On Tuelday, the 10th day of April next, 2t 7 o'clock in the evening, at the City Tavern, Second Street, in the City

Will be exposed to public sate, sevencesn tracks or parcels of land situated in Point township in the country of Northumberland, and containing in the whole six thousand seven hunters. dred and fixty-four acres and three quarters, with the usuahallowance for roads.

Terms of fale, 1-3 of the purchase money the execution of the deed, 1-3 in three months. and 1-3 in fix months, in good notes or other approved fecarity

CONNELLY & Co. Aud. rawtra dtica MESSAGE

Of the President of the United States, To both Houses of Congress, APRIL 3, '98 With the Dispatches from the Envoys of

the United States at Paris, Which accompanied the Same. FOR SALE

At No. 63 North 3d fireet, at Way & Groff's Printing-Office, No. 27 Arch fifeet, and at the office of the Editor No. 129, Cheful fireet

Now Opening, At WILLIAM M' Laws Saddle Manufactory, . No. 72, Chefnut Street,

A general affortment of Horseman's Pillols, direct from the Manufacturers in London. Saddles, Bridles, Hoifters, Half Covers, Light

Horseman's Caps. Swords, Cartouch Boxes, Va-lices. Saddle Bags, Portmenteau's, Hard Leather-Trunks, Carriage and Chair Harness, &c. For Sale,

BY THE BESCRIBER, NO. 10, CHESNUT STREET,

11 Casks of Carolina Indigo, Which will be fold on reasonable terms on a short Robert Henderson.

Madeira Wine.

A few pipes of remarkably fine Madeira, fit for immediate use, and at a reduced price—For fale by JAMES YARD.

TO BE LET, And possession given immediately, Agenteel three story brick House, N . 7, North Eighth freet, 24 feet front an 55 feet deep, with a handfome -Enquire at No. 128 Spruce freet.

Notice-Agreeably to charter, Is hereby given to the members of " the cor-poration for the relief of poor and diffressed presbyterian ministers and the poor and distressed preflyterian ministers and the poor and distressed widows and children of presbyterian ministers," that a meeting of said corporation is to be holden, on the 16th day of May next, at 4 o'clock P. M. in the second presbyterian church in the city of Philadelphia, for the dispatch of all such business as may then be brought before the board.

ASHBEL GREEN,

Secretary of the Corporation. The Annual Election

OR Directors and a Treasurer of the Library Company of Philadelphia, will be held at the Library, in Fifth fireet, on Monday, the 7th of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the Treasurer will attend to receive the annual

payments.

As there are feveral shares on which fines are due, the owners of them, or their representatives, are hereby notified, that they will be forfeited, agreeab'y to the laws of the company, unless the arrears are paid off on the faid 7th day of May,

BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, Secretary.

Pennfylvania Hospital,

4th mo. 7th, 1798.

THE Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, are to meet on the seventh day of next Month, being the second day of the week, at the faid Hospital at three o'elock in the afternoon, to elect twelve Managers and a Treasurer, for the

By order of a board of Managers. SAMUEL COATES, Sec'ry.

NOTICE.

THE Pertnership of the subscribers, trading under the firm of PAXSON & RICHARDlast, by mutual confent. All persons indebted thereto are earnessly requested to make payment; and those that have any demands against the same, are desired to present their accounts for settlement to either of the subscribers.

Isaac Paxson, Nathaniel Richardson. Philadelphia, 4th mo. 3d, 1798.

ISAAC PAXSON,

Continues to carry on the business at the usual place, No. 10, South Third street, where he has on hand a large affortment of Ironmongery, Sad-dlery, Cutlery and Brass Wates, which he willfell dlery, Cutlery and Brais Wares, which he will fell wholefale or retail, on low terms, for eash or the usual credit. He expects to receive by the first vessels from London, Brissol, Liverpool and Hull, a large addition to his present affortment; and will execute with punctuality and care any orders from he former customers, and his friends in gen-

The City Dancing Affembly posiponed until Friday, the 13th of April when the feafon will be closed.

PROPOSALS,

Infurance Company of North America.
For Insurance against Fire, on Dwelling-Honses, Ware-Honses, and other Buildings (and on Goods contained in such Buildings) distant from Philadelphia, in the United Starts. Philadelphia, in the United States.

