

Attention, Cavalry.

Centlemen of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, desirous to become members of the Volunteer Troop of Cavalry, commanded by Capt. Robert Wharton, are informed that there are several vacancies in the Troop; and that a committee consisting of Henry Mierken, Ino. R. Taylor, James Hamilton, Owen Foulk and James Simmons, will attend at Wm. Ogden's tavern, Chestnut-street, every Monday evening, 6 o'clock for the purpose of receiving applications.

JAMES SIMMONS, Sec'y.

Feb. 6.

Philadelphia Rifle Company

Are requested to parade at the State House, on Friday next, 22d inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M. in complete uniform.

John Coyle, Captain.

Feb. 20

FOR BOSTON,

The Schooner FAIR AMERICAN, JOHN CHODGE, Master,

Lying at the first wharf below Chestnut Street, will sail in a few days. For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or to Joseph Anthony & Co.

Feb. 20

For Charleston,

THE SHIP JOHN BULKLEY,

WILL sail in about ten days, for freight or passage apply to JESSE & ROBERT WALN, dicit

Feb. 18

City Dancing Assembly.

THE subscribers are informed that the Ball in compliment to Lieutnant General Washington, will be given at Ricketts's Circus, on Friday next, 22d inst.

Feb. 18

N. B. The subscribers will be pleased to apply to Mr. O'Ellers, who will deliver their cards, and druggers will be furnished with cards on application to any Manager, agreeably to the rules of the season.

TO BE LET,

And immediate possession given, THE Stores and Wharf lately occupied by Robert Thomas, between Chestnut and Walnut-street, for terms apply to WILLIAM SHEAFF, No. 108, High-street.

Feb. 19

NOTICE,

PURSUANT to a Resolue of the Board of Trustees of Washington Academy, in Somerset county, Maryland, authorizing WILLIAM FOLK, esq., majors SAMUEL WILSON, and WILLIAM JONES, Members of said Board, to procure a principal teacher for said Academy. NOTICE is hereby given, that a gentleman qualified to teach the Greek and Latin Languages, Geography and the Mathematics, and such other branches of Literature as it is customary to teach in such Schools, will meet with liberal encouragement and is presumed will be well accommodated in taking charge of this Academy. The building is spacious and will accommodate at least sixty Students.

Proposals may be addressed to John Dennis, No. 261 Arch-street, or William Winder, accountant in the Navy department, Walnut Street, Philadelphia, or to either of the three gentlemen above mentioned, near Princeps Anne, Maryland.

Dec. 17

WANTED,

To Article for two or three years a young Man to a profitable business. For particulars enquire at no. 68, South Fourth Street. A person who has some knowledge of painting or drawing would be preferred.

Jan 11

A Cellar to Let.

All persons indebted to the Estate of JOSEPH ANTHONY, sen. deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. And all those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to produce them legally attested to the subscribers for settlement.

December 26.

BALL.

Mr. & Mrs. BYRNE, First Dancers of the NEW THEATRE, RESPECTFULLY inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, that their first BALL will be on Thursday next, 14th Feb. at Oellers' Hotel. Ladies tickets may be obtained of Mrs. Byrne, or of their scholars.

Mr. and Mrs. Byrne having opened their Admirable Dance now in use in the polite circles of Europe—and relying on their attention to their pupils, hope for the generous patronage of a discerning public.

Please to enquire of Mr. & Mrs. Byrne, the corner of Dock and Second streets, or during the hours of Tuition, at Oellers' Hotel, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, from ten till twelve in the morning for Young Ladies, and in the evenings of the same days from six till nine for Gentlemen. To commence on Saturday the 20th January.

February 11.

IN pursuance of a resolve of the President and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company,

The Stockholders are hereby notified and required to pay ten dollars on each of their respective shares of stock, on or before the first day of March next, to the Treasurer of the Company at their office near the Bank of Pennsylvania.

Extract from the minutes, GEORGE WORRALL, Sec'y. WILLIAM GOVETT, Treasurer.

Jan. 26.

NOTICE.

THE co partnership of JOHN GREEN & Co is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said Firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having any demands to present them for settlement to any one of the Subscribers—each being duly authorized to adjust the same.

JOHN GREEN. EDMUND DARCH. SAMUEL DARCH.

N. B.—They have the remainder of their stock of Goods—consisting of Ironmongery, Hardware, &c. At No. 16, North Second Street, which they are selling on very low terms to close the business.

Jan. 18

Weekly Magazine.

