

Mr. Macon said, that notwithstanding the admonition of the gentleman from N. York, who generally occupied unnecessarily as much time as any member in the house, he wished to say a few words on this question. It was said this proposition was necessary for defence. He had waited with some impatience to hear what sort of defence it was to afford, without being gratified. At the last session, it was said that certain laws, which had since proved very obnoxious, were intended as objects of defence, but he had never heard of any they had afforded, and this measure appeared to be of the same description, bro't forward for the purpose of anticipating another question, viz. a motion for repealing the alien and sedition laws. He believed, if gentlemen wished to provide defence for the country, they must do it by means of guns, powder, and men, and not by such laws as these.

Mr. M. said he had heard a great hue and cry against a French party in this country. If such a party exists, why can they not be pointed out? It might as well be said that there is a British party in this country. He believed there existed full as much reason for saying there is one as the other. His reason for thinking so was, that great part of the commerce of this country is carried on by means of British capital, and British subjects are seen from one end of the continent to the other. And will not this capital, and these persons, produce a British interest? They will and do. The diplomatic skill of France, Mr. M. said, was continually preached up. It had been clearly shown that they had never discovered any of this skill in lending ministers here. But if he might speak out, he would say, that the British had discovered more diplomatic skill in this country than any other nation, and that the present British minister had shown more of it than any other. [The Speaker declared such remarks out of order.] Mr. M. said, that it had been insinuated, that all those who wish to fraternize with France, and to pay them the 50,000, which they demanded of us, would oppose all measures of this kind. He had himself never heard of a man willing to give a cent to France to procure peace. If France could believe there is a party in this country in her interest, she must have collected the belief from such observations as these.

It had been said, that certain gentlemen high in authority in this country, were privy to the departure of the gentleman who was lately in France. For aught he knew, these gentlemen might have named him. But it was a little extraordinary, said Mr. M. that in our discussions on this floor, we should be talking of an officer in our government being a traitor. Such kind of language can have no effect but to create suspicions in the minds of the people that that man is an enemy to his country; This does not look much like a wish to conciliate differences of opinion, but the contrary. If gentlemen possess proof of any mal-conduct in the person particularly alluded to, it is their duty to bring it forward and put him from the situation in which he is placed; and if any such could be brought, no man would be more desirous of seeing him displaced than he should. But if no such proof exists, it is a strange way of supporting the constituted authorities, thus to calumniate a man whom the people have thought proper to place in so high a station.

An expression had escaped the gentleman from South Carolina, who always spoke much of his American feelings, which he did not understand. He said, that during our revolutionary war, there were men who would have been ready to have purchased peace by submission. Surely the gentleman must have been mistaken, except he means such as were opposed to the revolution from the beginning. [Mr. Harper said he did mean those.] Every body knows, continued Mr. M. that such as took up arms against us, would have been willing to have purchased peace by submission.

For his own part, he saw no good to be answered by this law. He could not conceive how an individual could usurp the executive authority against the voice of the people of the United States, supported by all the force of the Union; and if any individual were so mad as to invite over a French army, he would find himself miserably deceived, if he expected any body in this country would join them. He did not think a single man could be found that would join a French standard. But if we were even in a state of war, and an individual could prevail upon our enemy to offer such terms of peace as our government would be willing to accept, it would be a good thing. He could himself conceive no situation in which such a law as proposed would operate; and as he believed our government as firmly fixed as the land we live on, he saw no necessity for any such measure.

