

The Editor of the Gazette of the United States requests all persons who stand indebted for Subscription or Advertising, and who reside out of the City of Philadelphia, to transmit the amount of their Bills, by letter, post paid.

It is also proper to remind those who stand indebted to the late proprietor, for subscription and advertising, that the present Editor is duly authorized to settle all accounts relating to said Gazette—and as there are sums to a large amount, due from persons residing at a distance, an immediate settlement is requested. All letters must be post paid.

The price of this Gazette is EIGHT DOLLARS per annum to Subscribers residing in the city of Philadelphia. All others pay one Dollar additional, for enclosing and directing; and unless some person in this city will become answerable for the subscription, it must be paid Six Months in Advance.

No Subscription will be received for a shorter term than six months. December 1 1799.

WASHINGTON CITY. CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, December 17.

Debate on Mr. Varnum's motion for reducing 21 Regiment of Artillerists and Engineers to three battalions.

(CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.)

This science cannot be procured in a short time; other branches of military knowledge are acquired and in possession of our citizens, but this is known but to few. He declared his warm support of this system arose from pure conviction of its usefulness, & not for a desire of show or parade. Whether or not the administration of our government was changed, he wished this system to be supported, & whether or not the state of our situation with France was changed he should equally favour it. He believed sincerely that the state of things was changed; he believed a treaty was made; he also believed two years ago that there was a great prospect of war. He believed the present prospect of peace was procured by the efforts of his honorable friend (Mr. Otis) and those who voted with him, for vigorous measures of defence; he believed that the posture in which our fortifications were put, the determined stand of our citizens, the increase of our army establishment, the naval preparations, and the encouragement of our merchants to arm and resist the innumerable aggressions and insults before offered, had changed the state of things in our relation to France. It was showing the world that we were not afraid of, nor unprepared for war, that procured us peace; and therefore peace is the fruits of our labor and exertions to redress aggressions the most insulting. He hoped this part of the army would not be decreased but increased to the original intent of Congress, as it was adopted in profound wisdom and upon mature deliberation.

Mr. Sheppard acknowledged that, when this resolution was first laid on the table he was in favour of it. He thought this battalion could be well dispensed with, but upon a more mature deliberation, upon considering the immense tract of territory we have to protect, and the number of posts to occupy and keep in repair, he had changed his opinion and was opposed to it. Added to this, he knew that artillerists could not be suddenly called to action. He also expressed his estimation for this part of the army; he would rather part with the infantry than the artillery and engineers, as some must be parted with; but he really thought with his colleague (Mr. Otis) that it would be a saving to preserve this corps.

Mr. S. Smith perfectly agreed with his honorable friend last up that the artillerists could not speedily be called into the field and also with every gentleman who has spoken in estimation of the intrinsic value of this species of the military. Upon this principle, he heartily concurred and supported the measures which, in his opinion, necessity called for in their organization and increase. He repeated the proceedings and reports of the periods when they were raised, and asserted, that when they were organized, it was thought the three battalions to this second regiment would be fully adequate to the service, altho' contrary to an assertion made by a gentleman (Mr. Otis) the country was not in a state of profound peace, but of considerable alarm, and this was a part of the defensive system, and not the first, for several acts which afterwards were passed, had been reported when this act passed which was considered as a part of the military establishment, and of a permanent nature.

It was not, at that time, when alarm actually did exist, and when, in his opinion, very proper means of defence were adopted, even suggested that a fourth battalion would be necessary. Why should gentlemen, then perfit in the raising of this corps, when there is almost a certainty of peace? He knew of no new posts to defend, nor of the necessity of any new disposition, though it might be in contemplation to make one. As it was not thought necessary in a very different posture of affairs, upon what ground could gentlemen advocate its necessity now?