THE PATRONS of the WEEKLY MAGAZINE, lately published by Mr. James Watters and the public, are respectfully informed, that it is intended to re-commence the publication of it in a short time. The present proprietor having obtained the assent of Mrs. Watters, (the late Editor's mother) and purchased from her all the numbers on hand, informs the former subscribers to that work, that those numbers published by Mr. Watters which remain to be delivered, shall shortly be sent to them with the Index and Appendix to the second volume, which is also nearly ready for delivery to those who take the work in volumes.

The present proprietor assures the public that the work shall be conducted on the same principles, and upon the same terms that it was by the former editor; and that no exertion shall be spared to render it worthy of the public regard, he confidently hopes the same liberality which heretofore countenanced, will still continue to support it.

Subscriptions, upon the original terms will be received by the principal Book-sellers. FEBRUARY 2.

Five Dollars Reward.

STOLEN yesterday morning, between 10 and 12 o'clock, from No. 68, South Fourth Street, A Single safe Silver Watch, the maker's name Marknoble—number not known. The letters W. H. are scratched on the rim of the safe—a steel chain and key, gilt seal with a cypher W. H. engraved on it. Whoever will give me information so that the thief may be brought to justice shall receive the above reward.

W. HAYDON.

Jan. 21

FOR SALE,

A Small Plantation,

OF about 116 acres, whereof 34 acres are under Clover of one and two years, including an orchard of ten acres; 56 acres of excellent bottom and upland watered meadow, and about 25 acres of wood land. The remainder is now under the plough, 10 acres of which are in the best order to receive grass feed next spring.

It is situated in the Manor of Moreland, Montgomery county, and distant 14 miles from Philadelphia.

The improvements are a stone Dwelling-House, Kitchen and pump; a stone Spring-House and Wash-House; a stone Tenant's House; a large stone Barn and many other useful out buildings, and a good Garden fenced round with boards.

For further particulars apply to P. THOMPSON, Conveyancer, No. 43, Mulberry-street.

B. BONNALL, Dock-street, or J. LAUMOY, on the Premises.

Feb. 4

Canal Lottery, No. II.

COMMENCED drawing the 7th instant—There are only about 7000 tickets to draw and the Wheel upwards of 30,000 dollars richer than at the beginning.—Tickets, Ten Dollars each, to be had at Wm. BLACKBURN'S Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second Street.—Where Check Books are kept for registering and examination in this, the City of Washington Lotteries, &c. &c.—Tickets, from the state of the Wheel and the few that are now for sale, will rise in future after every days drawing; and that the public in general may have an opportunity of becoming purchasers, the drawing is postponed till Saturday, the 26th inst., when it will continue until finished.

Note.—The business of a Broker duly attended to, in all its branches.

Jan. 19.

Land, Town Lots, &c.

LAND in the Township of Cambria and lots in the Town of Beula, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, for sale at a moderate price and upon a reasonable credit; any quantity may be obtained from 100 acres to 10,000—and good mechanics and laborers may have land or lots for their work.

The situation is healthy and the soil good;—the present settlers are sober, industrious and well informed. A Seminary of learning, public library and other useful institutions have been among the first objects of their attention. Roads have been cut, and new ones are contemplated in different directions.—The distance from Philadelphia is about 235 miles; from Pittsburgh 65 miles and from Fort Franklin 85 miles. The best route is through Harrisburgh, Lewistown, Huntingdon, &c.

For further particulars, enquire of MORGAN RHEES, No. 177 South Second Street, Philadelphia, or of Messrs. JONES & MOORE, Surveyors, Beula.

Feb. 13

Country Seats for Sale.

TWO Seats at convenient distances from Philadelphia, each comprising perfect accommodation and conveniences of every kind for a genteel family.—For particulars enquire of EDWARD BONNALL & Co. No. 64, Dock-street.

For further particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS on the premises, or to the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

December 12.

Pennsylvania Population Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders, that an assessment of Eight dollars is levied on each share, payable, one half immediately, and the remainder in 60 days from the 14th instant; which they are requested to pay to the Treasurer of the Company at the Company's Office, No. 53 North Fourth-street, agreeably to the times above mentioned.

The proprietors will please to recollect the necessity of being punctual, otherwise the forfeiture of their shares will be incurred against to the constitution.

By order of the Board, SOL. MARACHE, Sec'y.

Feb. 16

THE COMMISSIONERS,

APPOINTED by the Corporation to open Books of Subscription for a Loan to introduce WHOLESOME WATER from the River Schuylkill by means of Steam Engines (already contracted for) to the Center Square and from thence to be distributed through the City, give

NOTICE, THAT a book will be opened at the City Hall tomorrow, the 13th instant, and will be continued from day to day, until the Loan is completed, where the commissioners will attend from 10 o'clock in the morning until one, to receive subscriptions.

