By John Fenno, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1775.

PHILADELPHIA: SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 19, 1798.

[VOLUME XIII.

## Sale of Furniture.

O'clock in the morning at No. 19 South Fourth-street, between Chefnut and Market-streets, will be fold a large affortment of Household & Kitchen Furniture.

Household & Kitchen Furniture.

Confiding of mahogany square and round end dining tables—breakfast and card tables—foras and mahogany chairs—windsor chairs with and without stuffed seats—buteius—chest of draw-ars—mahogany orib and eradle—Bureau with secretary drawer and wardrobe—desk and book-case—two casy chairs—gilt and plain looking-glasses—pictures—brass andirons—an excellent reasting jack with weights and spits complete. With a variety of other articles nearly new and in good preservation; the property of two families about to remove from this city.

CONNELLY & Co. audioneers.

may 16

Collectors Office PHILADELPHIA, MAY 15, 1798.
FOR SALE AT FUBLIC AUCTION, At the Cuftom House, on Friday, the lifteenth of June, 1798, the following Merchandize, which remain in the Custom House Stores more than nine mouths, unclaimed by the owners or

(X H) eight half faggots of Steel (T D) 202 one bale Girthweb (T L) a quantity of Steel W.P one cafe Lamps

C & C one case Bobbin (W) one small box Medicine
AB 203 one matred case Dutch Books (W) one small box of samples of Buttons Di I a 3 three bales Girthweb

VH] 200 one ditto ditto
N] 200 one ditto ditto
No mark) eight jace ditto
ditto) one bundle Slates
L S] one fmall box Locks

Will be fold for Cash. teight o'clock on the Evening of MONDAY
the eleventh day of June next, at the Merchants' Coffee house, in Philadelphia, if
not previously disposed of at private sale,
The Following Tracts of

Valuable patented LAND,

Valuable patented LAND,
In the county of Glynn, in the state of Georgia, and the counties of Bath and Randolph in the state of Virginia, 7000 acres at the head of St. Simon's Sound and confinence of Turtle and Alatamaha rivers, adjoining the commons of the town of Brunswick.

41000 acres on the Great Satilla and on the head waters of the Little Satilla, adjoining lands of Wm. M'Intosh, John Howell, & Ferdinand O'Neal.

25000 acres on Great Satilla, adjoining lands of Freeman Lewis and John Howell.

44000 acres in Bath county, on both sides of Green Briar River, adjoining lands of Jacob Warrick, Daniel M'Cullum and John Dilley, including 3000 acres of prior surveys.

41000 acres in Bath county, on the east side of Compassure River, and on both sides of the waggion road leading from the warm springs to Staunton, including 5000 acres of prior surveys

40000 acres in the county of Randolph, on Buchanan River, adjoining lands of Thomas Wilson, and including 4280 acres prior for years.

30000 acres in Bath county, on the east side of Compassure River, on the waters of faid river, and

Ownerfure River, on the waters of faid river, and of Calfpalture River, adjoining lands of Joseph Grubb, and incluping 5000 acres prior surveys.

The Georgia lands will be fold in tracts of one thousand acres each, the others in the quantities and tracts above described.

Persons desirous to examine the titles and drafts of the above mentioned land, will call for that prepared on Bentamers & Marchan at No. 15

of the above mentioned land, will can for that purpose on Benjamin R. Mergan, at No. 41, Arch street; proposals of purchase may be made to either of the subscribers.

T. FITZIMONS,

No. -, Chefaut street. B. R. MORG N, No. 41, Arch ftreet. JEREMIAH PARK R, No. 9, North Eighth ftreet.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that by virtue NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that by virtue of a Decree of the Chancellor, will be fold at Public Auction, at Snowhill, Maryland, on the first Friday in June next, part of a tract of Land called STRUGGLE, lying in Worcester county, and all the rest of the Real Estate of Joshua Townsend, deceased, for the payment of his debts. There will be given nine months credit for the one half of the purchase money, and silteen months credit for the other half; the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with security for the same, on interest, from the day of fale.—Alt creditors of the said Joshua Townsend are also again notified to produce their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the Chancellor, within six months from the 22d day of December last, that being the day of the sirft sale.

WILLIAM WHITTINGTON, Traffee.

may 14. LANDING,

Frem on board the skip Elizabeth, captain Paislic from Batavia, And FOR SALE by the SUBSCRIBER, 400,000 wt. Java COFFEE

A quantity of SAPAN WOOD JOHN MILLER, JUN.