Mr. S. said, he had not examined the statement made by the gentleman of the disposition of the troops but he believed it was inaccurate, from his present opinion of it. He believed it would be generally acknowledged that the whole would be very insufficient to the protection of our vast coasts, and that there was no other service to perform than to take care of the posts and arms, and to institute a kind of school for information in engineering, to keep alive the art. Surely 96 men could not be sufficient to defend an important post. No it was upon the solid, the only substantial defence of our country, we rely in time of danger, the people.

If this is accurate, wherein can consist the propriety of raising men when we do not want them? As the number raised, or contemplated to be raised, would be far insufficient to the defence of our frontiers, and as they were only useful for the preservation of the arms and the fortifications from destruction, Mr. Smith contended that the present number was too great. He took a view of the number at the different ports of Charleston, Norfolk, New-York &c. which, by their contiguity to populous cities, could at any moment receive the assistance of the inhabitants of those places, and therefore required but a very small number of men to take care of them. He acknowledged that the estimate given for Newport was not too high, because that was a very important port, and one were unto our vessels could with facility escape, and ought to be well secured in case of war. He was not one of these gentlemen who wished the destruction of our defensive system; he had advocated it, and while the necessity remained, should advocated its preservation.

It was observed by a gentleman, that this part of the system and undergone more deliberate support than any other law whatever. Mr. S. would take a view of the way this fourth battalion came into existence at all. It was brought into existence, not in that open avowed way which a law ought to appear in, but in one of those back-handed modes which had been too much practiced, to palm an unpopular measure upon the public. It was not brought in by an act to raise a fourth battalion of artillerists and engineers, but in another mode the bill was worded to this effect, that each regiment of artillerists and engineers should consist of four battalions. Thus without an apparent, there was an actual increase of one battalion.

He thought it an important object, if money could be saved without any injurious consequences; the saving of 45,000 dollars in the proposed way was worth attending to, and he hoped would meet the approbation of the house. This sum was nearly the amount of one third of the direct tax, and would be a considerable object.

Mr. S. advanced several more arguments and supported the motion with great zeal, but from the rapidity with which it was delivered, and the construction of the house, it was impossible to follow him with justice.

Wanted an Apprentice,

To a light profitable business, A smart active Lad, Of reputable parents—Enquire at No. 76, Dock street. P. S. A Lad who has some genius for painting or drawing would be preferred. December 24

This Day was Published,

BY A. DICKINS, OPPOSITE CHRIST CHURCH, The origin & principles OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Compared with The origin & principles OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. Translated from the German of Gutz, By an American gentleman. Copyright secured. Price—37 1/2 Cents. December 24

JUST RECEIVED

By A. DICKINS,

OPPOSITE CHRIST CHURCH, THE POEMS of the late Mr. Clifton, To which are prefixed the introductory notices of the life, character, and writings of the author, and a beautifully engraved likeness. Price, bound and gilt, 1 dollar 25 cents. December 23

To Printers.

The following MATERIALS will be sold reasonable if applied for immediately. 1 Press, 3 Founts Long-Printer (partly worn) 2 ditto Small-Pica on Pica body, 2 ditto Pica, 1 ditto English, 2 ditto Brevier, 1 ditto Bourgeois. Several pair of Chalks, several composing sticks, frames and galleys, some brass rules, Quotations, &c. &c. all of the above will be sold very reasonable for Cash. September 8.

THE LATEST, Foreign Intelligence. CONTINUED.

From London papers to the 17th of November, inclusive, received at New York.

LONDON, November 3.

EXPEDITION AGAINST CADIZ.

Extract of a letter from Ide de Leon, October 7.

The day before yesterday appeared before Cadiz, an enemy's fleet from the Mediterranean, and consisting of— 22 Sail of the line 27 Frigates 4 Corvettes 1 Brigantine 2 Transports 2 Gun-boats 1 En flute 59 Ships of war 74 Store ships } With troops. 10 Brigantines.

