

WANTS A PLACE.
A Woman who can be well recommended for honesty, sobriety, and good temper. She wishes to engage as chambermaid, or sempstress for low wages on condition she may retain a young child with her. Enquire at No. 58 South Front street. February 16

Bordeaux Brandy, in Pipes,
OLD Claret, in casks
Ditto in cases, of an excellent quality
Lifbon Wine in pipes
Fourth proof Holland Gin
New-England Rum in hogheads and tierces
Raisins in kegs
Best Boston Beef and Pork
Halifax Salmon in barrels
Ruffia Sail Duck
Ravens Duck
A few Feather Beds
One 1 1/2 inch Cable }
One 9 do. do. } 120 fathoms long each
Spermaceti Candles
Mould and dipt Tallow ditto
A few barrels Tanners Oil, and

A small invoice of INDIA GOODS,
For Sale by
JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co
ALSO,
Just received from Marseilles, a small invoice of Silks, Silk Stockings, an assortment of Perianery, and a few cases of the best Olive Oil.
February 15

New Theatre.

On FRIDAY EVENING, February 17,
WILL be presented, (for the second time) a celebrated
NEW COMEDY, (written by the author of Columbus, The Children in the Wood, &c.) called

The Way to get Married.

[As performed at Covent-Garden Theatre 39 nights, without intermission, the first season; and since, upwards of 150 nights, with unbounded applause.]
Tanger, Mr. Moreton, Mr. Bliffett
Toby Alice, Mr. Harwood, Mr. T. Warrell
Capt. Faulkner, Mr. Cooper, Mr. M. Donald
Caulis, Mr. Warren, Mr. Mitchell
Dick De'Hall, Mr. Wignell, Mr. Morgan
M'Querry, Mr. Prigmore, Mr. Warrill
Landford, Mr. Darley, Mr. J. Darley
Shopman, Mr. J. Warrill

Julia Faulkner, Mrs. Merry
Clementina, Mrs. Francis
Lady Sorrel, Mrs. L'Estrange
Fanny, Mrs. Docteur.
To which will be added, a Comic Opera, called

The Padlock.

Don Diego, Mr. Darley
Leander, (first time) Mr. Darley, jun.
1st Scholar, Mr. Warrell, jun.
2d Scholar, Mr. Mitchell
Mungo, Mr. Bates
Leonora, Mrs. Warrell
Urfula, Mrs. Metehler.

On Saturday evening, will be performed, for the seventh and last time this season, COLUMBUS; or a World Discovered; with Entertainments.

The third night of THE WAY TO GET MARRIED will be on Monday next.

Box, One Dollar twenty-five cents. Pit Seven Eighths of a Dollar, and Gallery, half a dollar.
Tickets to be had at H. & P. Rice's Book-store, No. 58 High-street, and at the Office adjoining the Theatre.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send their servants to keep places a quarter before 5 o'clock, and to order them, as soon as the company are seated, to withdraw, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain.

The Doors of the Theatre will open at 5, and the Curtain rise precisely at 6 o'clock.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 10 till 4 on the days of performance.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA!

Doctor PRIESTLEY intends to deliver a Discourse for the benefit of the Philadelphia Society for the relief of distressed Emigrants from Foreign countries, on Sunday morning next, Feb. 19, at the College Hall, in Fourth street, at half past ten o'clock.
February 16

Wants a Place,

A S WAITER in a gentleman's House, a young man who has lived for a considerable time in some of the first houses in the city, and whose character is sure; or would engage with a single gentleman to attend on him.
Directions left at the New York and Baltimore Stage-office, No. 10, fourth 4th, near Market street, for R. H. will be attended to.
February 14

Will be sold,

On Wednesday, the 22d day of February, instant, At the Merchants' Coffee-House, At 10 o'clock, noon,

A Lot, or Piece of Ground,

CONTAINING 12 acres and 100 perches, situate near the Blue Ball Tavern, on the Passyunk road, four miles from the city of Philadelphia. This Lot commands a view of the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill, is nearly inclosed with a good cedar post and rail fence, and has a never-failing spring of fresh water rising in it—One acre of which is good bottom meadow—adjoining lands of William Bingham, Esq. Jacob Sink, and others. The terms of sale, one fifth part in ten days after the day of sale, when immediate possession will be given, the residue in payments agreeable to the purchaser, on paying legal interest therefor, and giving security for the same, if required. An indisputable title will be given, upon making the first payment as aforesaid.