GOODS Forwarded to BALTIMORE, Via Elkton, on reasonable terms—by

Levi Hollingsworth & Son. SALT PETRE.

One hundred kegs of refined Salt Petre,
For Sale by the Subscribers.

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher,
No. 13, Arch Street.

March 31

JOSEPH RICARDO,

OF this City, Merchant, has affigned his pro-perty for the benefit of his Creditors, to James C. Fifher, Samuel W. Fifher, and Thomas Wilson. All persons who have demands are renested to furnish their accounts without delay— nd those indebted to make immediate payment to

the Subscribers, acting Affignees.

James C. & Samuel W. Filter. No. 13, Arch Street.

JUST ARRIVED,
In the brig Gayofo, capt. Bingham, from St. Martins By W. YOUNG, bookfeller, Second-Arect, the corner of Cheffut Areet, THE WORKS OF JOHN NEWTON,

of an exceellent quality
A few groce Porter Bottles, new
And twenty casks Vinegar
And the faid BRIG, Alfo, FOR SALE,

Jehn Holling worth & Co. No. 22, Little Water fireet, South.

FOR SALE. 195 boxes white Havannah Sugar

will be landed to morrow, at Willings and Fran-cis's wharf, from on board the brig Active, Will-iam Wilhams, mafter.

The faid Brigfor fale, And may take in immedi-ately after discharged.

Jehn Hollingsworth & Co.

TO BE SOLD, 40,939 acres of Land.

IN Greene county, Commonwealth of Peanfyl-vania, on the waters of Fish and Wheeling Creeks and Ten Mile Run.

These Lands are fertile and well timbered, and abound in Coal; they were fold ten years ago for five shillings per acre; patented early in 1787, ex-cept 3700 acres, which were patented in 1792; part of them were surveyed in 1783. The track is between the Ohio and Monongahela, very con-venient to water carriage, about 19 miles from the term of Washington, from 14 to 16 from the village of Green Churgh and Washing

Villege of Greentiburgh and Wheeling
Oa payment of one ourth of the putchafe money, a reasonable credit will be given for the refidue.

Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

26,780 acres of Land, In the State of New York, between the northern bounds of Pennfylvania and the Sufquehanna now, or late in the townhips of Hamden and Warren and county of Warren.

Thefe Lands, from their quality and fituation, are a very defirable object for any man who means to invest his money to advantage.

On payment of one third of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will egiven for the refidue.

Enquireof the Printer.

Military Colours.

At C. GULLAGER'S

Portrait and Ornamental Painting Rooms, No. 50, South Fourth, next to Chefaut street, opposite the Friends' Meeting.

PAINTING on filks for Military and other ornamental purposes (in a manner peculiar to
himself) durable, not to be injured by the weather,
which for elegance of design, truth and beauty of
colouring, neatness and masterly execution, has
not been canalled by George Rutter and Co.

FLAGS and DRUMS

Furnished with a reasonable terms.

Ornamental Painting, Signs, Fire Buckets, Cornices, &c. &c. executed in file (not that superb stile of modern elegance peculiar to G.R.) but in a workman like manner, peculiar to an ar-

Mr. GULLAGER, from a number of year's experience in Europe and this country, flatters himfelf that professional talents, punctuality, and reasonable demands, will meet the entire approbation of those gentlemen who will please to call at his Paint §6w

NOTICE.

P. S. Gentlemen in town and country, wishing for a supply of Colours and Druns, painted in a masterly manner, will no doubt seel themselves obliged for the kind can ion given by George Rutter and Co. not to trust self-stattering advertisements, but examine the work executed by both parties — One view will satisfy them where the superiority lies,—save the spoiling of good silks by George Rutter's pencil—and discover the requisites for the contrasting talents of Henry Frailey, at Germantown. may 10.

Military Colours, GEORGE RUTTER & Co.

Portrait and Ornamental Painters, IN a file which will endure the hardfhips of the weather without injury, and which for neatness and exactitude of colouring cannot be jurpassed in

FLAGS AND DRUMS Furnished with dispatch, on the most moderat

Portraits, Ornamental Paintings, Signs fire-buckets, &c. accomplished in that superb stile of modern elegance, which, Mr. Rutter pledges himself from 20 years experience in this city will meet the entire approbation of his friends and the

In the Military Line, A variety of specimen's may be seen at their Painting Room, Norris's Court, back of the Now

NOTICE.