By order of the Board, Jacob Shoemaker, sec'y.

2d mo. 12.

All Persons

Indebted to the Estate of HENRY HILL, deceased are requested to make payment to the subscriber and those having any demands on the same to produce their accounts for settlement.

GIDEON H. WELLS, No. 139, Market Street Philadelphia, Dec. 4, 1798

REAL ESTATES.

THE SUBSCRIBER, Offers for sale the following described property, viz.— ON HIGH-STREET.

A LOT of ground on the fourth side thereof, between 7th and 8th streets, containing in front 23 feet 8 inches and extending in depth southward 306 feet.

The improvements on this lot are a substantial Brick Dwelling House, three stories high, with garrets and an extensive range of back buildings, also of three stories—the whole comprising two genteel parlours—a spacious drawing room—back parlour—kitchen—wash-house, &c. and a great number of bed-chambers. It has the privilege of passage into Market-street, through a 3 feet wide alley communicating with the yard.

Another lot on the same situation and next adjoining, westward to the one above described, containing in front, on Market street, 20 feet 8 inches by 306 feet in depth, on which are erected a two-story frame dwelling house and kitchen well calculated to accommodate a small family.

The back ground of both these lots is rendered healthy and pleasant by gravel walks and grass plots and a number of fruit and forest trees growing thereon. Each lot hath the privilege of a passage into Eighth-street through a 75 feet wide alley extending to the same from the back ends.

One other Lot of ground adjoining to and eastward of the subscriber's Dwelling House, containing in front 33 feet and extending southward to the depth of 306 feet—on which are erected a substantial Brick Dwelling House, 18 feet front, with garrets and very convenient back buildings of the same height and materials. Also a Carriage House and Stables built of wood.

A Lot of Ground on the north side, and between Seventh and Eighth Streets, containing in front 102 feet, and extending in depth northward 178 feet. This Lot is also accommodated with a passage into Eighth Street, through the above described alley.

In the town of Dover, KENT COUNTY, DELAWARE STATE. Eight Lots of Ground adjoining each other, on the west side of King Street, containing in front on the same 507 feet, and extending in depth westward about 402 feet, on which are erected a two story Brick Dwelling House, and another Brick Building adjoining, suitable for a Store or Office together with several frame tenements—a stream of water runs through the fourth part of the lot, where a tan-yard might be improved to advantage.

Payment of a part of the purchase money will be required—the remainder may be at interest for a number of years by giving the premises in security, &c.

RICHARD RUNDLE, An adjourned Court of Common Pleas held at Pittsburgh, for the county of Alleghany, State of Pennsylvania, the 2d day of January 1799, before the honorable John M'Dowell and John Gibson Esquires Judges of said Court.

On the petition of David Jones, a prisoner in the jail of said county, praying to be discharged according to the provision of the act of assembly made for the relief of insolvent debtors, the court orders, that the said prisoner be brought before them at Pittsburgh, on the first Monday of March next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard, and that his creditors have due notice thereof by publishing in the United States Gazette, that they may show cause, if any they have, why he should not be discharged.

By the Court, JAMES BRYSON, Proth'y.

Valuable Property for Sale.

FOR SALE, THAT well known Estate, called SHREWSBURR FARM, formerly the residence of General John Cadwalader, situate on Sassafras River, in Kent county, Maryland—containing about 1900 acres of prime LAND, upwards of 500 of which are in woods. The Buildings are all excellent, and consist of a handsome Dwelling House, two large Bars with Cow houses, Stables for fifty horses, a spacious treading floor under cover, a granary, two Overfeet's houses, two ranges of two story buildings for Negroes (one of them new and of brick), Corn houses a Smoke house, &c. &c.—The whole Estate being nearly surrounded by water; it requires but little fencing, and has a good Shad and Herring fishery. It is conveniently situated for both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with two landings on a navigable river but a short fall from Baltimore. There is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards on the premises also, a variety of excellent fruits of different kinds. The soil is mostly a rich loam.—The whole will be sold together or divided into smaller farms (for which the buildings are conveniently situated) as may suit the purchaser. The Stock on said Farm, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep &c. will also be disposed of.—For further particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS on the premises, or to the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL, Jun. m. of.

To be Sold, or Let ON GROUND RENT, FOREVER, A NUMBER of very handsome Building Lots, on the South side of Arch-street, near Ninth Street, and on Ninth-street, between Arch and Race-streets.

