

EPHRAIM CLARK,
CLOCK & WATCHMAKER,

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

Gold, Gilt, and Silver Watches;
Capt and Jewell'd, 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 chime ditto; gold, gilt and silver pendants: as well as other tools, files and materials, too tedious to mention.

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

For Sale,

8000 dozen BRISTOL BOTTLES
Bar IRON
RICE
TAR
CLARET, in hogheads and casks
SWEET OIL in casks
February 17 Apply to **F. COPPINGER,**
571 No. 231 South Front street.

For Sale,

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

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 Shakespeare.

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. McEwee's looking-glass-store, No. 70, S. Fourth-street; and at Mr. Carey's, Bookeller, Market-street—Half a dollar each.

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 INISH TRACT
LANE, and also adjoining lands of Samuel Powell, de-
ceased.

No. 1. Containing 4 acres and 89 perches
No. 2. Containing 4 acres and 83 perches
No. 3. Containing 4 acres and 56 perches
Plans of the Lots are at the Coffee-House.
Feb. 17 **EDWARD FOX, Auctioneer.**

Doctor **PRIESTLEY** intends to deliver a Dis-
course for the benefit of the Philadelphia Society for
the relief of distressed Emigrants from Foreign coun-
tries, on Sunday morning next, Feb. 19, at the Col-
lege 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 pure; 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

New Theatre.

The Public are respectfully informed, that
there will be no performance on Wednesday, on ac-
count of the preparations for

**THE GRAND PANTOMIME OF
The Death of Capt. Cook;**

Which will be brought forward on Thursday next,
under the direction of Mr. Byrne—with New Scen-
ery, Dresses and Decorations.
The third night of **THE WAY TO GET MAR-
RIED** will be on Monday next.

THIS EVENING, February 18,
Will be presented (for the seventh and last time this season) an
Historical Play, called

**Columbus;
Or, A World Discovered.**

To which will be added,
A new Pantomime Ballet Dance, (composed by Mr.
Byrne) called

Dermot & Kathleen.

[Taken from the favorite Opera of the Poor Soldier,
and performed with universal applause, upwards of
200 nights, at Covent-Garden Theatre.]
Patrick, Mr. Warrell, jun.
Darby, Mr. Bliffatt
Father Luke, Mr. Doctor
Mother Kathleen, Mr. Francis
Norah, Miss Milbourne
And the parts of Dermot and Kathleen, by Mr. and
Mrs. Byrne.

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. 50 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 permit-
ted 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.

FOR SALE,

At **WHITESIDES'S TEA-Warehouse,**
No. 99, North Second Street.
Imperial } Fresh Teas. { Hyson Skin.
11-100, } { Souchoong,
Young Hyson, } { Bohoa
Dec. 9. } 31aw3m.

COMMUNICATION.

Washington City, now building for the perma-
nent residence of the government of the United
States, and of course, for the metropolis of the
union, being situated upon the most healthy and
beautiful site for a great city that nature ever
formed, and commanding the most extensive com-
mercial connections of any place within the United
States, has, as might be expected, attracted the
jealousy, envy, and ill-will, of almost every city,
town, and village, between the Delaware and James
River. Hence, a variety of misrepresentations have
been industriously propagated, tending to impress
an idea, that Congress will not go there at the
time fixed by law, and that consequently the project
will fail.

In order, however, to obviate these impressions,
and to state the matter in its true light, it will be
necessary to point out, the strong basis upon which
this great national object stands.

The constitution of the United States had not
been long ratified, when the states of Virginia and
Maryland, respectively, passed laws, offering to
Congress the exclusive legislation of ten miles square,
and a large sum of money, towards the creation of
the public buildings; upon condition, that the per-
manent seat of the government of the United States
should be fixed on the river Potomac.

Accordingly, on the 16th day of July 1790,
Congress, by the law fixing the permanent seat of
the government of the United States, "accepted"
of the district of territory, and of the money offered
by the states of Virginia and Maryland; hence, it
becomes a compact between the United States and
those individual states; therefore, not repealable
but by consent of all the contracting parties: a
consent not likely to be had. In consequence of
authority by the same law, the President of the
United States obtained from the original proprie-
tors, a grant of one-half of the lots in the City of
Washington, as a fund for the public buildings.
A large portion of these lots, belonging to the
United States, have been sold to citizens and for-
eigners, the purchasers confiding in the national
faith.

