REMOVAL. THE office of the Secretary of the Commission ers for carrying into effect the twenty-first article of the treaty of friendship, limits and navigation, between His Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, is, for the present, rameved from No. 54, south Second street, to a large two story brick house on the right hand, going two the Germantown road, usually called Masters' house.

house.

I hose concerned are informed that, notwith-flanding the prevalence of the fever in Philadelphia, daily attendance has been, and will continue to be given at the fail office, until the return of the citizens; & that on the feventeenth day of November, next, the term of eighteen months will expire fince the day on which the commissioners assembled after which period no complaints or applications can possibly be received by them

Letters and inclosures post-paid will beduly attended to by.

October 18, 1798. A French Classical & Mathematical

SCHOOL.

WILL be opened on Monday the 22d. Inflant at that large commodious room formerfy occupied by Mr. Leo in Norris's Alley, No. 13, nearly opposite the City Tavern; under the direction of Messes Soith and Chandler both of liberal education, and long experienced in their respective professions—as they intend under, the patronage of a discerning public, permanently to establish themselves in this undertaking their whole study and attention will be devoted to the improvement of their pupils.—These will be conducted upon the latest and most approved plans, through a complete course of academical studies, or these parts only that may be pointed out, as more immediately adapted to their particular views in life—Certain portions of their time will be affigred for geography, hillory, extracts, composition, and declamations in French and English, is order to form early habits of writing and speaking with propriory—Visits from parents and literary characters, tending to excite a spirit of emulation, will be gratefully received. The hours of study are from 9 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 5 P. M.

They offer to translate the English, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages; and to draw in their proper modes and sile, all kinds of writing, when their legal, commercial, or epistolary.

The first Monday id November, they also propose to open an evening school for French, bookkeeping, surveying and navigation, of which they have a practical as well as theoretical knowledge. As a number of French gentlemen will attend, the students of their language, by continually conversing with them, as well as their teachers, will as quire, along with the principles, a facility of expression.

AVIS AUX FRANCOIS: Mess'rs Chandler et Smith ont Phomeur de prevent M.M. les Francois, quie se propos ut d'établir une Academie en Norris alley, No. 15; presque vu-a-vis a Bourse; dans laquelle on ense gacra la langue Latine, Angloise et Francoise; l'Arithmetique, la tenue des lavres, la Geographie, et les Mathematiques.

Ou sait aussi toutes sortes de traductions dans les dires langues et de propositions de la proposition de la page de la p

dites langues : et denne lecons chez les particuliers.
Qu'on l'addresse a l'hotel de Mr. Vallette au de 4enie rue et Cherry alley.

GEORGE DAVIS, TAKES this opportunity of informing his friends generally, that fo foon as the prefent fickness will admir it, he proposes to offer for sale, the most extensive collection of

LAW BOOKS, he ever imported, or that was ever imported into the United States.—The lase arrivals have brought him a number of extremely valuable and frarce BOORS and those expected, will greatly add to

Bank of Pennsylvania,

September 7d, 1798. by the Bank of Penniylvania was entered on the night of the first instant, by some villams, who robbed the institution of fundry Bank Notes, amongst which were the following post notes of the Bank of New York, viz. No 1002, dated 23d of August, 1798, Dolls issued in favor of Seabring &

No 1003, dated 25th of August, 1798, iffued in favor of Montgoinery and Newbold for 1250
No 1006, 27th do. do. do. 2000
1007, do. do. do. do. 2000
1008, do. do. do. do. 2000
1009, do. do. do. do. 2000
1010, 28th do. do. do. 2000
1011, do. do. do. do. 2000 do. do. do. 2000 1012, 30th do. do. do. 1500 1013, do. do. do do. 1000 Alfo fundry post notes of the Bank of Penn-

fylvania, dated 23d July 1797, issued in favor of George Hughes, for one thousand dollars each, and sundry post notes of faid Bank, dated 15th of July, 1797, issued in favor of Geo. Hughes, for five hundred dollars each and in dorfed by him. The public are hereby cautioned against receiving the faid notes, and a reward of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS is hereby offered for the discovery and conviction of the villains who perpetrated or are concerned in the faid robbery, in addition to the reward offered by the Governor of the Commonwealth in his Proclamation of this day.

