



Anchor Club.

"In te, Domine, speravi." AS o'er the shadowy void, the roaring storm Brew'd by fell forerunners with mephitic charm, More loudly rag'd, and nearer to my view...

His cloven feet, on phantoms seem'd to stand, All terrified, when'er he touch'd the land; Around his brow white clouds continual hung, In ceaseless jabber mov'd his bifork'd tongue...

That o'er our clime, in vengeance borne along A ceaseless struggle strains 'twixt right and wrong; That routes quick into relentless strife The guardian Genii of each mortal's life...

Must it at length seize on 'twixt constant mind, Wherewith all confidence and hope combin'd; E'en there "where we had garner'd up our hearts," As a last refuge from imposture's arts...

In prouder cause, than e'er enhearten'd man, Our faith wrestled, as a statesman's pen, The vir tenax to life's mool lengthen'd term; Can o'er his dauntless soul a wither'd fiend, Diffuse its influence, and its spells pretend?

All mail'd in war's attire, with spear and shield, And frown indignant, now the threaten'd field Surveying, now the vasty flood Aloft, our guardian deity the flood Nymph of the front sublime and eye of fire...

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of John Shields are requested to call for his first Dividend at the Compting-house of Messrs. Nicklin and Griffith, on Walnut-street wharf.

JOHN TRAVIS, SIMON WALKER, ROBERT E. GRIFFITH, Assignees.

To be Sold at Public Vendue, At the Merchant's Coffee House, 1st May, 1799. The following promissory NOTE OF HAND.

Philadelphia, April 19, 1798. Ninety Days after date, I promise to pay to JOHN GOVERN, or order (without deduction) Two Hundred and Thirty Dollars.

ALGERNON S. MACAW, No. Arch Street.

N B The above Note has been duly noted and protested. JOHN GOVERN, Tu & St.

January 23d, 1799.

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. 25. 1799.

FOR BOSTON,

The Schooner FAIR AMERICAN, JOHN CHOATE, 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. dat

For Charleston,

THE SHIP JOHN BULKLEY, WILL sail in about ten days, for freight or passage apply to JESSE & ROBERT WALN, Feb 18. dat

FOR St. CROIX.

The armed Brig, ARIEL, JOHN GARDINER, master, lying at Albertson's wharf, will sail in ten or twelve days. For freight or passage apply to the captain on board, or to John Nixon & Co. Feb 21. dat

WANTED,

To Article for two or three years a young Man to a profitable business. For particulars enquire at no. 48, south Fourth street. A person who has some knowledge of painting or drawing would be preferred. W. HAYDON, WHO HAS A Cellar to Let. Jan 17. \$

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 schoolars.

Mr. & Mrs. Byrne having opened their ACADEMY at Four Dollars per Month, or Ten Dollars per Quarter, mean to teach every fashionable 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 26th January. February 11. dif

White Platillas. A few boxes of White Platillas, just arrived and for sale by the subscriber, GIDEON H. WELLS, No. 135, Market-street. Feb 21. 3aw4w

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.

ALSO, 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. Jan. 30. 2aw3w

Valuable Property for Sale.

FOR SALE, THAT well known Estate, called SHREWSBURY 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 Barns with Cow-houses, Stables for fifty horses, a spacious treading floor under cover, a granary, two Jerser'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. December 12. m. ff.

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.

At a Court of Common Pleas held a Union Town on the 15th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1798, before the hon. Alexander Addison, Esq, President, and his associates, Judges of the same Court,

ON the petition of Jeremiah Cook, an insolvent debtor, confined in the jail of Fayette county, praying the benefit of the laws for the relief of insolvent debtors, the Court appointed the first day of next Court to hear the petitioner and his creditors, and order that he give notice thereof for one week in Penn's daily paper ending three weeks before the day of hearing, and also for three successive weeks in the Fayette Gazette, the last of which to be two weeks previous to the hearing. By the Court, EPHRAIM DOUGLASS, prothonotary. Feb. 16.