Total 143

Gen. Don Thomas de Morla, the new Governor of the place, where he arrived in the most dreadful time of the epidemic distemper, thought it proper to send the English Admiral a note (No. 1) to state to him the situation of the inhabitants, and how odious the English name would become to all nations, if they committed any act of hostility against the city. Gen. Abercrombie and Admiral Keith replied (No. 2), to the Governor, without considering him as Governor of Cadiz, but solely as Captain General of the army and Province of Andalusia, and Capt. General of the department of the Marine, proposing to him to deliver to them the ships fitted and fitting out, whose crews and officers should be let at liberty; on this condition the fleet would retire. The Governor of Cadiz (No. 3.) replied to the said Generals, and let them know the error into which his letter had made them fall.

Yesterday the whole expedition anchored before the place; but to day the wind having changed to the South East, the ships set their fore sails, making tacks till the afternoon; towards the evening they were 6 leagues off.

The masters of the barques and fishermen stopped yesterday by the Squadron, and who arrived this evening from the isle, declare it to be intention of the enemy to land this morning between Candon and Regla; they have been prevented by the South wind. We know not exactly the number of their troops—they are stated at 20,000, which the number of transports being 84, of ships of the line and frigate renders probable.

In truth, this event could not have happened in circumstances more critical; for, on account of the epidemic disorder, our forces are scarcely able to defend the harbour. Yet we must believe that the enemy think them impolish, since they dare not attack us. On the land side every measure proper to defeat their plans has been taken. It is not natural to expect they will abandon them if the South wind ceases. It appears as if it would not last.

These are all the documents I am able to give you rapidly. It is late—I am pressed by business, and fill weak from illness. The following are the letters mentioned above.

No. 1.

English Admiral, When the cruel scourge which carries off in this city, and its environs, thousands of victims, and which seems as if it would not suspend its ravages until it has cut off all those who have yet escaped it is sufficient to excite compassion, I see with surprise that the Squadron under the command of your excellency is come to add to the conflagration of the people. I have too good an opinion of the humanity of the English people, and of yours in particular, to believe that you would endeavor to render our situation more deplorable. Yet if, in consequence of the orders which his excellency has received, he consents to draw upon himself the execration of all people, to cover himself with opprobrium in the eyes of the whole universe, by oppressing the unfortunate, and attacking him whom he thinks to be without defence, I declare to him that the garrison under my command accustomed to look at death with a serene brow, as well as to brave greater perils than all the perils of war, will know how to make a resistance which shall only terminate with the entire annihilation of their enemies. I hope that the reply of your Excellency will inform me whether I am to console the miserable inhabitant, orouse him to vengeance and anger. God protect your Excellency.

THOMAS DE MORLA.

Cadiz, Oct. 5.

Hitherto the ships employed in the blockade had not prevented the fishermen from exercising their innocent industry. It must cause astonishment that your Excellency should deprive us of this feeble relief.

No. II.

The Commanders in Chief of the forces by sea and land of his Britannic Majesty forming the expedition before Cadiz.

On board the Foudroyant off Cadiz, 5th Oct. 1800.

We have had the honor to receive your Excellency's letter of this day, in which it depicts to us the deplorable situation of the town. We are deeply afflicted at these calamities, though we have strong reasons for believing that the effects of it are much less disastrous.

We are not ignorant that a great num-

ber of His Catholic Majesty's ships are fitted out to join the naval force of the French, and are to be employed to prolong the troubles which desolate all the nations of Europe, injure public order, and destroy the happiness of individuals. We have received from our Sovereign the order to use all our efforts to defeat the projects of the common enemy, by attempting to take or destroy the ships of war which are in the port and arsenal of Cadiz.

The number of the forces the command of which has been entrusted to us, leaves little doubt of the success of this enterprise. We are little disposed to multiply, without a necessity, the calamities inseparable from war. If your Excellency consents to let us have the ships, armed or in the act of arming for the purpose of acting against our King, and prolonging the calamities of neighboring nations your crews and your officers shall be at liberty, and our fleets shall retire. Otherwise we shall be obliged to act conformably to the orders which we have received, and your Excellency must attribute to yourself alone the increase of calamity which will result. We have the honor to be, with respect, &c.