By order of the Board, JONATHAN SMITH, cashier. TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

TEN DOLLARS REWAKD.

DESERTED last night, a second time, from the Marine Canip, David Luper, a fifer.—
He had when he went away, a plain blue jacket and west, light blue overalls, a tound hat, which had been bound with yellow, and which he had ripped off in his first description, and a pair of new shoes, he is a Carpenter by trade, has grey eyes, sandy hair fallow complexion and a nitch in his upper lip. His back is still fore from a slogging he got a few days ago. He may be discovered by his sifeing, as he plays extremely well.

W. W. BURROWS Major Com. of the Marine Corps.

A Young Woman from England would wish to aggage with a lady, in the capacity of Lady's maid, or in the station of a House-keeper, in a genteel family, or to a single gentleman. A good recommendation can be procurred from some of the most respectable families in this city. For particulars enquire at the printing office of John W. Fénno. October 19.

STAMPS.

Pursuant to the Act of Congress, passed on the minth day of July, 1798, entitled An Act to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses and the enumeration of flaves within the United States,"—NOTICE is hereby given, that the first meeting of the kill, bot Commissioners under the said Ast, for the sate in view.

of Pennfylvania, will be held on Monday, the twenty fecond day of October next, at the bo-rough of Reading, in the faid flate. C. READ, Commiffioner first named. Reading, Sept. 8, 1798.

Canal Lottery, No. II.

Considerably more than Half Drawn.

Prasus twice a speek, every Monday & Tuesday

PICKETS For Sale, Seven Deilars each, at

WILLIAM BLACKBURN'S Lottery and Br. kers office, No. 64 South Second-street, where cheek backs are kept for examination and registering in this, City of Washington No. 2. and Paterson Lotteries and information where. Tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries aurifed by law in any of the States of the

STATE OF THE WHEEL. One prize of 10,000 dollars 4,000 1,000 200

With a full proportion of the one hundred and of the fifty dollar prizes—the price of tickets will foon cife, particularly on account of the live 4,000 dollar prizes that remain in the wheel until the last day of drawing.

Note, the business of a Broker duly at tended to in all its branches at the above office may 23

FOREIGNERS

MAY, by virtue of an act passed at November fession 1791, hold by deed, or by will, lands in that part of Maryland called the district of Columbia; and the same may be transmitted to, and inherited by their heirs, &c. as if they were citizens.

within the didrict of Columbia, upon the eaftern branch of Potomack, opposite squares No. 1124, and 1131 in the city Washington, are 360 acres of reserved wood land For fale. Its advanta ges are numerous, possessing three or sour elegant heights, many fine springs, and an abundance of timber, principally white oaks. For a dock or ship yard, no position can boast of equal benefits, having two coves, with starrow entrances; from which at an case expense, tide water might be excluded, and docks sunk, large enough to receive vessels of any size.

weithed, and docks fank, large enough to receive veffels of any fize.

Withing to retain an interest in the property, I
would prefer felling an undivided half or three
eights.

GEORGE FRENCH.

For terms apply to Mr. Charles Minisee, Union
street, Philadelphia, or Mr. Robert Walsh, Paltimore.

July 23.

*aw/aw.

CASTOR OIL Is much wanted; Those who have it to dispose of will find a ready sale by applying to any of the Apotheca-

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

The Health Office is kept open night and day, at the City Hall, where every necessary convenience is procured for removing the fick and burying the dead

WILLIAM ALLEN. Health Office, September 29.

Relief of the Poor.