1. Common Iusurances, on hazards of the first class, will be undertaken at a premaum of about halt per cent. per annum. For extra hazardous risques a larger premism will be required, which will vary according to circumstances, sendom exceeding one per cent. per annum; but in some instances, where the property insured is not only in itself extra hazardous, but rendered fill more so by the vicinity of extra hazardous buildings and occupations, the premium demanded will be raised according to circumstances.

House and Ware-Houses, the walls and partitions of which are wholly of stone or brick, well constructed, so as to be guarded as well as may be regain fires from within, and stree from extra hazardous buildings and occupations in their neighbushoed, will be deemed hazardous of the first class, and may be insured to their fall value.

Alfo Goods and Merchandize, not of an extra hazardous kind, in casks bales, or packages, de-posited in such buildings, to an amount sot exrequired to be infured in one tenement, an addioual premium will be required, in proportion to

II. Infurances will also be made on buildings and 200ds extra hazardous, at premiums proportioned to the rifque. But it is not cely to arrange these under particular heads or classes, so as to describe each with the necessary accuracy. Each case must therefore be decided upon according to the circum-flances attending it; and these circumflances will, in general, appear from the description accompa- 1

in general, appear from the description accompauying the application.

Bu ldings partly constructed of brick or sone, are presented to those wholly wooden. And in both cases, the fille of building, how they are occupied, how they are fituated, the neighboring buildings, and how occupied, are considerations to be taken into view. And with respect to goods, their tendency, whether from their nature, or from the manner in which they are expected, either to commence or to increase an accidental fire, and their liability in such state to receive damage by their liability in such state to receive damage by wet, or by sudden and hasty removal, or to be solen in time of confusion and hurry, are all circumsances of weight; and the premiums must be

roportioned accordingly.

III. The fellowing conditions are to be under-

flood by the parties.

1th. The infurance is not binding till the ftipulated premium be paid; but it shall be deemed effectual from the time of such payment and acceptance thereof, whether the policy be immediately

ed. Infurances may be renewed at the expira penfes than the payment of the prenium of the re-penfes than the payment of the prenium of the re-newed term, the circumstances continuing the fame as they were understood by the Infurers at the time of the party infurance was made; but the payment of the premium is effectful to furn renewal; and if the party infured fuffers any time to elapse after the expiration of the former insurance, before he pays a premium for the renewal, he is not infured during fuch time; nor can the infurance be renewed on the former policy but by computing the commencement of the renewal from the expiration of the former infurance. The fubject of infurance may nevertheless be open to treaty for a new

3d. If any other infurance be made on the fame property; it must be made known at the time of application, otherwise the policy made on such ap-

application, otherwise the policy made on fucil application will be void.

4th. Goods held in trust, or on configurent, may be infured as fuch in a feparate, policy; but they are not to be confidenced as infured otherwise. they are not to be confidered as inflict of the reference.

5th. This company will not be liable or accountable for any lofs or damage occasioned by any foreign invasion, or by any military or usurped force, or by reason of any civil commotion; or occasioned by gunpowder, aquasortis or other thing of the like kind kept in the building, or amongs the property instruct.

6th. Rills of Exchange, Bonds and other Secu-

th. Bills of Exchange, Bonds and other Securities, Title Deeds, Money, Bank and other promiffery Notes, are not included in any inference; nor are paistings, medals, jewels, gems, antique curiofities, or mirrors exceeding the value of twen-ty-five dollars each, to be confidered as infured unes particularly mentioned and by special agree-

7th. No infurance will be made for a fhorter term than one year, nor for a longer term than feven years. Persons choosing to insure for seven years shall be allowed one year's premium by way of discount: One third of a years premium shall be abated in like manner on an insurance for

8th. Loffes sustained by fire on property insured

8th. Loses sustained by fire on property insured, shall be paid in thirty days after due proof and liquidation thereof, without deduction.

A description of the property to be insured will be expected with each application, to be made by a master carpenter and figned by him, as well as by the owner of the building or applicant for insurance, and attested before a Notary or principal Magistrate, who will certify his knowledge of the parties and their credibility.