HAVING observed an advertisement of C. Gullager, in terms derogatory of our professional abilities, we have to request the public not to be imposed upon by foreign artists; but to decide upon the merits of each by a comparison of the work executed by both, as it is a mode almost universally adopted by them to invalidate the talents of established artists, with a view of deceiving the public, and engrassing that business which their professional knowledge in no wife entitles them to. Well knowing that public opinion must govern, we flatter ourselves that the work executed by us will convince them of our great superiority over Mr. Gullager in every branch of portrait and ornamental painting, and shew the necessity of judging for themselves.

N. B. In future no attention will be paid to the self-statering advertisements of Mr. G.

Any person wishing a supply of FLAGS and DRUMS will please apply to Geo. Rutter and Co. Norris' Court, or Henry France, Germagtown.

A new edition, in 9 vols price 7 dols, neated bound, containing letters of Omicron and irgil, Cardiphonia, review of ecclefialtical history, fermons, men. , letters to a wife, Olney mus, and the life of Eliza Cunningham. Each of these parts may be had separate, and such as have been supplied with W. Young's edition in 6 vols. may, by speedy application, be furnished with the 7th, 8th and 9th vols. at 22

Alfo, latety Publifhed.
Baxter's Saint's Reft, abridged by Faw- delea cett, 12mo at

Beveridge'sprivate thoughts, 2 parts 12mo 25

Christian (the) Parent, 12mo 50

— (the) Remembrancer, 12mo 75

Christian world unmasked, do 622

Dickenson's (of New-Jersey) familiar

Horne's commentary on the book of

ditto 2 vols 8vo 2 50

a work bigbly admired by all who have
had the advantage of perufing it.

Hervey affasio vindicated, 12mo 25
Letters of certain Jews to Voltaire, 8vo 2
Walker's fermons, with Brain's life of the author, 2 vols 8vo
White's fermons, preached before the University of Oxford, 8vo
Wynpersie on the true and eternal Godberd of our Lord Jesus Christ, 30 a 68
Sacred Biography, or the history of the Partiarche, by 11 tourier, 3 vols 8vo
A large affortment of bibles, in folio, quarto, 12mo and pocket, at various prices

12mo and poeket, at various prices.

A large allowance to wholefale purchalers.

Catalogues of books, with the prices of each book annexed, are delivered as aforefaid.

CANNON.

Mustet and Pistol Cartridge Papers,

Is now ready for fale by WILLIAM YOUNG,
Bookfeler, No. 52, Second Street, the
corner of Chefuut fireet.
OF WHOM MAY BE HAD
Baron Steuben's Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States.—To which is
added, an act of Congress concerning the Militia, price
50 cents; do. large prints 67 cents.
W. Young W. Young,

Has for sale, on the lowest terms, for cash or negociable Large writing, printing & drafting paper,

Foolscap, Post, Folio and 4 to. Post of various sizes, pilt and plain; ink powder, sealing wax, wasers, postet ink stands, black lead peneils, quille, rulers, coset of mathematical instruments, gunter scales, parcoment and est

cups and faucers Nankeens, black fattins and taffities Nankeens, brack factins and cainties
Pungem cloths, choppah romalls, and bandannoes
China and English umbrellas,
Together with a general affortment of European

Goods - among which are Scots thread in boxes 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d and 20d. nails Shot—T. Crowley fieel, Spanish brown and white

English scythes 42 to 50 inches ALSO, 112 barrells of kiln dryen Indian corn meal.

A commodious Store in Dock-street. No. 7, to be let, three stories high, suitable for any business.
4th mo. 5th \$tf

Ross & SIMSON.

22 bales superior Madrass blue Cloths Carolina Indigo, first quality
A few bales Baftas, Coffaes, and a quantity of
Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica and
Bengal
RUM

april 2 LANDING, From on board the Ship SALLY, from Calcutta,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, 1600 bags prime Sugar, 800 do. Ginger
30 bales low priced piece Goods.

John Miller, Jun.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Stolen Last Night,

Out of the passure county, a Bay Horse about fixteen hands high, six years old this spring, shod before, thin main and switch tail, a small star in his forehead, hind feet white, has a remakable scar on his near shoulder occasioned by a scald or burn, on which the hair is thin and short, he carries well, trots and canters, is apt to flast when rode.—Whoeyer takes up said horse and thief, shall have the above reward, or fifteen dollars for the horse only and reasonable charges.

