the French (in what numbers I know not) took possession of the town.—The German garrison capitulated under condition that they should be permitted to join their main army with baggage, cannon and every thing belonging to them.—Gen. Clement, Commander of the French troops, issued a Proclamation upon entering the town.—The sum of which was, That the civil Government of Tuscany, owing to the good harmony, that subsisted between France, and the Court of Vienna, was to undergo no change whatsoever; the inhabitants, of whatever nation they might be, had nothing to fear, since he guaranteed to them, in the most sacred manner, the safety of their persons and property, and invited any of them, who might have fled, under apprehensions of danger, to return to their homes, where they would not be molested in the smallest degree.

The above event was sudden as unexpected, for in virtue of the prolongation of the armistice, we conceived ourselves perfectly secure. If we are to judge from the manner the Austrian Commander in Chief in Tuscany, General Somariva, expressed himself in his Proclamation to the Tuscans, announcing the invasion about to take place—it was a gross infringement of the armistice. Some suppose that France and Austria, are, notwithstanding, perfectly agreed upon the subject, as peace between them was believed to be upon the eve of being concluded, and that the cession of Leghorn was to shut the port to the British, and thereby incline the latter still more to accept terms of peace. These are, however, conjectures which time alone can bring to maturity.

All the British property was embarked for Palermo; and I believe they will suffer but little ultimately, by the invasion.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 18.

CONSULATE OF HAVANNA.

By this Public Instrument of Protest.

Be it made known to all to whom these presents may come, or in any wise concern; that on the 18th day of November, before me George C. Morton, Vice Consul of the United States of America, for the city of Havannah, &c.—personally came and appeared Michael Quin, late mate of the schr. Minerva, of Wiscasset, bound to New-York from Jamaica; who being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, deposed and declared as follows:

That he sailed on the twenty-sixth day of October last, in capacity of mate on board the said schooner Minerva, from Port Antonio, on the north side of Jamaica, bound to the port of New-York in said States; that the cargo consisted of seventy-five hogheads of Rum, for account of the owners, the captain and his father; and twenty hogheads shipped in name of capt. Pocock; that the crew consisted of James Murray, commander, of Wiscasset; Benj. Andrews, seaman, of Portland; Robert Murray, captain's brother and seaman; Daniel West, seaman, of Salem; John Andrew, boy, of Wiscasset; George Campbell, seaman, of Balltown (late unknown) George Slutser, seaman, of Wiscasset; George Brown, do. of Philadelphia, escaped from imprisonment by the English, working his passage. A Cooper, name unknown of Wiscasset, escaped also from imprisonment, and working his passage home.

Captain George Pocock, of New-York, passenger, having had his vessel condemned. That they prosecuted their voyage without any material occurrence, till at meridian, on this second day of November (this present month) when being in sight of Atkins' keys, at the entrance of Mayaguana Passage, in about lat. 22, 20, long. 74, 30, the wind blowing very heavy from the E. S. E. attended with weather so dark, gloomy and

threatening, that they dared not attempt the Passage, but hoisted the vessel to, with her head to the southward, and a three reefed fore-sail and main-sail, but the wind still increasing, at 5 o'clock P. M. took in fore-sail, and so remained until meridian of the next day; at that time the weather was still more dreadful, and a squall struck the vessel on her beam ends, shifted the cargo, and a sea carried away the mainmast, captain G. Pocock, and five of the hands, of whom they heard no more. The vessel instantly filled with water; but this deponent, the captain, his brother, and two hands, clung fast by the links of the main chains, until half past two o'clock, where their arms were almost rendered useless, and their bodies much bruised; thence with great danger and difficulty, they reached the fore rigging, the head of the foremast being ten or twelve feet from the water, they went out upon it: but in about half an hour after, another sea came, and snapped the foremast at the deck, threw the vessel on her beam ends on the other side, and buried in its waves the remainder of the crew, being the captain, his brother and two seamen. This deponent after remaining a considerable time under water, and emerging, found himself pressed with great pain between the foremast on his breast, and the fore yard behind, from whence he extricated himself and gained the quarter deck, where he lashed himself fast, and remained four days and nights without any covering to shield him from the vicissitudes of weather, or the least sustenance, and but very little rest to support life; his body severely bruised, and strength momentarily departing, from which dreadful situation he was totally rescued, and brought hither by captain Endicott of Salem.

This deponent, therefore, protests, and I the said Vice-Consul, at his instance and request, do hereby publicly protest against the winds and waves, and dangers of the seas generally, and against the insurers, underwriters, and all concerned, for the total loss of the said schooner Minerva and cargo as aforesaid.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name with this Deponent, this eighteenth Day of November, in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand and Eight Hundred.

(Signed) MICHAEL QUIN.

A True Copy from the original Protest, registered at this Consulate.

GEORGE C. MORTON.

BALTIMORE, December 17.

Extract of a letter from Henry William DeLafaire, Esq. member of the Legislature of South Carolina, to his friend in this city, dated

COLUMBIA, December 4, 1800.

On Tuesday the election for electors came on, both parties avowing their purpose—the Federalists to support Mr. Adams and General Pinckney—the Anti-federalists to support Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Burr.

The Anti-federal Ticket stood thus:

Table listing names and votes for the Anti-federal ticket: Robert Anderson (85), John Hunter (87), A. Simkins (84), W. Hampton (82), Andrew Love (82), Theodore Gaillard (85), Paul Hamilton (87), Joseph Blythe (82).

The Federal thus:

Table listing names and votes for the Federal ticket: General Washington (69), John Ward (69), W. Falconer (64), Col. J. Pollett (66), Captain Blasingame (66), General M'Pherson (66), H. D. Ward (63), Thomas Roper (67).

When we arrived here, we found the anti-federalists assembled in great numbers on the spot, and they immediately had a meeting, at which it was moved and carried, (about 60 members present) to support electors who would vote for Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Burr. This joint mode they fastened upon every one who arrived, and who was known or supposed to be attached to Mr. J. and notwithstanding many of them revolted at the idea of abandoning General Pinckney, they by degrees won them over. As the election approached, the houses filled to the unprecedented number of 115 in the house of representatives, and to the number of 36 in the senate. The nine seats unfilled in the house of representatives, were all from the lower country. On examining the opinions of the members, we discovered that we could rely on about 68 or 70. The opinions of about a dozen members were not known, and on sounding them, it appeared reasonable to expect 6 or 7 of them to be with us. This would give us a bare majority. In this dilemma, the Federalists had a very serious discussion of the proper measures to be pursued. On the one hand, we had a doubtful chance of carrying a ticket of electors who would vote for Mr. Adams and General Pinckney. On the other hand, it was certain that if we would give up Mr. Adams and consent to vote for electors who would vote for Mr. Jefferson and Gen. Pinckney, we could easily secure the election of Gen. Pinckney; for about 30 of the Jeffersonians were extremely reluctant to give up Gen. Pinckney; and many of them requested us privately to agree to this arrangement. We should then have been certain of at least 95 or 96 votes for electors, who would unite in Mr. Jefferson and Gen. Pinckney. After mature deliberation, we resolved to venture all on the election of Mr. Adams and Gen. Pinckney, doubtful as it was, rather than abandon the ground deliberately agreed on by the Federalists all over the continent, to support Mr. Adams and Gen. Pinckney equally.

We have just closed the ballot for Senator to Congress. We put up John Ward,

* The federal part of the State.