With respect to Houses and other Buildings. If. The site and position; describing the freet or road on or near which the building stands; its contiguity to water, and other cir-

stands; its contiguity to water, and other cir umstances relative to the extinguishment of fire any and what fire companies are established, and engines provided, in the place or neighbourhood 2d. The materials of which it is built, whe-

ther of brick, flone or wood, and what part of each, as well as to the outfide walls as infide or partition walls, and their respective height and thickness; the flyle of the roof and of what materials; how fecured by battlements or par-ty walls; what kind of access to the top of the what electric rods; the number and kind of fire places; and the kind of deposit for ashes.

3d. I he dimensions of the building and how divided, and the style in which it is finished to

divided, and the flyle in which it is finished so as to enable indifferent persons to judge in what manner it is to be repaired or rebuilt in case of injury; the age and condition of the building, and how occupied, whether merely as a dwelling house, or for any other, and for what purpose; also an estimate of the value of the house or building independent of the ground.

4th. The situation with respect to other buildings or back buildings, whether adjoining or not, comprehending at least one hundred feet each way: what kind of buildings are within that distance, how built, of what materials, and how occupied or improved, whether as dwellings for private families or otherwise: whether any and what trade or manufactory is carther any and what trade or manufactory is car-ried on, and particularly whether there be any extra hazardous articles used, or usually depoited in the house, or within the distance aforefaid, and of what kind.

Respecting goods in Houses, Warehouses, &c.

1. A general description of the building in which they are kept will be expected, similar in all respects, as to the danger from fire, with that required for Insurance on the buildings them-

2. A description of the kinds and nature of the goods, whether in casks or other packages, or opened; and whether displayed in whole pieces or in the usual form for retailing. And if the goods vary materially in kind, a general estimate of the value of each kind preposed to be insured; but in the last particular minute

ness of description is not expected.

2. Articles of the following kinds are deemed extra hazardous, though in various degrees, in whatever building they may be placed, viz. pitch, tar, turpentine, rohn, wax, tallow, oil, inflammable spirits, sulphur, hemp, flax, cotton, dry goods of an inflammable kind opened.—

Glife, the saware or poscelain, especially undry goods of an innammable kind opened.— Glifs, china ware or porcelain, especially un-packed; Looking glaffes, jewelery; and all o-ther articles more than commonly inflammable, or more than commonly liable to injury by fud-den removal or by moiflures, or particularly bnoxious theft on an alarm of fire.

Letters pall paid, directed to the Secretary of the Board of Directors, will be duly attended to. An order for Insurance accompanied by the means of paying the premium, will be immediately executed on the premium being paid. If the application contain an enquiry only, it will

By order of the Board, EBENEZER HAZARD, See'ry. Office of the Infurance Company of North America; Philad. Feb. 1, 1798

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

of this letter feem to have made a very ferious impression here. The situation in which
our envoys were suffered to remain so long
boded no good to us, but hope still lived. At
present we appear to have no other alternatime the side of that we see as though we saw
it not. The sound has not gone abroad, is
echoed round the globe, and is reverberated
on our own shores—yet it is as "a sounding
brass and a tinckling symbal;" while the
eyes of all Europe are turned upon us with
anxious expectation, we return them a vacant
start there is not that we do not see tive, than either of abandoning the ocean entirely, or suffering our trade to defend itrelf, which many think would inevitably ead to war. The anti-government men are that war must be the consequence of arming our merchant vessels. I do not think it certain that any conduct can ensure us peace, and perhaps our best policy will be to pursue measures, not offensive, but calculated to create in us an ability to repel attacks, n favor of the former measure, and infil create in us an ability to repel attacks, tion of misfortunes which many amongst us which we cannot avoid. From the friendhip or justice of France we have nothing to expect. On our own spirit and wisdom we must under heaven depend. It is really an aruful crisis with us, and requires the coolest and purest deliberation of every one who has any agency in American affairs. And I wish it were possible that the members of congress could for a while forget their animosities, and harmoniously unite in providing for the true interests of their country; all eyes will be now fixed on them, and the real will be eafily distinguished from the pre-tended patriots. It may be impossible for all to think alike respecting the causes of our disagreeable lituation; but crimination can answer no good purpose, and it is the duty, and it is in the power of every one, to contribute his aid to avert the evils that threat-

The iffue of the foreign intercounse contest gives me pleasure, as I really think it could not have terminated otherwise without violating the constitution."