Nathaniel Newlin.

5th month, 17

For Sale, The cargo of the brig American from Laguira, Caraccas Cocoa.

Henry Philips, april 23

W. M. BIDDLE, RESPECTFULLY informs the Pablic, that he has removed to No. 147, Chefout Street, where he proposes to carry on the business of A BROKER.

He will procure patents, or transact any other unners in the Land Office of this state, for a mode-

CONGRESS. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HE SPEAKER laid before he houf a report from the Postmaste services on certain petitions from the state of New York, praying for alterations in the post pointed on this fubje a.

Mr. Lyon presented a remonstrance and petition from the inhabitants of the town of Shaftesbury, in the state of Vermont, stating the evils which would arise from a state of war, amongst which they mention as one of the greatest an alliance with a nation whose object is the destruction of Republicanism; they pray, therefore, that merchants veffels may not be authorized to arm, nor any mea-fures taken which may involve the country

Mr. Dawson prefented an address to the same effect, from Madison county, in the

state of Virginia The SPEAKER laid before the house a number of resolutions entered into at a meet. ing at New-Brunswick, approving of the conduct of the Executive in its negociation with France, and offering the lives and tortunes of the addressers in support of the meafures of overnment.

Mr. BAER presented some resolutions to the same effect from Frederick county, Ma

ryland.

Mr. Sinnierson also presented an address from Trenton to the same effect.

The feveral addresses, &c. were referred. to the committee of the whole on the flate

of the union.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of William Imlay, commissioner of loans for the state of Connecticut, and the bill was agreed to without amendment, and ordered to be read

a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Sewall called for the order of the day on the third resolution reported from the committee of the whole, on the subject of aliens, and the consideration of the following amendment being refumed, viz. to add to it these words: "between which and the United, there shall exist a state of declared wer," it was agreed, and referred to the select committee on commerce and defence, to report a

bill accordingly.
On motion of Mr. SEWALL, the house vent into a committee of the whole on the bill from the Senate, with the amendments proposed by a select committee thereto, authorizing the President of the United States to raise a provisional army, Mr. Den't in the chair; when the bill and the amendments have a large to raise a provisional army, Mr. Den't in the chair; when the bill and the amendments have a large to the chair. the event of a declaration of war against the United States, or of adual invasion of their territory by a foreign p wer, or of imminent danger of such invasion, discovered, in his opi-

Mr. GALLATIN faid, if this amendmen was adopted, it would prevent a motion being made to firike out the first fection of the bill. This amendment would certainly make the bill better than it is at present, as it goes to define in some measure the cases in which the provisional army may be raised; yet, as he conceived, the amendment did not go far enough, and that noder our prefent circumstances, it is not necessary or proper to pass this bill, he would move to firike out the first fection of the bil, which would supercede the motion under confideration. He would briefly state his reasons for the

He had faid that the amendment removed in some degree the objections against the bill; but it was far from removing them altogether. He allowed the two first contingences, viz. a declaration of war, or actingences, viz. a declaration of war, or actual invalion, were definite, and therefore the conflictational objection which lay against the bill, as to its transferring a power to the Executive, which is vested by the constitution in Congress, viz. to judge of the propriety of raising an army, does not lie against them; but the third, viz. when imminent danger of such invalion, discovered in his danger of fuch invasion, discovered, in his opinion, to exist, is liable to the same constitutional objection to which the original bill was liable, as it left it to the opinion on the President to decide the proper time of

raifing an army.

Undoubtedly the conflitution has forefeen that in cases of imminent danger, the
United States would need a standing army, but it makes Congress the judge of this ne-cessity, but this bill went to make the Prefident the judge; yet he knew if there were no other objection to this bill, the most usu-al course would have been to have moved to strike out the latter part of the amendment. But he conceived it was not proper at pre-fent to pass his bill; he believed it would be time enough to do it, when we were con-vinced of the existence of danger. And he did not think there were any ferious appre-hensions te be entermined of an invasion during the present session. The danger to be apprehended was upon our trade; but he expected no attack upon our territory be, youd predatory excursions; the landing of a dangerous class of persons from the West-India islands, or an attack on the coast by some detached frigates. But in every case, short of an actual invasion by an army, he conceived the militia would not only be competent to repel the attack, but more fo han a regular army. If an invation or infurrection took place in the fouthern flates,