UNITED STATES, } Pennsylvania District. }

By virtue of an alias writ of vendition exponas to me directed by the honorable Richard Peters, Esquire, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Coffee-house in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the 4th day of March next, at 7 o'clock in the evening—All that certain two story brick Messuage, with the lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the fourth side of Chestnut-street, between Sixth and Seventh streets on the river Delaware, the lot containing in breadth on Chestnut-street one hundred and one feet, and in depth two hundred and thirty-five feet to George-street, with tea house, garden, &c.—Two three-story brick Messuages nearly finished, and the lots thereunto belonging, situate on the east side of 5th-street, between Walnut and Spruce streets; each lot containing in breadth on Sixth-street twenty-two feet, and in depth one hundred and seventy-seven feet; the whole clear of all incumbrances—And also a ground rent of thirteen pounds eight shillings and nine pence, clear of taxes, issuing out of a three-story brick house and lot situate on the east side of 8th-street also situate on the river Delaware, adjoining the last above mentioned houses.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Swanwick, Esquire, deceased, and will be sold by

WILLIAM NICHOLS, Marshal. Marshals Office, Philadelphia, Feb. 21. dt4 Mar

This day is Published,

In one volume 8vo. neatly bound and lettered, (Price Two Dollars) And for sale at No. 41 Chesnut-street, by J. ORMROD, SERMONS, On a variety of interesting subjects, By SAMUEL STANHOPE SMITH, D. D. President of the College of New-Jersey.

Nothing, from the publisher, can possibly add to the high reputation of the learned author of the present work. In the perusal of it, readers of every class will be gratified. It will be a valuable companion for the aged and the young, in the parlor, the closet, the coach, or the shade. Subscribers are requested to send for their volumes. Feb. 22. dt3

Iron Works, Mills, & Valuable Lands FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the well known Malbro' Iron Works, situate in Frederick county, State of Virginia, adjacent to which are 8,500 acres of Land which he will also sell with or without the works. The said Mills and Iron Works are situated on Cedar Creek a large and never failing stream which is applied to working the Forge. The Furnace, Merchant, Grind and Saw Mills are worked by the water of the big spring which arises at the distance of about 1-4 of a mile from the Mills and Furnace and is more than sufficient for the aforesaid purposes. The command of water from those two streams is so advantageous and abundant as to admit of the erection of any other branches of manufactory which may be thought eligible. On a part of the lands is an inexhaustible bank of Iron ore, equal or superior in quality to any on the continent. The Iron Works are at present out of repair but might in a short time and at small expence be put in blast. The Manufacturing Grind and Saw Mills are lately repaired, and are now in complete order for business. The times of sale will be made known and documents authenticating the title to the property with a plot of the lands and certificates of the quality of the ore will be shewn on application to Joseph Watson, Jun. No. 43 North Third-street, Philadelphia, or the subscriber in Alexandria. Feb. 22. JOSEPH WATSON. dt6.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I am to be sold on such terms, that the purchaser need not advance any cash, unless he pleases, till it is earned by my services, provided no accident happens me; or, if you please, I am to be farmed out for two years, and not less. I am a bright bay, full 1 1/2 hands high, of noble descent, my name is TRIMMER—I was got by Hall's imported horse Eclipse, my dam, purchased by Doctor Hall, was got by the imported horse Slim; my grand dam was got by Old Figure; my great grand dam was Talkers Othello out of Selima, &c. &c. as will more fully appear by William Lyle's attested certificate who raised me. My character as a racer is well established; I won the colt's purse at Bladensburg of twenty guineas; I won a fifty guinea purse at Baltimore, a fifty guinea purse at Annapolis and a fifty guinea purse at Hagerstown. I never lost a race but the last I run at Alexandria, which was owing to my being badly shod, as I lost all my plates before I got in. I am in fine plight, found in every respect; my offspring are in great repute, some of which are now in training for the turf—procure me good stands and entertainment and I am able to earn one thousand dollars per annum. Any person inclining to buy or rent may know the terms by applying to John Carnan (Lovehall) Cecil county and state of Maryland, eight miles south of Elkton. Feb. 21. dt6w

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. JOSIAH HEWES, JOHN MORTON, JOSEPH ANTHONY, Executors. December 26. dtf

TO BE LET, And immediate possession given, THE Stores and Wharf lately occupied by Robert Thomas, between Chestnut and Walnut-streets, for terms apply to WILLIAM SHEAFF, No. 168, High-street. Feb. 19. dt6

NOTICE,

PURSUANT to a Resolve of the Board of Trustees of Washington Academy, in Somerset county, Maryland, authorizing WILLIAM POLK, Esq. major, 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 it is presumed will be well accommodated in taking charge of this Academy. The building is spacious and will accommodate at least fifty Students.