A Draft of said Lot may be seen at the Merchants' Coffee-House, and at the office of Alexander Power, No. 145 Chestnut-street, where further information may be had.
Philadelphia, February 14

Sales of Depreciation Land.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS a number of tracts of land commonly called Depreciation land, formerly in Westmoreland, now in Allegheny county, were sold at Greensburg, in the month of August last, by the commissioners of Westmoreland, for taxes pretended to be due for Allegheny county, in the year 1789; and whereas the said taxes were not legally assessed, nor the said commissioners authorized to sell, nor due notice of the intended sale given, the commissioners for a pre-empted tax not exceeding in the whole 231 dollars, having sold 33,333 acres of valuable land.

The proprietors take this method of cautioning all persons against making payments to the said commissioners for any purchases made of them, or of purchasing any part of the said lands from any other person, as they mean to defend their property to illegally sold, as well against the commissioners aforesaid, as all other persons pretending to hold under them.

For the information of their fellow-citizens they propose shortly to give a statement of the combination formed for the purchase of this property, and the names of the persons concerned therein.
February 16

A stated Meeting of the Philosophical Society will be held at their Hall at 6 o'clock this evening.
Friday, February 17

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Wednesday, January 18—Continued.

A call for the question and for the committee to rise was made.

Mr. W. Smith wished to say a few words before the question was taken. He said the discussion had turned upon points not before the committee, viz. the quantity of revenue wanted, which would be determined, if the principle was agreed upon when the bill should be brought in, in filling up the blanks, as would also the modification of the business. The only questions before them were, was revenue wanted? And whether, if wanted, direct or indirect sources should be applied to for the money?

All, except one gentleman who had spoken upon the subject, acknowledged revenue to be wanted. With respect to the mode by which it should be raised, gentlemen opposed to direct taxes, had laid before them a number of suggestions; but the resolution of his colleague (Mr. Harper) was the only plan which was regularly before them; he should therefore not notice any other; as gentlemen who were serious in any of their suggestions ought to bring them regularly before the committee.

With respect to the proposition of his colleague, it might perhaps be possible to raise some little from an advance of duty on the articles he had mentioned; but the only thing of consequence in his list was salt, against taxing which the opposition seemed to be pretty general. With respect to a duty on stamps, he did not believe that would be a measure which would meet with the approbation of the committee, and the window tax was only a land-tax in another form, vastly more objectionable than the proposition before them. With respect to imposts, he said, they were at present, on an average, 16 per cent. He believed that would be thought sufficiently high. Indeed he had been informed that the duty on some articles was already too high, that it would be necessary to reduce it, in order to prevent their being smuggled; so that what might be raised by impost on one article, would only go to balance what might be taken off from another, and therefore no additional revenue could be expected from that source.

Mr. S. said he should mention a circumstance which he had from good authority, which would prove that the present duty was not paid with that facility which they had heard of, viz. that in one city only of the United States, three hundred writs had been issued against merchants, for the recovery of their bonded debts!

If this was a fact, and he could not doubt it, he did not think this was a proper time to increase the duty on imposts. With respect to direct taxes, he was a little surprised to hear the opposition which had been raised to them, since in every state, except two, a plan of this kind was adopted; how the idea of a direct tax being an impracticable measure came to be thrown out, he could not imagine. He was sorry it had been mentioned, since it might have an effect to weaken the confidence in government. With respect to what had been said on the subject of modification, that would be matter for future consideration. The only questions were (what he had already stated) was revenue wanted? If it was whether they were ready to adopt the plan proposed by his colleague, or agree to a direct tax? He hoped, therefore, they should then come to decision upon the question.