Those, therefore, who believe, that Congress
have power to repeal that law, and to meet in any
other place than the capitol in the City of Wash-
ington, on the first Monday in December in the
year 1800, will also believe, that they have power
to violate contracts, to refuse to pay the principal
and interest of the national debt, and to become
legislative swindlers. No friend, however, to this
country, will believe any such absurdity. As to the
idea of Congress meeting in the President's house,
instead of the capitol, it would be a greater viola-
tion of public faith, than Congress not going to the
City at all; as large purchases of lots and improve-
ments have been made about the capitol, in confi-
dence that it is to be the place of general legisla-
tion, agreeably to the plan published.

A certain political writer, last spring, swelled up
a monthly pamphlet, in abusing the location of
Washington City; and at the same time, was so
grossly ignorant of that great national object, as not
to know in what state in the union it stands. The
whole of Washington City is in Maryland, a state,
exceeded in virtue, morality, and attachment to or-
der and good government, by no state in the union.
It would, therefore, be well for those who under-
take to censure the measures of Congress, if they
would first inform themselves of the geography of
the United States.

That sufficient accommodation will be ready by
the time appointed, and that Congress will meet in
Washington in the year 1800, and remain there as
long as the present government shall continue, is
absolutely certain: the consequence of which will
be, that the immense population and wealth which
Congress, with the departments of the government,
draw after them, will at once constitute a city;
and the demand for lots, and bulk of building,
will exceed all calculation that can now be made
upon it. For, as soon as Congress shall adjourn
from Philadelphia, to meet in their new City at their
next session, the anxiety throughout the United
States will be extreme during that summer, to pre-
pare hotels, taverns, boarding houses, retail stores,
printing-offices, and private houses, in order to ac-
commodate Congress about the capitol; while a
large portion of the commercial capitals in the union
will find their way to the Eastern Branch, which
is the safest and most commodious harbor in the
United States; and contiguous to the place where
Congress will, and must reside. Besides, the excel-
lence of the water, and the extreme salubrity
and beauty of the place, will produce in Congress
and all its followers, an admiration of the wisdom
of the location; and Washington City, in spite of
all opposition, "will grow up with a degree of ra-
pidity unparalleled in the annals of cities," any thing
in any petty prejudiced Gazetteer to the contrary
notwithstanding.

February 18.

No. 170.
District of Pennsylvania, to wit.
BE it remembered, that on the 24th day of January
in the twenty-first year of the independence of the United
States of America, John Thompson of the said district,
hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right
whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following to wit—

"A Comparative View of the Constitutions of the
several States with each other, and with that of the
United States, exhibiting in tables the prominent features
of each Constitution, and classing together their most
important provisions under the several heads of adminis-
tration: with notes and observations. By William Smith
of South-Carolina, LL. B. and member of the Congress
of the United States."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United
States, intitled "An Act for the encouragement of
learning by securing the copies of maps, charts and books,
to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the
times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania
Feb. 1.

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the Estate of the late **DAVID KENNEDY**
Esquire, either by note, bill, bond, book account, or
otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment to
the subscribers, without delay, and all persons having any
just demands against said Estate, are a directed to exhibit the
same for adjustment.

ANN KENNEDY } Adm'r.
FRANCIS JOHNSTON } Adm'r.
Philadelphia, February 8 1787

From the **ALBANY GAZETTE.**

QUESTION.

What number of inhabitants is the Territory of
the United States capable of subsisting, and at
what probable period will our population reach that
number?

ANSWER.

The state of population in old countries, remains
from age to age, nearly stationary; because every
country is capable of subsisting only a certain num-
ber of inhabitants proportioned to its freedom—the
goodness of its soil—extent—climate, and natural
advantages. On this basis, it is worthy the atten-
tion of a curious mind to investigate, what number
of inhabitants the present Territory of the United
States is capable of containing, and at what period
it will probably reach a stationary point. The me-
dium of the population of Great-Britain, France,
Holland, Ireland (which contain together 274,128
square miles) is 165 inhabitants to each square
mile. The United States contains, exclusive of
water, 920,313 square miles; admitting this im-
mense territory susceptible of an equal population,
it will follow that it is capable of subsisting
151,851,645 inhabitants.

Supposing our present number of inhabitants to
be only 3,120,000, and that this number should
continue doubling each successive 25 years, our
whole territory will be completely stocked with re-
publican citizens in less than 120 years.

AUGUSTA, January 26.