Mr. N. Smith wished to make a few remarks in reply to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who had noticed some of his former observations. The gentleman had, in the first place, misstated his argument, and then answered it in his own way. It would be recollected that the gentleman from Virginia had stated to the house that if an individual had opened a correspondence with a foreign government for the benefit of his country, so far from its being criminal, it would be praise-worthy. In answer to this, Mr. S. said he had remarked, that it might be laid

down as a general rule, that no foreign nation would open a correspondence with an individual, intending to favor the nation to which that individual belongs, because, if they were inclined to do this, they could do it through the legal organ. In answering this argument, the gentleman states it differently. He makes me, observed Mr. S. to say "that no government could ever, consistent with good faith, open a correspondence with such an individual." He had said no such thing. After differences arise, and one nation receives injuries from another, many indirect measures may be necessary to compel the offending nation to do justice. One nation may go to war with another consistent with good faith, but whoever heard of this being done to confer a favor? After thus misrepresenting his argument, he did not even attempt to answer it; but attempted to prove that our envoys had been guilty of misconduct. Mr. N. S. did not wish this to be made of it. Did our envoys, said he, treat with a set of persons who declared they were not authorized by the French government? No; the persons with whom they negotiated, said they were authorized by the government, and he had no doubt they were. They did not say, "our government will not treat with you; but we will, being of a different opinion from our government."

Mr. S. would notice one or two other inconsistencies in the gentleman from Pennsylvania. Aware that he had gone too far in declaring that an individual might assume the executive authority, he attempts to qualify the doctrine, by saying that an individual may, but a party may not. What! an individual may do a favor to his country, yet several individuals may not! Strange inconsistency. It was astonishing that the gentleman could have suffered himself to support such an opinion.

The same gentleman had also told the house, that there is a difference between negotiation and correspondence; and that a negotiation must be criminal, but a correspondence may be perfectly proper. What is the difference! A man goes forward and corresponds with a foreign government with respect to subsisting differences between it and the government of the country to which he belongs. What is this but negotiating? And the gentleman from Virginia does not pretend to make any difference; because his argument was, that such a person could do no harm, because he could not conclude a treaty. In short, said Mr. S. the whole comes to this. If this nation and another are at war, and our enemy chuses rather to negotiate with an individual than with the government with respect to peace, they may make one treaty after another, and cause them to be laid before the executive; and, if the argument of the gentleman is found, they must examine each of these treaties to see whether they are proper, or not. It is true, the government would not be bound to adopt any of these treaties, but they will be obliged to fit down, and form an opinion upon them.

Thus, the power of carrying on foreign negotiations would be taken from the executive, and placed in the hands of any individual who might chuse to enter upon the business, which would be defeating a law placed in the President by the constitution of the United States, and which is so guarded, that even he cannot exercise it, without the concurrence of the Senate. And why, asked Mr. S. has the constitution been thus called in question? For this purpose; because these matters which ought to be in skillful hands; and not in the hands of a novice. It was well known that foreign nations will always look well to their own interests, and that this nation ought to have persons of great ability and integrity, and persons who have the good of their country at heart, employed on their behalf. But if the gentleman is right all this constitutional barrier is to be thrown down, and the business lie open to any one who will take it up. Mr. S. said, it was astonishing to him that the gentleman who had always been for limiting the power of the President, should now advance a doctrine which gives power to individuals in direct opposition to the constitution. If this doctrine had come from gentlemen who have never been so scrupulous on this subject, it would not have appeared so strange; but, to come from those who have ever been so very jealous of an extension of power, is perfectly astonishing.

Mr. Harrison called for the reading of the act proposed to be amended; after the reading of which the yeas and nays were taken upon the resolution and it was carried 65 to 23.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to JAMES EMLIN, late of Middletown, in the county of Delaware, deceased, are requested to make payment to either of the subscribers, whom they shall find it most convenient to call on: and all persons having demands, will be pleased in like manner, to furnish them, that they may be paid.

All rents, which fell due on or before the fourth day of the 10th month last are payable to the subscribers and those which accrued after that day will be payable to the guardians of his children, who will duly notify the tenants where to pay the same.

MIERS FISHER, of Philadelphia, Executor. ABM. PENNELL, of Middletown, Tutor. Dec 28 2aw6w

Bank of the United States.