THE undermentioned persons are ap-ointed by concurrent resolutions of the poards of managers of the Marine and City Hospitals and guardians of the poor for the purpose of relieving such of their fellow citizens whose situations render it improper for them to remove to the encampments. John Kehr, Peter Barker, John Hutchinson, William Stevenson, Alexander Steel,

Thomas Allibone, Edward Garriques, Stephen Maxfield, John James, Thomas Savery, Rhea King, Paschal Hollin Nathan A Smith,

Daniel Doughty. John Teas

By order of the board of Managers of
the Marine and City Hospital.

Wm. JONES, President. Attell, Timothy Paxfon, Clerk. By order of the board of Guardians of

PETER MIERCKEN, Prefident.

THE committee appointed by the above resolution for the relief of such persons, whose situations render it impracticable to remove their families to the tents, being rea dy to enter upon the important duties of their appointment; inform the public that they will meet on the 2d, 4th and 6th days of each week, from 3 to 6 o'clock, at the Senate Chamber in the State house, where the indigent of the above class will be relieved, upon producing certificates from one or more respectable inhabitants who consinue to reside in the city or suburbs, that their families are in such a situation as to render it improper to remove them to the

The committee being fenfible that no endeavours will be lacking in the committees who fuperintend the encampments, to make the temporary refidence of the poor as inhabitants who removed to them as comfortable as possible; and believing that the removal of them from the city, may, under Providence, be the means of stopping the prevailing diforder; are defrous as much as possible to encourage it; and therefore most earnestly request their fellow citizens to recommend none to them, but fuch families, who from fickness or other important confiderations, are improper objects to receive the public benevolence at the encampments.

En. GARRIGUES, President. Peter Barker, Secretary. Philadelphia, 9th mo. 19th, 98.

New Encampment. THE Committee who fup rintend the neampment at Master's lace near the Mill Pond, on the Germantown road, about two miles from the city, respectfully inform their country friends that they stand in need of an immediate supply of vegetables and straw, for the use of those distress divisions who are flying from the present calamity. The committee flatter themselves that the same liberality will be found in the sarmer, and others, to supply this encampment, as has been to that on the Commons near Schuylkill, both having the fame landable object

John Inskeep Jon. Rolefon Ifaac W. Morris Committee. Camp, Master's Place, September 10, '98.

FROM A LATE ENGLISH PACER. Observations on the supposed exped tion of Buonaparte to India; by a gentleman

who resided for many years in different places on the coast of Malabar, and who is practically acquainted with the different routs over land from Syria and Egypt. to If the destination of the grand armament

It the defination of the grand armament from Toulon be indeed Ladia, it is not an easy matter to account for the voluntary delay which it has incurred by the reduction, or the diminution of its force by the garrafon left in Malta. But, at pickent, taking this defination for granted*, it has, at first fight the character of a bold and dangerous defign, but not altogether destitute of practicability.

the reports of col. Caper, while he is moreo particular and accurate in his accounts of distances, and the average time of performing journeys and voyages. From major Taylor's pamphiet, "Confiderations on an over-land communication," &c. (page 20,) we learn that the fummer feafon, by reason of the northerly winds that then prevail in the Mediterraneau, is highly favourable to any vessels bound to the Levant, the voyage being performed from the port of Ollia at the mouth of the Tiber, to Alexandria innine or ten days. On this scale of failing, a fleet from the port of Toulon might reach Alexandria in the course of twen-

It may, however, be permitted to hazard a conjection, that the place of debarkation will not be Alexandria, but Damietta; a fivuation more eligable than the former, and from whence the distance from Suiz is nearer by more than thirty miles. The town is

rich, and the harbour good. Suppo'e then Buonaparte having eluded the vigilance of Admiral Nelfon, to have landed at Damietta, with an army of thirty thousand men. His object is to convey the greatest possible number of that body to cooperate with Tippoo, on the coast of Ma-labar, in an invasion of the province of that name, which was ceded, by the peace of 1793, to the East-India company by the prince of Mysore, the rightful sovereign of the countries usurped by Hyder Ally. He will not encumber himself with unnecessary equipment. Guns, stores, and provisions, will be found necessary for him in India.— His troops must walk on foot. All the camels that he can possibly procure, through the favour of the Porte, or the force of money, will not be more than what will be neceffary for the carriage of water. The lofs of men will, no doubt, by this route, be very confiderable, and may be fairly estimated, at one third of the whole number.