A L S O, A few Lots of four acres each; on a high, dry, and elegant situation, within three miles from the city.—Enquire at No. 218 Arch-street.

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, WAS FOUND, ON FRIDAY, the 8th inst. Below SOUTH-STREET, in Front-Street.

A SILVER WATCH, With a STEEL CHAIN.

The Owner on proving his property and paying charges may have the same, by applying to No. 188, South Front-street.

Feb. 13

C O N G R E S S,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Suspension of Intercourse with France.

(Continued.)

WEDNESDAY, January 23.

Mr. Nicholas said, it would be difficult to ascertain precisely where truth is to be found; whether in the extremes of party, or in a middle course. The gentleman from Maryland says, party-men are always in the wrong; therefore he supposed that gentleman to be of opinion that those who vibrate between two parties, are always in the right. In considering this question, he should do it according to his best judgment; if his mind should be so operated upon by party-spirit as not to see the truth, it would be his misfortune.

He believed, as he had already stated, that this bill, as it now stands, will authorize the President to negotiate with the subordinate agents of a government against the will of that government, and thereby promote a separation betwixt the agent and his government, by holding out a temptation to do certain acts not warranted by the government. The house had been told by two gentlemen from Massachusetts, that this cannot be the operation of the law, because it has no relation to a revolted colony; that when once a revolt takes place, the trade will open of itself, as the territory will no longer be under the authority of France. He wished to enquire into the truth of this doctrine, which one gentleman has asserted, and another has endeavoured to prove. Mr. N. asked if Toussaint should to-morrow declare himself independent, would the President be authorized to direct the Collector of the Customs to consider St. Domingo as no longer coming under the present law? In his own opinion, he could not, because it would be contrary to the practice of any other government; and if done, would give the lie to all the professions made by us on subjects of this kind. When the separation merely commences; when we know nothing of the means which the revolters possess, but because some person chuses to declare a place independent, shall our government interfere, and acknowledge such a place independent? He asked whether any gentlemen in this house, who are so frequently called disorganizers, had ever broached a doctrine like this? He knew very well, without the authority of Vattel, which the gentleman from Massachusetts had introduced, that any nation is at liberty to take part in a rebellion; but it is a good cause of war. When a revolution is effected, then the country revolting becomes independent, and any nation may treat with it according to its will; but if you take part with the revolters, you place yourselves on the same ground with them, in respect to the government revolted against; and, said he, in case we gave any assistance to any island belonging to France, in its revolt against that government, we place ourselves in a state of war. The only question would be, whether we ought to run this risk? The last gentleman from Massachusetts has taken it for granted, that this may be the effect of the law, and has attempted to justify it. He has declared, that after any island shall have declared itself independent, no captain of a vessel could be recovered against for a breach of his bond. Mr. N. asked whether the gentleman could suppose that any of the courts of this country, who are the peculiar defenders of order, and who are to keep down all dispositions to violate it, would give it as their opinion that the moment any rebellious agent shall declare a colony independent, it is to be considered as really become so! Mr. N. did not believe this opinion could be seriously avowed.

But the gentleman says, that whilst any island remains under the government of France, it will be no violation of the rights of France, no commitment of the peace of this country, to agree, on certain conditions, to trade with it, whilst our commercial intercourse is interdicted with the nation and possessions generally; because a nation has a right to trade with whom it pleases, and to except any part of said nation which it may think proper. Suppose this doctrine were admitted, what does it prove? Will it prove that we may hold out an invitation to a part of a country to commence trade with you, when that invitation requires an abandonment of the orders of the government to which it belongs? Certainly not. The case he has stated could only operate with the consent of the foreign government.

Mr. N. believed gentlemen are wrong in their construction of the present law, when they say if Toussaint were to declare himself independent to-morrow, that the Executive might immediately consider him so, and direct trade to be carried on with that island as heretofore. He believed the President would not do it, and that the present clause of this bill is founded upon the certainty that he would not.

If this is the case, the same objection is in full force against the wording of this section. The gentleman from Massachusetts, first up, seems to acknowledge that the law is to have this operation. He says St. Domingo may become independent, and that therefore it is highly proper we should let them know what dependence they may have upon us; to let them know that they may expect all the advantages of independency. Is not this, said Mr. N. an acknowledgment of the effect which this law will have? That the moment they throw off the French yoke, they will receive all the assistance from this country which a free commerce can give them.