We hear from Louisville, that the legislature goes
on with the utmost harmony in their legislative
proceedings.—That a committee has been appointed
to enquire into the failure of the Indian treaty—
one to enquire into the failure of the courts in the
middle district—another to report as to the prop-
riety or impropriety of opening an office for dis-
posing of the tract of country lying between Flint
River and the Oconee; and one to revise the judi-
ciary system.

It is now reduced to a certainty that Mr. Adams
is the President of the United States, and Mr.
Jefferson the Vice President. At the same time we
are assured, from a respectable quarter, that the
latter gentleman (contrary to the received opinion)
has declared a perfect acquiescence in the choice of
his fellow-citizens, his view having never extended
beyond the office of Vice-President of the United
States. Each being thus perfectly satisfied in the
choice made by the people of the United States,
what may we not expect from their united talents
and patriotism.

Gazette of the United States,
AND
Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 18.

STOCKS.

Six per Cent.	16 3/4
Three per Cent.	9 1/4 & 6
4 1/2 per Cent.	
5 1/2 per Cent.	
Deferred Six per Cent.	11 1/2
BANK United States.	11 1/2 & 12 per ct
— Pennsylvania.	13 do.
— North America.	40 do.
Insurance Comp. N. A. shares.	25 per ct.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days.	62 1-2
— at 60 days.	60
— at 90 days.	57 1-2
Amsterdam, 60 days, per guilder.	40
— 90 days.	42

THEATRE.

The Way to get married, a new comedy by Morton,
has been twice performed to very general acceptance;
and seems likely to become a favorite piece.

Altho' the writer cannot claim any great share of ori-
ginality in all his characters, yet that of Tangent is
certainly in a considerable degree novel, as well as nat-
ural; and is so uncommonly interesting; as to go far
in atoning for the numerous faults of the play.

Moreton was never more in his element than in this
eccentric character. Mrs. Francis did Clementina in
"such a style" as added lustre to the play, and reflect-
ed the highest honor upon her judgment and talents.
The excellence of *Harwood in Toby*; as well as every
character he undertakes in a similar line, is universally
felt and acknowledged. Wignell's *Dashall* was sup-
ported with great spirit; and seemed happily to hit in
every point, the conception of the author.

The character of Faulkner is a very unfortunate one
for the writer; and many many of the scenes in which
the author has introduced him. Cooper did all for
him that could be done.

Several scenes in this play seem utterly useless; as
not only not tending in any wise to help forward the
plot, but actually having no connection with or rela-
tion to it.—In this predicament stands the very scene
with which the play opens.

The observation of Quintilian, in regard to com-
position in general, that *quicquid non adjuvant, obstat,*
applies with more force to dramatic writing than any
other species of composition.

It is a pity that the modern dramatic writers, instead
of fabricating plays each one according to the irregu-
lar fancies of his own brain, cannot bestow some lit-
tle portion of their attention to ancient standard mod-
els. The Greek tragedies of *Æschylus, Euripides,*
and *Sophocles*, might in this light be resorted to with
great advantage. Or if even Shakespeare who did not
hesitate to become himself their imitator and copyist,
were more followed in the important points of divi-
sion of plot and conduct of action, we should not be
continually mortified by stupid arrangements and bung-
ling denouements.

Otway's *Venice Preserv'd* is one of the last perfect
plays, as to dramatic arrangement.

CONGRESS.

THREE months the fathers of the nation,
Have tugg'd the oars of Legislation;
And in long speeches more have said,
Than penal patience ever read.
Meantime, the *Byrnes's* they have done,
Amounts to three short acts, save one.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The enemies of our government said when it was
first adopted that it would produce oppression and
not public prosperity. When it went into operati-
on they raised an outcry about salaries, and said the

people were oppressed and cheated by Congress.
The cry of oppression continued long after the
growing wealth of all classes made it ridiculous.
When they could no longer tell a contented and
thriving yeomanry, that the great men and the pa-
per lords, &c. had devoured widow's houses and
farmer's barns, they took their cue, and insisted
that the constitution and government were not to
be thanked for our prosperity; which at the ele-
venth hour they grumblingly acknowledged. Peace,
they said, and industry had revived trade and busi-
ness, banks, public certificates and steady laws were
not the causes of greater plenty of money and
briskness of trade and enterprise—what the govern-
ment did, had no merit and was of no use.

But when France robs our defenceless vessels the
fault is all thrown on our own government. The
President and his executive ministers have provoked
it, have done it, have contrived it, in order to quar-
rel with France, and betray the country to Great-
Britain.