The next point of importance is, the procuration of fca conveyance to transport the remaining troops from the bettom of the Red Sea to Malgalore, a fea port on the coast of Malabar, directly opposite to the entrance of that sea, and in the possession of

It has been afferted, and not without probability, that the French have for these fixteen months past, been constantly sending out to the Isle of Mauritius, small light is, and luch as may be supposed fit vessels for the navigation of the Red Sea, which is extremely narrow, abounding in rocks and shoals, and but little known to European pavigators. Of these facts the authority now before us is full and convincing. These vessels being dispatched from the Mauritius, at the end of May, with wa. ter and provisions only, bound for Suez, would experience a fouth east wind to the place of their destination, which is a fair wind, and would in ure a speedy paffage. † Should this prove to be unfounded, we apprehend Buonaparte must experience the greatest difficulties ; for then he must trust to the precarious resource of obtaining vel fels from Judda and other ports in the Red

We are told that the trade from Cairo to Judda alone employs upwards of 50 thips 2000 tons each, and fome of 1000 tons, befides numberless smaller vessel, But the delay that the providing and collecting of these must occasion, would in all probability defeat the object of the expedition, as it would enable our government in India to fend information to our admiral in those fees or for them to equip a sufficient num-ber of vessels of force to block up the Straits of Bab-el-mandel, and prevent the fleet from entering the Indian ocean; and we should apprehend a very few flout ships, when we consider the narrowness of the entrance

would be sufficient for that purpose
In the months of June and July, the pasfage from Suez to the coast of Malabar, with firong northerly winds in the Red Sea, and at South west in the Indian Ocean, can be performed in 17 or 18 Jays, or by a fleet in 23 or 24, according to page 35 of Major Taylor's confiderations. even allowing that no obfraction should occur to this armament in the Red Sea, and we may allow, indep-ndently of this circum-flance, a confiderable lofs by shipwreck and otherwise; and also that the navigation of the Indian Ocean should be found uninterrupted, they still have to contend with the violence of the South west monsoon, and which would be found tremenduous to velfels filled with troops, badly found and man-ned, more especially if they should be yessels procured in the Red Sea; here they would experience another certain lofs. But what would fill be found more fatal than any

o occupy the Catties of the Dardanelles in concert with the Porte, as the grand step towards an attack on Ruffia; or to go directly to India, ap pears to be the only alternative. As to the idea of a French fettlement in the unhealthy climate of Egypt, and drawing to that centre the trade of India by means of a carta, it ought to be confidered, that while we are able to maintain a fuperior and force is the fethlin See and India December. naval force in the Arabian Sea, and Ingian Ocean the trade between Maisbar and buez would be in-

tercepted by our fleets. If India be the object.

† Vide confiderations, &c. p. 38. 39. 40.

† Vide confiderations, &c. p. 33.

thing that had yet befallen them, would be the difficulty which the transports would find in croffing the bar at Mangalore, or of larding the troops at this feafon of the year, on any part of the coast of Maleion;—the furf on all this coast is nearly an infurmountable obstacle to any communication between hips and the shore, and at all events, would be a service of the utmost difficulty and

From these observations it would appear, that an invasion of India by the route of Suex, and the Red Sea, is replete with numberlels difficulties, and without any exertions on our part, of fuch a nature as to occasion the destruction of at least two thirds of any number of men that might be felected for the purpose, however inared to fa-tigue and hardships. Let the energy of the French be what it may, it cannot surmount In a late publication of major Taylor, of the military establishment of Bombay, who confirms, from actual and I ter observation, from the boson of a fandy defert, without water, and subject to the most perilential shelmions, to the bigotry of the Arabs, the jealousy and superstition of the Trans, the jealousy and superstition of the Turks, the difference of religion, manners, and cultoms; to stormy seas, a dangerous navigation, and all the evils to which the want of unutical skill must necessarily expose them. But what must be our resections should the French be bold enough to hazard, and formen on the shores of India? We may then justly reprobate the want of intelligence, which might have easily counteracted their measures, and overwhelmed Buenaparte and his hoft in terror and dismay. But let us confide ourselves in the strength, discipline and gallantry of our army in India, and confidently rely on their exertions to save us from the impending danger.