MR. FENNO,

If the important fubjects now before the public does not occupy all your paper, be pleafed to infert the following.

I observed in a late paper a string of questions relating to the institution and administration of the Pennsylvania Hofpital; addressed to the world by a writer under the fignature of Medicus Studiofus, and I have feen answers to them in another Paper, under the fignature of a Contributor; I was much pleafed at the prospect of obtaining information on so important a fubject as the abuses of the managers of that charity and was not a little disappointed at finding nothing new on it; for Mr. Contributor has not faid a word more in defence of the Managers than has been all along faid by them and their friends, and the committees of the general affembly who have annually vifited it fince its foundation, and very little credit can be attached to fuch partial evidence as the parties and their patrons.-But there is another fubject on which I should be glad to have some information.

It has been often faid and I think I have feen it in some of the newspapers that doctor Franklin by his will bequeathed feveral millions of pounds sterling to charitable and public uses, among which the Pennfylvania Hospital was ranked as a legatee to the amount of fome thoufands, fufficient at least to finish the building. Now permit me to ask this Mr. Contributor a question or two on this fubject, and let us fee whether he can pick up from reports of committees of affembly any fuch trite and thread bare answers as he has given (scarcely new vamped) to Mr. Medicus his questions. I. Pray what was the amount of the legacy bequeathed by doctor Franklin to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

II. Why have not the Managers demanded and received the money.

III. Why are they continually teazing the legislature for grants of money to finish the building when by a little attention to this fund, they might with less troubleget enough of their own for the purpose they seem to have at heart.

V. What authority had the Managers to build the House in the aukward manner which Medicus Studiofus represents it.

LAICUS PARUM DOCTUS.

From the South-Carolina State Gazette. It is acknowledged on all hands that the present situation of the United States is beyond example critical: That their most precious interests and more precious independence, are to all appearance deeply implicated in the passing scenes both at home and abroad—and that the next moment may bring forth events

mystery hard to be accounted for, that these truths are received with apathy by our citi zens; enquired about as articles of ordinary intelligence or common place speculations, and indifferently blended with conversations concerning weather, and news, and the casual TUESDAY EVENING, April 10

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Virginia to a gentleman in Philadelphia, bearing date March 16, 1798.

"By the last mail I received yours of the 6th inclosing Claypoole's paper, which contained the President's message, accompanying a letter from our envoys. The contents of this letter, seem to have made a sure series. stare expressive of no emotion. Knowing the injuries that have affailed us, and distinctly feeing the danger that threatens us, they are ftonished at our supineness and simplicity in neglecting all the rational means of self-prefervation. Experience has taught them all in their turn (and well may they be affonished to their experience)

> fudden invasion. But fo it is -neither our own fufferings no the example of others, in past times, nor the near approach of imiment danger can rouse our spirit or alarm us into preparation. While we see the cloud moving on which bears in its bosom the thunders destined for our heads, we are amusing ourselves with idle speculawe are amining ourielves with falle spectrations upon its appearance, or admiring the fplendid colors which it reflects to the eve. So the poet speaks of the simple lamb destined for the slaughter—
>
> "Pleas'd to the last, he crops the flowery food,
> "And licks the hand just rais'd to shed his blood."

yet living testify, would admonish us irre-listably to neglect no means necessary to repel

Do we not believe that we are upon the eve of a rupture with France? Let him who chu-fes to deceive himfelf, be deceived—but let him who is afleep open his eyes and believe. The opinion of our commissioners in that country is no secret: and indeed, if symptoms strongly marked and hourly repeated, ought ever to evince the reality of danger; it is with us not a subject for demonstration, but of vision and belief. And if invasion does come, where may we expect it to fall.) If we come, where may we expect it to fall? If we judge our enemies to be fools, then may we expect it will not fall upon us. If we believe them fo infatuated in policy as to prefer to attack the strongest part instead of the weakest, to choose a doubtful conflict instead of an easy prey, then may we believe that their views will be directed to the northern instead of the fouthern states. If we can persuade ourselves that the acquisition of a port near to their islands, and abundantly convenient for the war they will wage, will be by them held lessin estimation than one more remote, less convenient for every purpose, more difficult to gain and more doubtful to hold; then may Charleston dismis immediate apprehensions. But let us hug no fatal delusion; let us assure ourselves in time, that there are too many powerful and local reasons to admit of a doubt that Charleston will be the first to realize the war, if a war there should be.