Proposals may be addressed to John Dennis, No. 151 Arch-street, or William Winder, accountant in the Navy department, Walnut street, Philadelphia, or to either of the three gentlemen above mentioned, near Principles Anne, Maryland. Dec 17. \$

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, November 9. With what exultation has the minister of France announced the confinement of M. de Corvains for life because "he declared in too bold a manner his opinions on Jurisprudence and Religion." Happy freedom in Spain—happy freedom in France—Par-nobile fratrum.

Why should the Author of The Pursuits of Literature still conceal his name?—Does he blush at maintaining with such ability, the rights of Reason, true philosophy, Belles Lettres, Genius, and Religion. Many modern authors trumpet forth their ignorance and blasphemy, and are ashamed of nothing but the being out of countenance.

There are some important privileges attached to the possession of the Jewel which Admiral Nelson received from the Grand Seigneur. It confers on the wearer the power of commanding the Turkish fleet or army wherever he may fall in with either, and it likewise gives the power of life and death within the Turkish dominions.

A Journalist in Paris ventured to publish lately the London Extraordinary Gazette, containing the detail of Admiral Nelson's victory. The consequence was, that his Paper was prohibited, and his presses broken up, by order of the Directory.

The son of the ci-devant Duke of Ursel has inscribed his name in consequence of the new law for raising 200,000 men in France, and has received permission to enter into a regiment of Chasseurs in the Army of England.

The French General Monge, who was killed on board the Frigate l'Immortalite, is the man to whom the invention of the Raft for the invasion of this country is attributed.

November 12. Saturday morning Barton, the attorney, was brought from the Fleet Prison to the court of common pleas. It was stated that the prisoner had written a very violent and voluminous libel on himself. This he procured to be printed, and then brought his action against the printer for defamation; but in this he was not suited, and sent to prison for costs attending the prosecution. He now sought to effect his liberation under the provisions in the lord's act; but Mr. Cooper undertaking to pay him his expences (groats) he was sent back to prison.

EDINBURGH, Nov. 3.

A Morning Paper of yesterday observes—"that one thing seems yet to be wanting to complete the blockade of the French army in Egypt," which is "the capture of the Isles of France and Bourbon." In order that Buonaparte may be deprived of the succour which he might draw from those islands by the Red Sea.

If Buonaparte has no other means of succour or escape left we may be certain of his fate. These two islands do not acknowledge the mother-republic; they refused, two years since, to admit the Directorial Commissioners, and they very lately sent back to France all the troops of the line, on account of their manifesting a desire to be organized a la Francoise. The Squadron of Citizen Serecy, the only one which the Republicans have at present in the Indian seas, having been refused admittance in the port of Isle de France, has been obliged to proceed to Batavia. The inhabitants of both islands are treated in France with the same rigour as Emigrants. The small number of those who have entered that country, have done so under the protection of American passports. As to provisions, both islands receive them from America, and the many prizes made by privateers fitted out at the Isles de France and Bourbon, supply them with sufficient objects of barter. Buonaparte is therefore blocked on the side of those islands, as well as on every other.

One of our Artists has taken a likeness of Mr. Grattan in "the Fall of Lucifer," and what is surprising indeed, he thinks he can make him a good subject.

CHARLESTON Feb. 4.

MAJOR GENERAL PINCKNEY, One of our late envoys to France, arrived in this city yesterday from the Northward: The public joy at his return was only equalled by his distinguished merit.—He was met three miles from the city by Major Gen. Moultrie, Brigadier Generals Waltham and Vanderhorst, the Hon. W. H. De-Saulfure, the Intendant, the general's aids, Major Lining, Beckman and Rutledge, the regiment of cavalry, and a great number of officers and citizens, and was by them escorted to town, his approach being announced by the trumpets and Horns. Above the Tobacco Inspection, the artillery, commanded by Major Stevens, and several companies of the infantry were drawn up, an excellent band of music performed, and after the General passed, a salute was fired by the artillery and infantry.

Fort's Pinckney, Johnston, and Mechanic, the United States Cutter brig South Carolina, the Gallies, Gun Boats, and a number of armed vessels in the harbour fired salutes on his entrance into the city, and joyful peals were rung from the bells of St. Michael. Happy countenances were exhibited in the balconies and windows of the houses by which he passed. The General alighted at His excellency Gov. Rutledge's, where he dined, together with the General and staff officers.

He was dressed in Uniform and rode on horseback, and appeared to be in perfect health.

