

CITY DANCING ASSEMBLY.

The Subscribers are respectfully informed that the next Assembly will be held on Thursday the 7th of March.

Volunteer Grenadiers.

THIS Corps is ordered to assemble at the House of Wm. Ogden, in Chestnut-street, at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening next, on business of importance.

By command,
G. K. HARRISON, Major.

WELCH SOCIETY.

THE members of the Welch Society are requested to attend the annual meeting on the 1st of March next, at one o'clock, at Ogden's Tavern, No. 26, Chestnut-street, to choose officers for the ensuing year—a dinner will be provided and on the table at 3 o'clock precisely.

OWEN FOULK, Secretary.

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.

UNITED STATES, Pennsylvania District.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a special district Court of the United States, will be holden at the City Hall in the City of Philadelphia in and for the Pennsylvania district, on Friday the 8th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, for the trial of an information filed by William Rawle, Esq. Attorney of the United States in and for the said district, against the

BRIGANTINE EXPRESS,

With her tackle, apparel, and appurtenances and the Cargo on board of her, consisting of

- 103 Hhds. } SUGAR.
- 1 Tierce, }
- 6 Bbla }
- 45 Hhds. } COFFEE.
- 108 Bbla }
16 half bbla.
- 71 tons Logwood.

The said Brigantine Express, being a vessel owned by persons resident within the United States, and employed in traffic with a person resident within the jurisdiction of the French Republic, contrary to the form of the act of the Congress of the United States in such case made and provided, and feized therefor, &c.

By order of the Court,
DAVID CALDWELL,

Clerk of the District Court.

Philadelphia, }
19th Feb. 1799. } ewis/18thmar.

REAL ESTATES.

THE SUBSCRIBER, Offers for sale the following described property,

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 fourthward 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—a back parlour—kitchen—walk-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 3 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 fourthward 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.

ON CHESTNUT STREET,
A Lot of Ground on the north side, and between Seventh and Eighth Streets, containing in front 104 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 505 feet, and extending in depth westward about 403 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,

jan 11 dtw 22ut

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 agreeably to the constitution.

By order of the board,
SOL. MARACHE, sec'y.

feb. 16 gaw 1m

NOTICE

To the Creditors of William Richards, Deceased.

THE real estate of William Richards having been recently sold, the creditors of said estate are requested to furnish their accounts immediately, as a dividend will be struck on the first day of May next and paid at any time afterwards, on application to

WILLIAM BELL,

Philadelphia, 25th Feb. 1799. m.th.12:May

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscribers, living in Somerset county, State of Maryland, on the 26th of December last, two Negro Men; George and Randel.—George is about six feet high, twenty-two years of age, and of a yellow complexion—had on when he went away a dark cloth coat, kersey breeches and white yarn stockings; he is a pretty good player on the fiddle.—Randel is about five feet two inches high, twenty years of age, and of a yellow complexion; he has a loud hoarse voice, and is a good deal bow-legged; he pretends to be something of a cobbler,—had on when he went away a fullian coat, home-made kersey breeches and white yarn stockings.—There is no doubt, but they will change their clothes as well as their names—hey having been taken up on the 29th of December last at Duck-creek, in the State of Delaware, and committed by John Cole, Esq. (by the names of Stephen and Charles) to the care of John M'Wherts and Thomas Kerker, from whom they made their escape.—Whoever apprehends the above negroes, and has them secured in jail, so that the subscribers may get them again, shall receive the above reward, or fifty dollars for either.

John Nelson,
William Bowns.

Salisbury, Somerset county }
Maryland, February 15, 1799 } dtm

Sales of Valuable Property.

On THURSDAY the 28th day of March next,
Will be Sold by Public Vendue,
At the Middle Ferry, near the Falls of Delaware,
THE FOLLOWING

Messuages, Lots, Buildings, Water-works and Plantations,

Situate in the county of Bucks, opposite to the thriving towns of Trenton and Lambertson, being part of Morrisville Estate.

1st. THE mansion house lately occupied by Robert Morris, jun. Esq. with acres of land, including an excellent garden, orchard and some wood.