Mr. N. thought the gentleman himself inflicted the deepest wound on this bill; for gentlemen cannot say, that such an assurance is not a temptation to commit the act. But it is said we are mistaken in the meaning of this law, continued Mr. N. and that it relates only to persons exercising authority under the French government. The words are "any person claiming and exercis-

ing authority," so that a place may belong to the French Republic, and yet any usurper may "claim and exercise an authority" there. Indeed, it is expressly calculated to meet a case of rebellion. But gentlemen tell the committee, that however, these words may be construed, it is not the meaning of gentlemen that they should operate in any other way than to meet that power which appears to be vested in the agents of the French government in the West-Indies, to exempt their islands from the laws of their mother country, whenever they are found inconvenient. The gentleman from Massachusetts produced the proclamation of Hedouville in support of his opinion. As he understood that proclamation, Mr. N. said, it amounted to no more than this, that provisions and dry goods when destined to St. Domingo, should be received there. Does this, said he, make a case upon which this bill can operate? It does not; and every one must admit that this clause was not meant to apply to Hedouville.

But the gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Harper) whom he must take the liberty of saying, from being a declaimer against the practice of dividing the people from their government, is now become an advocate of the doctrine, but who seems to have lost much of the force and energy which he has heretofore displayed—he says this bill will not promote disorganization; because privateering is a privilege of the colonists, but it is not their duty; that they may, therefore, privateer, or not, at their will.

Mr. N. said, he would state a case, in order to try the gentleman's doctrine. Suppose we make an agreement of the kind proposed with St. Domingo, and a cruiser of France should carry in there one of our vessels, and demand condemnation, he wished to know, whether the governor would consider the order which he had received from France, or the agreement which he had entered into with our government, paramount? Mr. N. referred to what had been said about considering every government in existence as legal. With respect to a nation, he said, the doctrine was correct; but could not apply to the usurpation of a colony.

Mr. N. could readily believe that the trade of St. Domingo is very valuable to this country, and the assertion of the gentleman from Maryland, that it is a "mine of gold," had confirmed that opinion; and he was really afraid, that that gentleman's representing a commercial part of the country and being himself deeply engaged in commerce, the importance of this trade may have too much weight in deciding a question of this kind, and be a mean of observing the evils which would arise from it; but Mr. N. was of opinion, that a solid peace would be far more beneficial to the commerce generally, than any temporary advantage of this kind.

Besides, the principle upon which such advantages would be built, is something similar to that which would actuate a man to fall upon the property of his neighbor, because he is richer than himself.

But does not the same gentleman tell the house that the powers in St. Domingo are pretty equally balanced betwixt general Toussaint and Rigaud; and that, therefore, if Toussaint attempted to establish the independence of the island, there could be no certainty of his success? Why then, said Mr. N. should we go into a measure which might produce war between the two countries, when the advantage to be derived from it is so very doubtful? And he thought the danger from the proceeding was heightened by the circumstance which gentlemen have mentioned of there being so very large a body of people in arms there; for, since the powers are so nicely balanced, it is not probable that the government party, in case of a struggle, would have the advantage? And would it not be the height of madness for us to run the risk of having the large force of that island, turned against us, in consequence of our improper interference betwixt the colony, and its government.

Mr. N. said, he could not overlook some considerations connected with this subject, which he thought of great importance. It is well known (and he begged gentlemen who have the same desire to preserve the country in peace that he had, to pause at the suggestion) that there are many gentlemen in this house who have been long in favor of coming to an open declaration of war against France; and he had every reason to believe that the same disposition yet exists in these gentlemen; but the same opportunity of making this declaration does not now exist.

The public mind is not now so well prepared for entering upon a war as it was some time ago, because they believe things wear a better appearance. If, then, said Mr. N. the same disposition exists for war; if these gentlemen think they or their country, will be benefited by war, they may be very willing that France should declare it; and if it be possible that a wish of this sort may exist, it affords a full solution to the meaning of the bill.

We have, indeed, been told by the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Allen—who, like himself, is remarkable for the coolness with which he makes up his opinions) that there is no change for the better with respect to our dispute with France; and that it would be madness to believe that the conclusions and observations which Mr. Gerry has made upon the subject, are well founded. If so, Mr. N. said, he was justified in supposing that gentlemen think there is no change in what is proper for this country; and he was farther confirmed in this opinion by Mr. Pickering's report upon the dispatches. For his own part, he was unwilling to take a step that would effectually dash from us, prospects, which, in his opinion, might end in peace, notwithstanding all the assertions made to the contrary. Indeed if all the three points which the Secretary of state sets out with wishing to prove, in his report, viz. the attempts of the French government to exculpate itself from the charge of corruption; to detach Mr. Gerry from his colleagues; and to inveigle him into a separate negotiation; and its design, if the