The weather was unfortunately rainy, raw and cold, and in some degrees disparaged the regulation, which had been appointed as honorable testimonials to the patriotism and virtue of our beloved countrymen.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Suspension of Intercourse with France.

(Continued.)

WEDNESDAY, January 23.

Mr. Pinckney observed, that so much had already been said on this subject, and the general principles of the bill had been so ably defended, that it would be unnecessary to make more than one or two remarks in reply to the gentleman from Virginia. That gentleman, Mr. P. said, had gone altogether upon the idea of this bill being of so obnoxious a nature to the government of France, that it must be considered by that government as a cause of war. He thought it had already been shewn, that the gentleman was altogether mistaken; and very unhappily for his position, our own experience was sufficient to determine, whether it has ever been considered as a cause of war for neutral countries to trade with colonies revolting from a mother country; we know, said he, very well how neutral nations conducted towards us, in our revolt from the government of Great-Britain. He believed it was never understood that any nation with whom we traded, was in consequence involved in war with Great-Britain. The fact was otherwise; it was never so looked upon by that country, and gentlemen will admit, that that government was at least light-toned enough. All that Great-Britain did, was to seize the vessels whenever they could lay hold of them; and this is the risk which the gentleman from Maryland mentioned our traders would run in carrying commerce into any place in a state of revolution. It is well known, said Mr. P. that we endeavored, during the whole course of our war, to draw foreign commerce to this country, which was found necessary to enable us to carry on the war. Agents were employed for this purpose, and we saw no moral turpitude in this. And during the time that Holland was separated from the dominion of Spain, was war declared in consequence of any nation trading with Holland? The case was so different, he recollected, that Holland declared, that they would seize all vessels going to Spain, though that had heretofore been considered as the mother country. This was reversing the case.

Mr. P. had hoped that the comprehensive view which the gentleman from Maryland had taken of the acts of the different colonies, would have removed every objection to our merely carrying on a trade to those countries, by shewing that the colonies have all along acted as if they were independent, not only without the decrees of France, but directly in opposition to those decrees, and this with the tacit approbation of the French government itself, since it never found fault with them. Seeing, therefore, that the French government left the colonies to trade with us, or not, as they please, and believing that it would be for the benefit of France, that such trade should be carried on, he thought it could not be considered as a cause of offence. Gentlemen called it an invitation to rebellion. He felt it in a very different light. If any authority was given to the President to enter into a treaty offensive and defensive, or to maintain them in their declaration of independence; but nothing farther is meant by this bill than to carry on our commerce as usual with such of the French islands as shall refrain from committing depredations upon it. Reverse the case, and though those islands forbear to capture or annoy our vessels, we shall refuse to trade with them; if they are in want of these provisions, they may be driven to despair, rather than starve. Who knows what excess might be the consequence of such a conduct? The probable event would be, that they would become pirates upon our trade, or throw themselves into the hands of Great-Britain, who can protect them, and who can find for them a sufficient supply of provisions.

But the gentleman from Virginia has made some remarks upon the opinions of the Secretary of State, contained in his late report, which the President sent to the house a few days ago, for the purpose of shewing that the government of France is more disposed to make peace with us at present, than at any former time; and, if this bill be passed into a law, may divert that intention, and bring on war; but he did not think that the gentleman had shewn that France is now more inclined to conciliate than at any former time.

With respect to the three points stated generally by the Secretary of state, they are not said to go to the point for which the gentleman from Virginia has taken them. With respect to the docture of 50,000, he would say, that if we believe this attempt to have been made to extort this sum of money from our envoys, for corrupt purposes (and notwithstanding all that has been said on the subject, he did believe that X and Y were the agents of the French government in that transaction, and which has, indeed, been acknowledged by Y, Mr. Belmont of Hamburg, who declares he has never written or said any thing to our envoys but by the direction of the secretary of foreign affairs) no reliance ought to be placed upon any of their declarations; for after such an act, it may be supposed they will say one thing at one time and another at another; and no reliance could be had upon any thing which comes from so corrupt a source.

The gentleman from Virginia says, that if the Secretary of state proves his point, viz. that the French government attempted to detach Mr. Gerry from his colleagues, and to inveigle him into a separate negotiation, Mr. P. said, he could not help differing very materially from that gentleman on this point. He thought the attempt most hostile and degrading. This conduct on the part of the French does not agree with what the gentleman from Pennsylvania had the other day stated, that the French had shewn