November 14, 1798.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made at the Treasury of the United States for the renewal of a Certificate of Six per Cent Funded Debt, No. 15,548, for 18,782 dollars, 33 cents, dated Register's Office, January 8th, 1798, issued in the names of William Willink, Jan Willink, Nicholas & Jacob Van Staphoff & Hubbard Trustees for sundry money-lenders in Amsterdam; which was forwarded the 11th of January, 1798, under cover to Nicholas Obbes, Esq. and lost by the capture of the ship Columbus, captain Skinner, from New-York for Amsterdam G. Simpson, Esq. &c. Nov 14 2aw6w

Bank of North America,

January 1, 1799.

At a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of six per cent. was declared for the last half year, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their representatives, at any time after the 10th instant.

By order of the Board,

RICHARD WELLS, Cashier, dt 10y.

Bank of Pennsylvania.

January 2d, 1799.

THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of sixteen dollars, on each share of Bank stock, for the last Six Months, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, after the 12th instant.

By order of the Board,

JON. SMITH, Cashier. dt 12

Bank of United States,

January 7, 1799.

THE Directors have this day declared a Dividend for the last six months, of sixteen dollars per share, payable after the 17th inst. to the Stockholders or their legal representatives. G. SIMPSON, Cashier. (d6t)

ABNER BRIGGS,

Of the City of Philadelphia, STOREKEEPER, HAVING assigned over all his effects, real, personal and mixed, to the subscribers, for the benefit of all his creditors—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all persons who are indebted to the said Estate, that they are requested to make immediate payment of their respective accounts, to either of the assignees; in failure whereof, legal measures will be taken for the recovery of such debts, as are not discharged without further delay. GEORGE PENNOCK, WILLIAM FRENCH.

January 2 wed. & fr 6w

The Creditors of John Lawrie, of Derris-Town, in the county of Northumberland State of Pennsylvania, are hereby informed, that the said John Lawrie has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of the said county, to be admitted to the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of the State of Pennsylvania, and that the Judges of the said Court have appointed the fourth Monday of January, 1799, at Sunbury, in the said county, to hear him and his Creditors, JOHN LAWSHE. Jan. 7. 93t

PROPOSALS BY BENJAMIN DAVIES, For publishing by subscription, a periodical work to be entitled The Philadelphia Magazine and Review; or, Monthly Repository of Information and Amusement.

AFTER the many fruitless attempts, which have been made to establish a publication of this kind in Philadelphia, the proposals now submitted, will, perhaps, at first sight, appear to be nothing more than soliciting disappointment. When, however, we observe an eager sea of after knowledge spreading through all parts in our country, and when we consider, that, in these pursuits, Magazines and Reviews are of universal utility, we are led to believe, that former undertakings in this way have failed from some other cause than the want of discernment or liberality in those, to whom the Editors looked up for support.

From causes, which are too evident to need enumerating here, America is, and long must be beholden in a very considerable degree, to the presses of Great Britain. The literature of the two countries is, indeed, a sort of common stock; but, for one publication of ours, we receive, at least five hundred in return. While this is the case, it is extreme folly in the publisher of a periodical work, to reject, from a sort of spurious patriotism, all information, however useful, and all amusement, however delightful, merely because it is not of native production. Obvious, however, as the justice of these remarks must appear, we have very little doubt in our minds, that an obstinate adherence to a contrary notion has been the principal cause of the want of success, experienced by those who have gone before us.

Reason and interest unite in dictating to us a different plan. The Miscellaneous part, and principal part, therefore, of the Philadelphia Magazine, will consist of choice selections from the newest publications of merit, that shall appear in Europe; but, particularly from the various periodical works published in Great-Britain, of which we have taken care to insure the very earliest supply. At the same time, we trust it is unnecessary to say, that we shall always receive with pleasure any original productions of genius, in verse or prose, of our own country; and we flatter ourselves with the hope of being often favoured with the agreeable task of giving to such productions merited praises and extensive publicity.