Thus as the democratic tales are not grounded
on truth they vary according to party exigencies.
To expose their falsehood nothing more is necessary
than to compare them with themselves.

The correspondent of the French Aurora is asked
with a humility due to the *Terribles*—how and from
whom was discovered that the heads of the state and
treasury departments are filled by "successors in
form"—the President, George Washington, try'd
and approved, respected and elevated these gentle-
men to their present exalted stations, with the con-
currence of the Senate. It is not true that the friends
of administration "have told any secret"—though
it is true that *somebody* not only tells, but obtains
copies of confidential communications, and has them
published—there was no secret to tell—the world
knows how inadequate are the salaries, and the
"friends of administration" voted for an increase
because they were too small—because the present
administration are worthy of the best returns of
their country—and because it is necessary to keep in
office such men and such only.

Amongst the most extraordinary things we have
seen, even in the present age of wonders, is the
change brought by some of the anti-governmental
writers of Philadelphia, and elsewhere against the
President!—because, as is alleged, he corresponded
with Robespierre! This is imputed to him as a
crime. If the fact be as stated (which, however,
is not, by any means, believed)—and had it been
known at the time, it would probably have been a
topic of praise, instead of a subject of invective. A-
mong his present foes, if they are capable of do-
ing him justice at any time—But he is to be abul-
ed even when he acts as they wish! At that time
Robespierre was the favourite among our Ameri-
can Patriots, and whatever he did was right—the
cruelties perpetrated under his usurpation, were un-
avoidably necessary and whoever ventured to blame,
was called an Aristocrat. Robespierre fell, and
was deservedly branded with the names of Tyrant,
Villain, Murderer.—With the change of senti-
ments in France, the sentiments of such of our A-
mericans as approve whatever is done there, chang-
ed too. The memory therefore of the *Terror* is
execrated, and whoever had any thing to say to
him, or is supposed to have corresponded with him,
participates in the stigma! How cautious should a
party man be! He is continually in danger of run-
ning into inconsistency. Is not every one who ad-
vocated the bloody measures then pursued, implicat-
ed in some degree in the charge?—Certainly.
And why should those on whom this imputation
attaches to irresistibly, now declare against a man
for a pretended approbation of what themselves
avowedly applauded?—The fact is, nothing is too
absurd for party to lay hold of; and when plausible
topics are exhausted, THE MOST IMPROBA-
BLE TALES ARE TRUMPED UP TO
SUPPORT THE SYSTEM OF DECEP-
TION.

The communication to Congress by the Execu-
tive, which is in the Press at Philadelphia, and ex-
pected here in a few days, is certainly the most in-
teresting collection of Political Papers ever made
public since the establishment of the Federal Gov-
ernment.

It is conceded on all hands, that our present situa-
tion is more delicate though we trust not more
alarming, than *Ninety Four*, when Mr Jay was dis-
patched to the British Court; and if recent advices
may be depended on, we have reason to expect a
happy issue from Mr. Pinckney's Embassy to Paris.

Without pretending to enter upon the merits of
our dispute with France, we may fairly say, that as
we had a right to expect better treatment from her
than from England, so the irritation caused by in-
justice from her, is more sensibly felt, than if per-
petrated by England.

Whether the lengthy note of Citizen Adet, con-
tains charges incapable of refutation, will be decid-
ed by comparing it with the Secretary of State's
letter to Mr. Pinckney, supported by the docu-
ments accompanying it.

It is to be hoped that a spirit of partiality to one,
or prejudice against the other will be discarded, and
the respective merits of the two performances, tell-
ed only by that standard, which should be used in
deciding every question of importance.

That no point could arise in which the passions
are more easily enlisted, either on one side or the
other is obvious—but the obviousness of the fact,
instead of relaxing our vigilance, should operate to
guard us against being surprised into unintentional
error, and lead us to repel prepossessions of every
kind.

The Story runs simply thus—Two Philadelphians
in our city a few days since fell out—a duel was ag-
reed on—seconds chosen—they repaired to the
spot of trial—a room in a public house not many
yards from the Park—a shot was exchanged—one
of the antagonists fell—the other made his escape—
the alarm given, and he was pursued!—This
bullet was the consequence of a supposed real duel—
but it was a sham!—and, by the bye, the abscond-
ing person does not yet know that he did not hurt
his opponent!

[The three last paragraphs are from the New-
York Daily Gazette.]