Then is it true, my fellow citizens (for I am speaking of that which concerns us all) that with the prospect of a war tull in our fouthern states. If we can perfuade ourselves

that with the prospect of a war full in our view, with a moral certainty that if it comes it comes first upon us, and is likely to find us spirit of our citizens (capable of every thing when well supported and well applied) may only serve to swell the aggregate of our cala-mity—I say is it possible that in this situation, where all that is dear to us may be suddenly put to hazard, the government is taking no concern for us, and we are taking no mea-fures for ourselves? Of what avail to us will be our corps of infantry, cavalry and artillery, with the noble arder that inspires them while our harbour is undefended, and our city liable to the fuccefsful affault of any na val force, however inconfiderable? Is it for us who are every hour exposed, who have e-very thing to dread and little to hope—is it very thing to dread and little to hope—is it for us, I fay, to imbibe the torpor of the federal government: and because they shew no concern for us, to feel no solicitude for ourselves? In the name of all that is dear to us let us rouse from our lethargy—the precious moments of negociation (it not already ended) ought no longer to be squandered away in thoughtless inactivity. Do you ask what I would do? I would first of all lay before Congress, in language that would stimulate their attention, the grievances under which we labour—For I call it a grievance, when the attention, the grievances under which we labour—For I call it a grievance, when the whole nation neglects a weak and vulnerable part, peculiarly exposed to the dangers and calamities of war. The very basis of our union is declared to be "to provide for the common defence," and I would besiege them with the voice of complaint and invoke that common provision which has been most shane fully withheld. I would thunder at the gates of this sleeping Congress, in language that of this fleeping Congress, in language that would rouse them to a sense of our dangers, and of the protection which we have a right to claim from the Union. I would lay them under the necessity of either receiving or rejecting our petition—we shall then have discharged our duty to ourselves, and the worsh calamity that can befal us will have its consolation. If after a southless application on our part this opulent city should be taken or pil-laged, or laid under ruinous contribution, the justice of the union cannon refuse to share in our calamity, by making us an adequate recompense. They can alledge neither that they were ignorant of our danger or unapprized of our weakness, and fill less can they controvert our conflitutional right to have had their feafonable protection. If the voice of importunity and remonstrance should fail, it will then remain for us to consider whether private contribution, & that speedily, is not to be preferred to our continuing in a defence be preferred to our continuing in a defence-less state. And should such a measure be gone lets flate. And thould luch a measure be gone into, and events justify it, the previous application to Congress will strengthen our claim upon their justice and remuneration. Lastly, let them be told that the legislature of this slate have refused to provide for the defence of the sea-coast, principally upon the ground that both the right and the duty appearant to the Union. ertain to the Union. My motion therefore is, that a memorial to

Congress be immediately prepared, copies struck off, and a person appointed (perhaps the wardens) in each ward in the city, to tenderit to the citizens for signature. Let it be aftened forward before the festion draws to

big with the fate of America. But it is a wards a close that Congress may have time to give it that confideration, and take that order upon it, which our fafety and their duty will ually dictate.

If this proposition be right in point of principle and expediency, it will be seconded; but whether or not, the writer will have difcharged what he takes to be the duty of A CITIZEN.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Translated for the Argus from Paris papers of

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED. Coupi — (raember from the North Coast) read the following letter from the celebrated patriot Thomas Paine:

Thomas Paine to the Council of Fire Hundred. Citizen-Representatives,
Though it is not convenient to me, in the present firuation of my affairs to aid the loan towards the descent upon England, my economy permits me to make a small patriotic donation.

fend an hundred livres, and with it, all the wishes of my heart for the success of the descent, and a voluntary offer of any fervice I can render There will be no lasting peace for France nor for the world, until the tyranny and corruption of the English government be abolished, and England, like Italy, become a lister republic.—As to those men, whether in England, Scotland, or Ireland, who, like Robetpierre in France, are covered with crimes, they, like him, have no other resource, than in committing more; but

Accept, citizen representatives, the congratu-lations of an ancient colleague on the dangers we have passed, and on the happy prospect be-

ther resource, than in committing more; but the mass of the people are friends to liberty.—

Tyranny and taxation oppress them, but they

Salut et respect. THOMAS PAINE. THOMAS PAINE.