The calls for the question, and the committee to rise, were again repeated.

Mr. Harper said he felt no apology necessary for again troubling the committee with a few remarks; but he promised they should be as few as possible. He thought it necessary to make a few in reply to certain things which had been advanced against the proposition which he had laid upon the table.

It was said that they were not able at present to make an accurate judgment upon the subject. He thought they were. Some parts of his plan, he said, had been placed in a light by no means consonant with the truth of the case. It was necessary, therefore, to correct some false views which had been given of the subject, and place them in their true light.

A member from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gallatin) yesterday stated, that all the calculations which he had made on the subject of imposts, were wholly imperfect and vain, because they were made on duties receivable, instead of received at the custom-house, and that the amount of duties received was very far below his estimate. But the gentleman ought to have recollected that those estimates were not calculated upon any one year, but upon the average produce of several years, consequently though the amount in one year might be less, the average would be the same, and the truth of his position that the duties were increasing, would remain unaffected. Whether the amount of the receipts was eight or five millions it made no difference as to his position.

If the drawback, he said, were taken for any one year, it would be erroneous, as the deductions for 1795, went to the year 1796, and so on; but when the average on several years was taken, it would be found right.

He had asserted that his statements would not be greatly affected by either war or peace; nor did he believe they would to any considerable extent. But the gentleman from Pennsylvania had predicted a very great defalcation of the revenue in case of peace. He did not think it would be equal to the increase of population which would be likely to take place in consequence of such an event. It was said, that when a peace should take place, a great part of our carrying trade would be withdrawn, and less capital would be employed; but he asked if that capital would remain unemployed? No; agriculture, perhaps manufactures, roads, internal improvements might employ that capital. And he did not know but this would be a more profitable employment of it, than in foreign commerce. He believed that commerce had been over done, and that wealth employed in that way might be more profitably employed on other objects. Instead of being spread upon the ocean, if it were spread upon land, he believed it would turn to better account.

In case of war, an event which they ought always to look upon as possible, it was said the defalcation would be great. This, he did not believe. He deprecated war as the greatest of evils, and he hoped and trusted it would be very long before this country was involved in such a calamity. He hoped the events predicted by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gallatin) would soon bless our fight; but though he believed war to be so great an evil, yet he did not think our revenues would be greatly injured by it. In order to see this, it might be observed, if our trade was a foreign trade, like that carried on by the Dutch or English, it would depend upon a state of peace. Those nations, in order to defend their commerce were obliged to keep up large navy establishments (perhaps at a greater expence than all the benefits derived from such a commerce would warrant;) but our commerce, said he, depends upon an exchange of the necessaries of life with which we abound, for the superfluous labour of other countries. It was therefore the interest of those countries to keep up this commerce; they depended upon it for bread to eat. Therefore, even in a state of war, they were under the necessity of winking at a commerce upon which their very existence almost depended. In the last war, perhaps there was as great an amount of duty paid as at present, in proportion to the population of the country. Therefore, however great the evil of a war might be, it would not be said, destroy our commerce. And with respect to the plunder of our property by ships of war of different countries, it could not be greater than it had been.

It had been said that the objections to a land-tax were equally strong against a window tax, a tax on stills, or other taxes of that kind, but this was a mistake. The difference was, that, in one case, they were apportioned by government upon the people, and in the other the people chose themselves what part of them they would pay. And even admitting (which he did not believe) that money was as plentiful in the country as in cities, still this objection would lie against direct taxes.