The house is nearly new, consisting of a hall, two passages, two elegant bow rooms and three other rooms on the main floor; four chambers with convenient garrets on the upper floor; it is surrounded by a piazza of 14 feet depth, and under it are kitchens, servants hall, two chambers for servants, with cellars and vaults.

Adjoining and communicating is a nice-house, milk-house and smoke-house, and at a convenient distance are substantial brick stables and coach houses, capable of containing ten horses and four carriages, with every necessary accommodation for servants.

2nd. The ferry from Pennsylvania to New-Jersey, with a large convenient house, one part of stone the other brick; a good stone barn and stabling for 20 horses, with this will be sold 18 acres of land, and the privilege of landing on any part of the estate.

3rd. Four frame houses on the main road leading from Bristol to the ferry, each accommodated with a lot, 60 feet front and 200 feet deep.

4th. A good two story frame house on the old river road, with a lot of the above dimensions, and a good Smith's shop adjoining.

5th. A frame house, and Wax Bleachers shop on Mill street.

6th. A frame house, and wax makers shop on Mill street.

7th. 10 houses of different sizes on the same street.

8th. A house now in the tenure of R. Trimble with a large barn, barack, and extensive lot.

9th. Several buildings, occupied as work shops.

10th. A large bake house.

11th. Six brick buildings, with good lots near the upper ferry.

12th. An island in the river Delaware, containing about 40 acres, above the mill dam, and the island below, on which are the following works. Snuff-mill, Plaister of Paris mill, Saw-mill, Grindstone-mill, Slicing mill, mill for rolling bolts, rolling mill for rolling bar into sheet iron or hoops, mill for drawing wire, trip hammer.

A forge and complete air furnace for converting pig into bar iron

The whole of the island, and the above works, together with the site for a grist mill, will be sold together or separate as may appear most eligible at the time of sale.

The dwelling houses are, many of them, newly new, well built, and conveniently contrived; purchasers may be accommodated with a few acres of land convenient to them, as part of the lands will be reserved for that purpose.

Lots on the road leading from Bristol to the ferry, of 60 acres front and 200 feet deep.

13th. 10 lots on a road of 60 feet wide, laid out parallel with the river and below the ferry.

Each lot containing 2 1/2 acres, with a front of 102 feet on the river, and running back to a public road at the distance of from the front view of the river, with a free passage to and from it, will by contract be always kept open.

FARMS.

A farm called Linton's, containing 110 acres, 40 of which are good wood-land, with a farm house, barn, stable, out buildings, an excellent orchard, with a good cyder press.

A farm called Bayley's, fronting the post road, containing 149 acres, with a good new two-story frame house and new barn, remarkably well watered and timbered.

A farm called Clark's, between the road leading to Philadelphia and that to Falls-town, containing 100 acres, part wood land, on the farm is a new house and barn.

A farm called Lovet's, containing 120 1/2 acres of good fresh land, with a good new house and barn.

100 acres, part wood land, between the main road and the river, without buildings.

100 acres called Butler's, with a house and barn.

Watson's farm, containing 285 acres, with a brick house, barn and stables, it has a landing on the river; this tract may be conveniently divided.

Moore's farm, with 120 acres, a good brick house and barn, and a landing on the river.

182 acres adjoining the above.

A shad fishery on the river Delaware, with 60 acres of excellent land, including an island called Great Island, with the right of landing on the main and establishing a ferry to Lambertson. There is on this place a tenant's house, and one for curing fish; it rents at present for 1500 per annum.

292 acres of excellent up-land, well fenced, and affording several fine situations for buildings; part of this tract is wood land.

The sale will commence at ten o'clock in the morning, and continue till the whole are sold.

CONGRESS;

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Suspension of Intercourse with France.

(Continued.)

THURSDAY, January 24.

The house being in committee of the whole on the above bill, and Mr. Spaight's amendment under consideration,

Mr. Livingston was afraid, and it could not be too often repeated, that the committee are losing sight of those great principles which gentlemen have heretofore so warmly espoused, viz. the danger of interfering with the concerns of other governments. It has been said that this detestable plan has been practiced to an extent in Europe, unknown to the ancient or modern world. If this is true, though he was not himself inclined to believe it is a modern doctrine, it certainly ought not to be practiced by nations who make the law of nations their rule of action.