The orator faid—"The gift of Thomas Paine is trifling indeed—but compared to the revolting injuftice this faithful friend to liberty has fuffered by our government, and the poverty of our colleague; you will in this view find he has done much. I demand, therefore, that the letter of Thomas Paine be printed, and that honorable mention be made. These two propositions were adopted with unanimity.

Garnier—By a motion of order entered on the

Garnier—By a motion of order entered on the fibject of the infidious attempts which had been induffriculty employed for several days to circulate a report of an existing infunderstanding between the directory and the legislative body—also among the members of the directory; he proves the whole plot to be the invention of a semanting desperate arisography to influence the emaining desperate aristocracy to influence the insurrection; and that the agents of the detestable Pitt, have been active in circulating these letestable lies

Riou—agreeable to the order of the day, drew the attention of the affembly upon the necessity of employing all our efforts (in seconding the views of the government) to our marine, to enable us gloriously to combat the proud English on their own element. I demand, says he, that the various reports from the compassioners. that the various reports from the commissioners of the marine be constantly attended in preference to every other object, the finances only ex-

MILAN, 26 Nivofe. Our great council has declared on Bragaldi's Our great council has declared on Bragaldi's motion, that the Cifalpine republie do not acknowledge any bishops—that the ex erior ornaments of that corrupted body are abolished, and that such of them who possess within the republic, prebends, or other benefices, must renounce them within 24 hours, each to be put to his eath, and every defaulter shall be expelled from the republic in a days and all the effects forzed.

eath, and every defaulter shall be expelled from the republic in 3 days, and all the effects seized for the republic. To the surprize of the whole assembly, the member Dandelo, undertook to defend the bishop Chiaramouti, who wished the aid of the curates to explain their ecclesiastical rights. Dandelo hypocritically observed, that the curates dare not assembly observed, that fons, for fear of drawing upon themselves the engeance of an offended God.

RASTADT, January 18.

A conference took place yesterday between the ministers of France and the minister count Metternich. Soon after which the former wait-ed on baron Albany, directorial minister of Mentz, to whom he made the following decla-

tion:

"That in conformity to orders and influedions, they have received from their government, they declare to the deputation of the empire, that the limits to the khine shall be the basis of the treaty of peace to be concluded."

To-morrow the deputation of the empire will open the sessions. The imperial minister will preside, and doubtless, the declaration of the ministers of France will be the first object in discussions.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 19. From Turkey we learn, that the Porte has taken ferious measures against the rebels. Sixty thousand dollars is promised for the head of the Pacha of Wididn. The Seraskier of Romalie has marched at the head of 80,000 men, towards It is also said, that the captain Pacha will enter into Danube with a fleet to second his move-

TO BE SOLD,

A Very Valuable Farm, SITUATE on the Neshaminy creek, Buck's country, containing about 148 acres, of which about 30 acres are excellent wood-land; the remainder, meadow and plough land, and in a highly cultivated state; the whole under post and rast sence, chiefly new last summer. On the premises are a log-house and barn. The situation for a country seat is perhaps one of the most eligible in the vicinity of Philadelphia, lying on the Neshaminy, with the advantage of a landing place within 100 yards of the farm-house, and commanding a very extensive view of the surrounding country: it is about three quarters of a mile from the floating bridge, 17 3-4 miles from Philadelphia, and 2 1 2 miles from Briftol. For terms of sale and surther information apply to Thomas Benger, Esq. in Bristol, or WILLIAM WALN, No. 144, South Second street.

No. 144, South Second fireet. 3tawef

JOSEPH RICARDO, OF this City, Merchant, has affigued his pro-perty for the benefit of his Creditors, to James C. Fisher, Samuel W. Fisher, and Thomas Wilson.

All persons who have demands are requested to furnish their accounts without delayind those indebted to make immode the Subscribers, acting Assignees.

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.

No. 13, Arch Street.

4tawth

SALT PETRE.

One hundred kegs of refined Salt Petre, For Sale by the Subscribers. James C. & Samuel W. Fisher, No. 13, Arch Street.