R. ABERCROMBIE, KEITH.

P. S. A frigate will remain in the port to await your answer that there may be no delay.

No. I.

Messrs. The Generals by Land and Sea of His Britannic Majesty, when I represented to your Excellency the melancholy situation of this city in order to engage your humanity, nor to aggravate it by acts of hostility, I could not have thought that my request would be regarded as the effect of weakness or fear. Unfortunately I find that your Excellencies have put a wrong construction on any expressions since they have drawn upon me a proposition as insulting to him to whom it is addressed, as dishonourable to those who have made it. Your Excellencies must hold yourselves apprised by me, that you must make more eligible propositions, if it be your intention that they should be accepted. I have the honor to be, &c. Oct. 6.

THOMAS DE MORLA.

PARIS, October, 17.

When the troops at the camp at Amiens were informed of the conspiracy against Bonaparte, they urged to be marched immediately to Paris. Only 50, however, had permission; and yesterday, with their knapacks at their backs, they addressed the First Consul, and in a laconic manner described the devotion of their comrades to the army to him.

Yesterday the Members of the Tribunal waited on the First Consul, in company with his two colleagues, the Ministers and Councilors of State. Craffon, the President of the Tribunal, addressed Bonaparte, and expressed a wish to discover the authors of the conspiracy, that they might receive due punishment. Bonaparte, in answer, said, "That it would not be in the power of eight or nine affidians to take his life, while the public confidence was reposed in him, and he was surrounded by his brave guard." And added, "if it should ever be the case, that he had lost that confidence, his life was of no estimation to him."

Many persons are daily arrested, who are more or less concerned in the conspiracy. One Enretien is arrested, who during the reign of terror, was a Member of the Revolutionary Tribunal.

Caracchi has discovered every thing.—This Caracchi is the same person, who is mentioned by Joseph Bonaparte, when Ambassador at Rome, in his report of the revolution there; and is the person who assassinated Gen. Duphot. When Caracchi left Rome, he went to America, and from thence to France. He advertised, that he would finish the bust of Bonaparte, and wished that he would allow him a fitting room, to accomplish his designs; & the day before he was arrested, he petitioned Madame Bonaparte to prevail on her husband to give him one more sitting.

An order is issued, that every Italian shall quit France, in 24 hours, and be furnished with passports for Milan. The Colisean Arena, who drew a dagger on Buonaparte at St. Cloud, is one of the leaders of the conspiracy.

It is asserted that General Moreau, has arrived in Paris.

VIENNA, October 5.

Private letters from Priage, informs us that the Archduke Charles has accepted the nomination of Generalissimo. Great preparations were made for his reception at Court. There is no doubt but the army will be rejoiced to see him. Although a great deal about preliminary articles and ratifications is said, the preparations indicate nothing but warlike preparations, and nothing short of hostilities are expected; in which case we expect to be supported by a large Russian army.—Prince Charles is to command in person in Germany, and Prince John in Italy with the assistance of General Mack.

ULM, October 6.

This morning the last column of the Imperial garrison left this city.—The first consisted of 3,650 men, and 210 horses; the second of 3,996 men, and 360 horses. About 10 o'clock the French marched in and took possession. It is very still now. There is a great difference between 2,640 Frenchmen and 11,000 men, of which the former garrison was composed.

LONDON.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—NOV. 12.

Mr. Tierney gave notice, that he should this day fortnight move for a committee of the whole on the state of the Nation; and moved for a call of the House for that day. Mr. Pitt opposed this latter motion; and on taking the question there were, yeas 24, nays 120.

The answer to his Majesty's Speech was disapproved by most of the opposition members—and they took occasion to inveigh against the war, and the incapacity of the ministers.