It had been said that the impost duties could not be raised; but no proof had been brought of this. His colleague had indeed adduced a fact which he meant as proof, that in one town 300 writs had been issued for duty. But this did not prove that the duty was too high; but that the merchants had all of them over-traded their capitals, of which they had had proofs enough already. If the duty had only been one half the present amount, the same thing might have happened.

Mr. H. then adverted to his plan, and defended it against the objections which had been urged against it. He observed that much had been said on the subject of smuggling. They should advert, he said, to the difference of situation betwixt this and foreign countries. What was the situation of Holland, Spain and Great-Britain, in this respect? They were divided from each other by rivers, or by narrow seas which might be crossed in an open boat which would carry over 30,000l. worth of dutiable goods in a few hours. On this account smuggling was carried to a great extent; but in this country, he said, the Atlantic could be crossed, or a great part of it, before an article could be smuggled.

He concluded with saying, that if there were no other source but a land tax to supply the deficient revenue, he would vote for it; but he believed a tax on windows or hearths, with the additions he had proposed to the imposts, would be far preferable, he should therefore be opposed to the present question.

The committee rose, and the house adjourned.

Thursday, January 19.

A letter was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, including the report of the Secretary of War on the subject of the naval establishment, and an estimate respecting the ports and harbours of the United States. What related to the naval establishment was referred to a committee on that subject, and what respected the ports and harbours, was referred to a committee appointed to take the state of those into consideration.

Mr. Venable from the committee of elections, made a report, viz. that Mr. Dana from Connecticut was entitled to his seat; and that they had proceeded to examine the complaints made against the undue election of Mr. Varnum, from the second Middle District of Massachusetts; that no one of the petitioners, or their agents, had appeared this session to prosecute their complaints, nor transmitted any evidence on the subject; that the sitting member had produced evidence that the election in the town of Dracut, (the unfairness of which had been complained of) was conducted with fairness and propriety; and though there had been some irregularities committed in other places, they were wholly owing to the misconduct of the petitioners; the committee, therefore, report it as their opinion, that Joseph Bradley Varnum, is duly elected, and that any attempt to deprive him of his seat, appeared to be more the effect of malice, than of any real ground of complaint against the fairness of his election. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Dwight Foster, from the committee of claims, made reports on the petitions of William Clark, Peter Lee, Catliff Nester, and John Stevenson, who prayed to be placed on the pension list. The report was against the petitioners; and, on motion of Mr. Livingston, who hoped some steps would be taken to relieve these sufferers, it was ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

The report, called for the other day, from the attorney general, respecting the claim of Georgia, to certain land in the south western parts of the United States, together with the documents relative thereto, was received and read.

Mr. Hindman, presented the petition of Jeremiah Nicholas, a collector, for additional salary. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Spigg, jun. laid on the table a resolution to the following effect: "Resolved that the committee appointed to enquire into the progress made in carrying into effect an act for the sale of land north west of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river, and also what alterations are necessary in the same, be further instructed to enquire what progress has been made in carrying into effect an act for regulating grants of land for military ser-

vices, &c. and also if any and what alterations may be necessary in the same."

EPHRAIM CLARK,
CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,

HATH just received by the Fame, from London, and Alexander Hamilton, from Liverpool, a large supply of

Gold, Gilt, and Silver Watches;
Capt and Jeweld, capt and seconds ditto; spring Clocks, clock movements, eight day and 30 hour brass, forged-work, and slit pinions; clock and watch springs; clock bells and chimes ditto; gold, gilt and silver ornaments; as well as other tools, files and materials, too tedious to mention.

Ladies' Steel & Gilt Chains,
With or without books; seals, keys and trinkets.
February 17

For Sale,
A Quantity of Excellent
Turks-Island SALT,
Add a few hogheads
3d and 4th proof RUM.
Enquire of
Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.
February 17

For Sale,
8000 dozen BRISTOL BOTTLES
BAR IRON
RICE
TAR
CLARET, in hogheads and cases
SWEET OIL in cases
February 17 Apply to **F. COPPINGER,**
No. 221 South Front street.