TRENTON, (N. J.) Od. 22.

ed a patriot of the western country, when he read the first speech of the President, relative to the conduct of France towards the United States. What will that patriot now fay, when he has read the letters of Talleyrand to Mr. Gerry, in which he will find the strongest possible, indirect acknowledgment of the wisdom and efficacy of the measures repeatedly recommended by the President, and finally adopted by Congress. Talleyrand solemnly declares that, in spite of the inimical declarations of American the of the inimical declarations of America, the French republic means to wait till it be irrefiftibly forced, by actual hostilities, to go

What has induced the Great Republic thus to adopt the deceitful and hypocritical language of those old courts, which they affect so cordially to despise? First, the unanimity expressed by the people to support government. Secondly, the measures of Congress to strengthen the country by states. Congress to strengthen the country by fleets and armies, and to expel alien traitors— Thirdly, a hope that this shew of modera-tion will bolster up their sioking party in the United States, and nourish saction Fourthly, their not being prepared to ftrike the blow which they have long meditated; and, fifthly, an expectation that we may be tempted to relax in our preparations for defence, and offer them a better opportunity to strike with effect, whenever they shall get England off their hands, and a free paffing for an invading seet and army. Hence age for an invading fleet and ar this plantible and deceptions language from the double-ton ued Talicyran

France, with all her boatting, is weak, She has spread herself over a surface too extensive. She has become, even now, anunwieldly Coloffus, and trembles, like the Roman empire, when threstened by the formulated her province, and haftend her over throw. France expected to affemble, in the port of Brest, the navies of Spain and Hol-land. These, the conquerors of Italy are compelled to see blockaded, and harmles in their native ports. Her impotent collection of troops on her coaft, initead of carrying French principles and defolation into England now oppresses her own cities, spreads devastation through the country, and preys upon the vitals of France. The sleets of England lock up the mouths of her rivers, and imprifor the principal part of the pettileutal forces which she is waiting with impatience to disgorge from her harbours. All her enormous military apparatus is becoming every day less formidable to her enemies, and terrible only to an exhausted treasury, to the people whom it grinds, and the tyof despotism.

All these causes will serve to unriddle the enigma, prefented by the sphinx of the French directory.

The fam : prieft feems to wish devoutly for a refloration of the two treaties which have been declared null by the wisdom of Congress. But the day is past. America se sher own interest too clearly to be dra we into any perpetual alliances, in future We are done forever with guarantees of French pol fessions, and every kind of con ection, which may tend to drag us into French wars, or French projects. The charm, thank Hea-ven! is now diff-lved; and when the Exe cutive thinks proper to treat, let it be the wish and prayer of every American, that her new treaty may be of limited duration, and contain no principle that will oblige us to take a part in the disputes or the politics of the nations of Europe. Let us blefs, above all things, the acts of the last Congress. I hey have cut off the hopes of factions clubs; they have raifed barrie's against the infurrections of vice and ignorance, the reforms of plunderers, the theories of atheilts, and the constitutions of out-laws. They h ve, in fhort, prepared the way for the greatest and only political bleffing this country flood in need of, the exti-pation or fuppressio: of Jacobinism, and cut off all communication between this country and Paris, the immense refervoir, and native spring of all immorality, corruption, wickedness, and methodized duplicity.