The following Resolutions, for lessening the scarcity of grain and provisions were agreed to.

That the average price of Corn imported into this Kingdom should be published in the London Gazette.

That it is the opinion of this committee, that there be granted on every Quarter of Wheat weighing 450 lb. imported into the port of London, or any of the other ports, on or before the first day of Oct. 1801, the sum by which the average price of the said Wheat shall be sold in three weeks after importation, published in the London Gazette, shall be less than 100s per quarter.

On every quarter of Barley weighing 350 lb. imported and sold as above, the sum which the average price in the London Gazette, shall be less than 45s. per quarter.

On every quarter of rye, weighing 408 lb. where the average price shall be less than 35s. per quarter.

On every quarter of oats, weighing 280 lb. where the average price shall be less than 30s. per quarter.

On every barrel of superfine flour, weighing 196 lb. imported as above, and sold within two months, the sum by which the average price shall be less than 68s. per barrel.

On every cwt. of American rice, imported as above, and sold within two months, the sum by which the average price shall be less than 35s.

On every cwt. of East-Indian rice, imported as above, and sold within two months, the sum by which the average price shall be less than 32s.

FALMOUTH, E. November 15.

Arrived the Renard, of 20 guns, capt. P. Spicer, from a cruise; also the American ship Agatha, Simon Caleff master from Norfolk (Virginia) bound to Falmouth for orders: she lost her main and mizen masts during a dreadful hurricane on the 17th ult. on the banks of Newfoundland, and sustained other material damage.

THALIAN SOCIETY.

The members of the Thalian Society are requested to attend a special meeting at the Circus, on Saturday evening at 6 o'clock. By order of the President.

For the fifth time here.

New-Theatre:

THIS EVENING,

December 26.

Will be presented, a celebrated new Comedy, in 5 acts, called

Speed the Plough,

Written by Thomas Morton, Esq. author of Columbus, the Way to get Married, Cure for the Heart-ache, Secrets Worth Knowing, Children in the Woods, &c. &c. and now performing at the Covent Garden Theatre, with universal applause.

With new scenery and decorations:

Sir Philip Blandford, Mr. Cooper; Morington, Mr. Wignell; Sir Abel Handy, Mr. Warren; Bob Handy, Mr. Wood; Henry, Mr. Cain; Farmer Ashfield, Mr. Bernard; Evergreen, Mr. Morris; Gerald, Mr. Prigmore; Polibion, Mr. Horkins; Young Handy's Servant, Mr. Durang; Peter, Mr. Baily.

Miss Blandf rd, Miss E. Weltray; Lady Handy, Mrs. Shaw; Susan Ashfield, Miss Weltray; Dame Ashfield, Mrs. Francis.

Country Ladies—Miss Arnold, Miss Solomons, Mrs. Doctor, Mrs. Stuart, &c. &c. In act II,

A Country Dance,

By the characters.

To which will be added, A Pantomimical Entertainment, selected from the most approved compositions, called

Christmas Gambols;

Or, Harlequin Mariner.

The Pantomime will conclude with the TEMPLE OF PEACE.

With a grand display of Emblematic Transparent Scenery,—And the Apotheosis of the late Illustrious and Lamented LIEUT. GENERAL WASHINGTON.

On account of the Holidays, there will be a performance on Saturday, when will be acted the favorite Tragedy of GEORGE BARNWELL—With Entertainments.

Employment Wanted

BY A CLERK,

WHO can produce good recommendations. Enquire at the Office of the Gazette of the United States. December 19

Cod Fish.

A few quintals best Cod Fish and 200 quarter casks Sherry Wine, just received. On hand, Wine and Cyder Vinegar in pipes and quarter casks,

FOR SALE BY

BENJAMIN W. MORRIS & Co. December 12. cod 31

PRINTING,

Neatly executed at the Office of the Gazette of the United States.