where the danger feems most to be appropered, the militia in the neighbourhoo hended, the militia in the neighbourhood would be ready immediately to repel or fepper it. If these could not do it, nei her could a regular army. The danger to be apprehended in case of an insurrection or an attack of that kind, is what would take place immediately, and this could only be prevented by the militia who are on the spot, for an army could not be supposed to be always at hand to meet any sudden emergency. He had no doubt, therefore, the militia of the country would be fully equal to its defence. But if they were not the volunteer corps of cavalry, accourrements for which were proposed to be provided by this bill, might be posed to be provided by this bill, might be called in, and would be more effectival than any other force. He thought, therefore, it would be better to negative this bill, and to adopt the regulations recommended by the select committee, in a separate bill.

If the militia was equal to the repelling of any attack, except from a regular army, it could not be apprehended that an invation of that kind could take place during the pr sent session. The attention of France is at present e gaged on very different objects; and if it was in their power, which he did not think it was, yet as the whole of their marine freugth is engaged in a different obect of much greater importance to them than the invalion of this country could be, they would not attempt it at prefent. his must be evident when it was recolleded what a small force they have employed against the West India islands, which they wish to conquer. We do not know that the French mean to invade this country severy thing on this stablest arose from apprehension, but we do know they wish to re-take the r possession in the West Indies since they have made their restoration a fine qua non condition of peace, and we know all the force they have been able to fend against them. And what does it amount to? In the course of a year two or three frigates and a few hundred men with arms. This is all the force they are able or willing to fead from home. In the East Indies, where they have colonies to conquer for themselves, or the Dutch, the same want of force is to be feen. It is certain that whilst the European war lasts, hey are either unable or unwilling to make any great exertions at a distance from Europe. Indeed, it all the force they have employed out of Europe were to come against this country, it would be repulsed by the militia in any part of the country whee it might make it attack If, then, any invation of this country is expected, it must take place at the conclusion of the European war; and if it was then made, he had no doubt of our being the chair; when the bill and the amendam beats, per knives, india rubber and ink.

THOMAS & JOSHUA FISHER,

At No. 5, Dock-fireet, near the Drawbridge,
China ware nankeen dining fetts, tea and coffee faid this, it was not because he differed in opinion with gentlemen as to the ambition of France, but because he thought i was neither their interes, nor in the r power to effect an invalion of the country. He believed the French nation to be as ambitious as the gentleman from S Carolina represented i to be, and he believed every nation invoxicated with victory as fhe i, and posfessing power equal to her, would also be as ambitious as she is. If, said he, this country was fituated as near to France as Italy and Switzerland are, and our refources were no greater than theirs, he would agree that we should be in some danger; but, situated as we are, he believed it would neither be in the power of France, nor would it be her interest if it was, to invade this country in any formidable manner.

It is not the interest of France to make an attempt to invade this country, because we have no business in the political scale or vortex of Europe. It was to increase their power in Europe, that the French have ta-ken those steps which were so often repro-bated in this house; but they could he ve no such view in sending a force against us. And though they may not always be guided in their conduct by the principle of interest, their ambition must be limited by the extent of their power. And if twenty were are of their power. And if, twenty years ago, when our populations, and confequently our firength, was not half what it is at prefent, the attack of a nation whose force as applicable to any maritime exertion and to an invasion, was greater than that of France and all her allies, and whose money resources were far superior to theirs, was not able to make an impression upon this country, it held out no flattering encouragement to France to make the attempt. He must con. france to make the attempt. He must con-fels he looked upon all that was said of an invasion by France as a mere bug bear. He did not believe any attempt would ever be made, and if it was made, that the militia alone would be sufficient to repel it; yet were there any thing like a certainty of such an event, he would not trust wholly in the militia, but would call the whole of our refources into motion, he would have a stand-

ng army as well as the militia. Under these impressions, it was clear he could not vo e for this bill, because it goes upon the idea of an army being decessary to meet an invasion, of which he thought there was no danger; but if there are gentlemen who are of a different opinion, who think that an invasion will take place, and if so, that we must have an army, he would ask if it could take place without being known some time before band? It certainly could not, as such an undertaking would not be entered upon without immense previous pre-

What is the intention of this bill? It is