Let the people of the United States thank God for their cscape from French agents, and hose harpies that were ready to devour

The elections for members of the State Legislature, we are forry to fay, have terminated unfavourably to the wishes of the friends of government, in one or two of the eastern countries; but in others again, it is in a high degree flattering to observe, that the event is wholly in favor of sederal characters; and to the westward, scarcely a single person is placed upon the return, of whose a sederalism the smallest doubt can be entertained.

NEWARK, ORober 23. On Friday last a dinner was given by a number of the gentlemen of Newark, to General Pinckney as a tribute of approbation and respect they were joined on the occasion by several gentlemen of New-York, at present resident in the town. It being he birth day of our illudrious Prefident, the morning was ushered in by the discharge of cannon and the ringing of the bells—colours were displayed though the day, from the flag-staff, and from the houses of Mess. Gifford and Tuttle. The company affembled at three o'clock, at Mr. Gifford's, who had prepared a very fumptuous diener, which not only did great credit to himself, but to his country, as it evinced, that it abounds with PLENTY, not only with fach things as may barely fatisfy the appetite, but fuch as may please even the most delicate palate. fixty-two in number fat down at table, where the greatest conviviality and glee abounded—the extreme affability of our worthy guest, added much to the pleasure

The following toalls were drank on the occasion, accompanied with the discharge of a piece of artillery at each toast:

1. The United States of America—free

of convertation, whilst his communications

ferved to excite in the breatts of all prefent,

a jull indignation of the conduct of France,

and the greatest abhorrence of French prin-

and independent. .

z. The Prefident of the United States. may his virtue and patriotifm always receive their best reward, the approbation and ef-

trem of a grateful people.
3. The Senate and House of Representatives of the United States—may no member of either, ever debase the American character by faying "aye" to a quellion that may tend to the introduction of a foreign nfluence.

4. The People of the United States—the first in the cause of freedom and independence, may they be the last to furrender them.

5. The militia of the United Statesmay they be always ready to support and defend the government they have adopted, both as foldiers and citizens.

6. The infant navy of the United States may its success in protecting our commerce speedily prove to the American peo-ple, that their objections to it sprung from prejudice and not from truth.

7. The armies of the United States may their conduct always prove that they are influenced by the example of their illu-8. George Washington, commander in

in chief of our armies—may he long con-tinue the pride of his country, and a terror to its enemies. 9. The Governor and State of New-

10 May the manly and firm conduct of our government, and the indignant voice of our countrymen, drive the French Re-

public to a fense of justice, or may the arms of America teach her, that we were not born to be flaves 11. May plain American fairness and in-

tegrity, ever confound and subvert the intrigne of French diplomacy, and eventually prove, ever to Talleyrand, that honefly is the best policy. 12. The spirit of 1776-may it evince to France and to the world, that America

did not throw off her dependence on one na-13- May American honefty never be ditgraced by inventing excuses for French cruelties and violences.

14. Honest principles and united fentinents throughout America. 15. The man that is true to his trust at

every hazard.

16. The nineteenth of October — the day which gave birth to our illustrious President -may he live to fee many returns of itand the confidence of his fellow-citizens in-

crease with his years. VOLUNTEERS. May Buonaparte's army find the Egyptian path into the Red Sea.

By Col. Hall.

The state of Massac usetts—the cradle of Adams and American liberty. Gen. Pinckney having ratired, the follow-

ing were given by the Prelident, which were also accompanied with the discharge of the artillery.

Our worthy guest-General Pinckney.
Our late Envoys to France-may their example exerte to true firmners and patriotif all there to true framers and patriot-ledge of their country's rights be displayed in their diplomatic discussions.

For Sale, or Charter, LOUISA,

NOW lying at Burlington, a very tall failer.—For te/ms apply to

JACOB SHOEMAKER. THE DANISH BRIG WHO HAS FOR SALE, Her cargo, of about 2,000 buffels of St. Martin's Salt.

10 mo. 24th, '98 To be fold or Rented, THE fabfcriber's house, No. 78, Walnut freet, with a cullar and two flatles-Peff-filion or the hosts will be given earlys in November -the

GEORGE MEAD.