The Subscriber
INFORMS the Public, that he manufactures and has on hand for sale, a very general assortment
Saddles, Bridles, Harness and Trunks,
As usual, also, FIRE BUCKETS of an excellent quality all which he will dispose of on moderate terms at No. 88 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM JONES,
fmdcwgw

College-Hall.

READINGS and RECITATIONS,
Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.

On SATURDAY EVENING,
February 18th, at 7 o'clock,
Will be continued,
Selections from the tragedy of
HAMLET,
With a Critical Investigation of the Character of Hamlet and Observations on Shakspeare.

On TUESDAY EVENING, February 21,
Selections from the most interesting scenes in the Tragedy of

Venice Preserv'd.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Poulson, jun. at the Library; at Mr. McElwee's looking-glass-store, No. 79, S. Fourth-street; and at Mr. Carey's, Bookeller, Market-street—Half a dollar each.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS Col. GEORGE JACKSON, of Harrison county, state of Virginia, has assigned and transferred to Mr. JOHN JACKSON, (through Mr. EDWARD JACKSON, who as a public servant was entrusted to execute my business) about three hundred thousand acres of my Land without my knowledge, power or assent—I therefore notify all persons not to purchase any of the Lands under such vague assignment, from any of the JACKSONS or their assignees, as they must ultimately revert to me.
Rd. SMITH.
Philadelphia, February 17

On Saturday,

The 25th instant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, Will be Sold by Auction, at the Coffee-House, Three adjoining LOTS of GROUND, in the township of Moyamensing, a little to the southward of South-street, and adjoining a 30 feet wide lane, called the BRISH LAKE LANE, and also adjoining lands of Samuel Powell, deceased.
No. 1. Containing 4 acres and 89 perches
No. 2. Containing 4 acres and 89 perches
No. 3. Containing 4 acres and 36 perches
Plans of the Lots are at the Coffee-House.
Feb. 17 **EDWARD FOX, Auctioneer.**

Peter Berger,

No. 129 Mulberry-Street.
HAS imported by the brig Tryal, captain Robert Knox, and the Good Friends, captain Smith, from Hamburg, 7000 Empty French bottles,
200 do. demijohns,
246 do. filled with beans and lentils,
100 Hand Engines,
100 Pa. Pistols,
200 White Rolls—
—ALSO—
Several boxes with decanters and tumblers, half pint, pint and quart—one invoice of Nuremberg toys—containing snuff-boxes, looking-glasses, &c.
300,000 Quills of different qualities,
150 Boxes Window Glass, 7-9-11-13-15.
—ON HAND—
10 Qr. Casks Sherry Wine,
4 do. Brandy,
200 Cases best Holland Gin,
200 Boxes Red Wine, containing 12 bottles each,
One bale of Flannels assorted, and
30 Pa. Cloth,
Fresh Prunes in boxes and barrels.
February 7.

FOR SALE,

A very Valuable Estate,

CALLED TWITTENHAM, situate in the township of Upper Darby, and county of Delaware, 7-1/2 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the new Western road—containing 230 acres of excellent land, 45 of which are good watered meadow, 90 of prime woodland, and the rest arable of the first quality. There are on the premises a good two story brick house, with 4 rooms on a floor, and cellars under the whole, with a pump-well of excellent water in front; a large farm: barn, stables and other convenient buildings; a smoke-house and stone spring-house; two good apple orchards, and one of peaches. The fields are all in clover, except those immediately under tillage, and are so laid out as to have the advantage of water in each of them, which renders it peculiarly convenient for grazing.
The situation is pleasant and healthy, and from the high cultivation of the land, the good neighbourhood, and the vicinity to the city, it is very suitable for a gentleman's country seat.
The foregoing is part of the estate of Jacob HARRIS, deceased, and offered for sale by
Mordecai Lewis,
Surviving Executor.