In selecting and arranging these materials, to suit the various tastes of our readers, we are sensible how difficult a task we have undertaken. To please all, we do not expect: it would be a vain presumption. But we are resolved to give offence to none, so far as consists with the superior respect we owe to the sacred cause of religion, morality, and social order. In these are involved the glory and welfare of our country, and they will always be the Polar-star, that shall guide our labors.

The Miscellaneous will be followed by a monthly Summary of News and politics, foreign as well as domestic; under which head will be comprised a succinct account of the Proceedings of the General and State Legislatures, and the titles, at least, of all the laws they shall enact.

The next part of our undertaking, is a Review, of the principal works of note published in Great-Britain. For this we must necessarily have recourse to the Reviews of that country. Though it will be impossible for us to furnish as complete an analysis as that from which we shall take our materials, we shall not fail to give such an account of every publication reviewed in that country, as will convey to our readers information sufficient to enable them to avail themselves at a very early stage, of every valuable performance that shall appear. The advantages arising from such information are evident. For want of it our professional men and men of taste are always kept a year or two in the rear of those of Great-Britain. We do not hear of a work till a long time after it is published, and many very valuable ones we never hear of at all. All the various injuries and privations we suffer from this source will, we flatter ourselves, be entirely done away by a steady adherence to our plan.

To that of foreign, will be added a Review of Domestic Publications; and here, we must confess, that we feel some diffidence, because the execution of the task must depend, in a great measure, upon the abilities of ourselves. However, with a firm resolution to be guided by decency, candour and truth, and to take genius and virtue by the hand, whenever, and in whatever garb, we may find them; and with no wish to wound the feelings of any but the wicked, and with the most sincere desire of seeing our coun-

trymen shine in every department of literature, we doubt not, that we shall be able to acquit ourselves to the satisfaction of all those who have the good-nature fairly to appreciate our motives, and the justice to make allowance for human imperfections.

The work will close with a monthly record of Marriages, Births, Deaths, Promotions, and other casual incidents.

As to what concerns the politics of this country or of Europe, at this momentous period, we shall always view with jealousy every measure of the French Government, and it's ever active emissaries; and if in this respect some men consider us as partial or prejudiced, we shall submit to their censure. For to fall in our conviction that the war, which now desolates Europe, and menaces this country, is a war of ambition and plunder, on the part of France, that nothing can induce us to conceal our sentiments, or to withhold the small assistance that we can contribute to oppose them. For this reason we intend to devote a page or two of every number to historical facts, anecdotes, and remarks on the Politics of France, from the age of Louis the Fourteenth to the present more alarming epoch. For more than a century past has that restless and ambitious people been like a volcano in the centre of Europe, disturbing the surrounding States by its intrigues, and once in every eight or ten years overwhelming its most fertile countries with devastation and carnage.

Indeed it is more than eighteen hundred years since the great Roman Orator* thought it his duty to warn his countrymen against that conduct and those principles, for which the present race of Gauls are as justly to be dreaded as their savage ancestors; "Callis fidem non habendam, hominibus levibus, perfidis, et in ipsos Deos immortales impiis."

By the proper management of this topic our countrymen will be able to see the real character of the nation, which they formerly considered as their friends, but now more justly execrate as their most dangerous enemies; and they will be better prepared to appreciate any overtures, that may be made hereafter, for the restoration of peace and amity. In the execution of this part of our design, particularly "we look with confidence for the support and assistance of all persons who shall consider our motive as laudable, and therefore wish to contribute to the success of our design;—of all who think, with us, that the press has been too long an engine of destruction, and that it ought, at length to be rendered a mean of preservation, and an instrument of protection."

* Cicero. "Literature, well or ill conducted, is the great engine by which, I am fully persuaded, all civilized States must ultimately be supported or overthrown." Pursuits of Literature.

The CONDITIONS.

This work will be published in Monthly Numbers; and if a moderate encouragement is given the first number will appear on the first day of February next.

Each number will contain at least Fifty pages of letter press, in octavo, under a blue cover. It will be printed on a fair and good paper; and, as soon as our list of Subscribers will warrant the expense, every number will be embellished with an elegant engraving.

The price to the Subscribers will be twenty-five cents for each number, to be paid on delivery at some one of the places specified below, where the subscription has been received; and as soon as there are sufficient to make a handsome volume, they will be bound together, for subscribers as choose it, they paying the additional expense.

Subscriptions will be received by Benjamin Davies at No. 68, High Street, where the favours of all Correspondents, of which the postage has been paid, will be received, and duly attended to, as well as by all the principal Book-sellers in the city; by George Hill, Book-seller in Baltimore; and by Archibald Drummond, Book-seller in New-York. Dec. 14. 1aw3w

FLOUR, FOR SALE, DELIVERABLE at New-Castle or Port Penn, by LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH & SON. Dec 19 d4w

No. 128, The south-east corner of Market and Fourth Streets.

JACOB COX, HAS just received by the late arrivals from Europe, a large, general and elegant assortment of the most

Fashionable Merchandize, (in the gentlemen's line)—The whole of which will be disposed of, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices for cash. Dec. 19 2aw1f

NOTICE.

THE creditors of George Johnston, late of Queen Ann's county, in the state of Maryland, deceased, are hereby requested to appear at Church Hill, in the county and state aforesaid, on Thursday the 21st day of January next, with their claims against the said deceased, properly authenticated, at which time a proportionable division of the assets in the hands of the subscriber will be made among the creditors according to law; and those who do not appear on the said day, will be forever precluded from their claims on the said estate. REBECCA JOHNSTON, Executrix. Church Hill, Dec. 22.

AN ACT,

Limiting the time within which claims against the United States, for credits on the books of the Treasury, may be presented for allowance. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all credits on the books of the Treasury of the United States, for transactions during the late war, which, according to the course of the Treasury have hitherto been discharged by issuing certificates of registered debt, shall be forever barred and precluded from settlement or allowance, unless claimed by the proper creditors, or their legal representatives, on or before the first day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby required to cause this Act to be published in one or more of the public papers of each State.

(Signed) JONATHAN DAYTON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. THEODORE SEDGWICK, President of the Senate. Pro. Tem. Approved July 9, 1798. JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States. December 13. w 1st Mar.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of ISAAC TELFAIR, Esq. deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having any demands against said Estate will please to furnish their accounts duly attested for settlement to GEORGE DAVIS, Attorney in fact to JOHN McKIM, jr. Ad'm'r. Dec. 13. 2w6w

AT PRIVATE SALE, Several very elegant Situations for SUMMER RETREATS,

Three and a half miles from the court-house near Frankfort road.

THESE situations are considered in point of health, beauty and elegance, equal to any near the city; commanding a very extensive view of the Delaware, the shipping in the harbor, the city, Harrogate, Frankford, and several elegant country seats.

Any person desirous of viewing the grounds will please apply to HENRY HAINES, on the premises, and for terms, which will be made easy, to ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, no. 124, South Fourth Street, and for title, to BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, Esq. Arch. between Second and Front Streets. Jan. 8 d2w

FOR SALE,

(For Cash, or approved Notes, at 60 days,) A QUANTITY OF Demy Printing Paper, OF THE FIRST QUALITY. Sixty Reams of Foolscap, No. 2. Enquire of the Printer. Jan. 7 6tm

Sales of valuable Property.

A GREENABLE to the last will and testament of JOSEPH H. ANTHONY, senior, deceased, will be sold at public sale (if not previously sold at private sale) on Thursday, 14th February, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, Second Street, the following

REAL ESTATES,

An elegant three story brick house, situated at the north-east corner of Ninth and High Streets, twenty eight feet front, with three story brick buildings, extending on Ninth Street, two hundred feet to a thirty feet wide court, on which is erected a brick stable and coach house, the whole finished in the best manner.

Also three Twenty-five feet Lots bounded by Filbert and Ninth Street extending back from Filbert Street a seventy-five feet to the thirty feet Court before mentioned with the privilege of the said Court.

Also a Lot with the Buildings thereon erected consisting of a New Four Story Brick Building on the east end and a five Story Brick Building on the west end situated in Water Street between Chestnut and Market containing in breadth Twenty-three feet and extending Eastward into the River Delaware Two hundred and fifty feet bounded eastward by the River Delaware Southward by James P. Merton, Westward by water Street and Northward by Mary Fox's Estate with a reservation of a Carr way across the east end of said lot.

The Conditions will be made known at the time of Sale, and immediate possession of the House and Lots on High and Ninth Streets will be given and of the fore and Lots in water Street the first of April next.

JOSIAH HEWES } JOHN MORTON } Executors. JOSEPH ANTHONY } BENSON & YORKE, Auctioneers. Jan. 9 dt 4F

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

In the School House of the Holy Trinity Church An English Catholic Teacher, Who can produce good recommendation. For further particulars apply of the subscribers. WILLIAM ELLING, pastor. JAMES GELLERS, ADAM PREMIR. Jan. 7. d3t

WILL BE SOLD,

At Public Vendue, on the 17th Instant, in the evening,

Two Tracts or Pieces of Land, SITUATE in the state of Tennessee, one of them lying and being in the county of Sumner, on the Head-waters of Flinn's creek, containing one thousand seven hundred and fourteen acres, and the other situate in Hawkins county, in the same state, containing five thousand acres.

Conditions of sale will be such, to be paid on the execution of the deed. Information, relative to the titles, may be had on application to Joshua B. Bond, no. —, corner of High and Sixth Streets, Philadelphia.

Shannon & Polk, Auc'rs. Jan. 8 dt 17y.

The Creditors of SAMUEL RUTTER

are informed, That the Trustees will continue to attend at the House of Christopher Thompson, in Robeson Township, Berks county, on the 28th and 29th days of the present month, and on the 8th, 9th, and 10th days of January next, in order to receive proof in support of their respective claims—And at Norrisdown for the purpose, at the house of Jeremiah Wills, on the 11th and 12th days of February next, of which all persons concerned, are requested to take NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the said SAMUEL RUTTER, previously to the 20th day of June last, are informed that, unless payment is made to some one of the subscribers, before the 1st day of February next, suits will be commenced against them without respects of persons.

SAMUEL BAIRD } REES MOORE } Trustees. SAMUEL POTTS } Jan. 7. 3t.

The Creditors of William Steedman

of Derris-Town, in the county of Northumberland, State of Pennsylvania, are hereby informed, that the said William Steedman has applied to the Court of Common Pleas, of the said County, to be admitted to the Benefit of the Insolvent Laws of the State of Pennsylvania, and that the Judges of the said Court have appointed the fourth Monday of January 1799, at Sunbury, in the said County, to hear him and his Creditors.

WILLIAM STEEDMAN. January 7 dt.

JAVA COFFEE,

350 Bags of First Quality, Now landing from on board the ship INDIA, at Mr. Thos. Penrose's Wharf, and for sale by John Ashmead, No. 265, South Front-Street.

WHO HAS ON HAND, For Sale, on reasonable terms,

Coffees Balfas Black Taffatics, &c. Dec 10 codtf

Wheat, Ginfang, &c.

4000 bushels of white Wheat, of excellent quality 15 Casks of Ginfang 30 Pipes of Madeira Wine, three years old 100 Barrels of Prime Beef Pork in half bls. and barrels

For Sale by JOHN SKYRIN, No. 96, North Front-Street. Dec 26 3aw2w