We have complained, said Mr. L. that another government has, by invitation, by words, not by acts, attempted to separate the citizens of this country from its government. If the fact is founded, and could be proved, it ought doubtless to have excited the indignation of all America. Let us, said Mr. L. see what we are about to do. We are about to say by law "that we will give particular advantages in trade, whenever any part of the dependencies of France shall be found to act differently from the whole body of the nation, and, of course, contrary to the will of their government." Are we not about to do this? No man who reads this bill can hesitate to say we are.

But gentlemen say, it is no lure thrown out to the dependencies of France, to say to them "You ought to refrain from committing depredations upon the commerce of the United States." This is a strange argument. The restraining from these acts, for the advantages of our commerce, is the lure. If it is right in the United States to negotiate with a part of the French dominions, in order to induce them to act differently from their government, whether right or wrong, it would be right for a foreign government to negotiate with separate parts of the United States, instead of negotiating with the general government. The right must be reciprocal.

France may, for instance, consider the law authorizing the fitting out of vessels in the United States to cruise against her, as an act of hostility, and very injurious to her. Suppose, then, the government of France were to say to the inhabitants of New-York or Boston, "provided you shall refrain from fitting out any vessels against our trade, we will refrain from capturing your vessels." Would not a conduct of this kind excite a far greater degree of indignity in the American government and people, than any conduct of the French government has yet excited? It certainly would. Yet, where is the difference between this conduct, and that which we are pursuing? He could see none. Will gentlemen say "we are right, and they are wrong; because they are making depredations upon our commerce, and refuse to do us justice?" This will give no answer. Every nation is its own judge, and can always declare themselves right, and their enemy wrong.

But gentlemen say no negotiation is to take place. Will the President, said Mr. L. when he finds privateers no longer fitted out at certain ports, renew intercourse at once with such port, without any assurance that the same conduct will be pursued? Some intercourse must take place before a proclamation can be issued declaring that the practice of privateering has ceased at any place. Here is then a negotiation, and a treaty, not only with a colony, but with any other port or place, which will make application for it; yet we say an interference with foreign governments, cannot be sufficiently detested. We say this, and yet we are about to do the same thing, not by words only, but by a solemn legislative proceeding.

Gentlemen say wherever an authority is exercised, it must be supposed to be legal, and referred to the different powers which have been established during the revolution in France. This was reasoning from particular agencies to a general government. In case of a revolution in the government of a nation, he would not enquire how the new government came by its power. It would be sufficient for him that they had it. But with respect to individuals who exercise a subordinate power, they can never be equal to making a national compact. A governor, commandant, or justice of peace, may be negotiated with under this act; and, if this amendment be rejected, we not only say we will negotiate with particular persons, but we expressly declare that we will negotiate with persons not under the government.

Gentlemen say that this bill means that persons legally constituted only should be treated with, but they refuse to say so, by admitting an amendment which makes the matter clear. What is the meaning of this? What, but if the general expression is suffered to stand, the President would have it in his power to negotiate with any man who chuses to say he is in power under the authority of France. The inference is clear.

An insinuation had been thrown out that gentlemen wished rather to promote the interests of France than of their own country. If any inference of this kind is proper, said Mr. L. the reverse is true. Gentlemen say they do not mean to detach any part of the dependencies of France from the government—and if so, it certainly must be an advantage to France to open a commercial intercourse with such of them as are in distress for provisions—to allow them to receive directly, what they now receive in a circuitous manner. If, therefore, he and his friends wished to serve France, they had only to join gentlemen in this measure; but, instead of this, said Mr. L. we give it our most decided opposition.

The gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr.

Pinekey) yesterday told the committee, that an ungrounded jealousy had taken possession of the minds of some gentlemen, and particularly, said Mr. L. of mine. That a constant distrust was shown with respect to the execution of every executive measure. It may be so. Whether I have reason for this distrust, circumstances may determine. [Mr. Pinekey said he did not mention the executive; he was speaking on the subject of war.] Mr. L. said it amounts to the same thing. A distrust relative to war, must relate to executive measures; for the measures taken in this house relative to war, must be in connection with executive measures. Mr. L. said he had ever considered jealousy, though a fault when carried to excess, a much less fault in governmental proceedings, than blind confidence, and if I, said Mr. L. am to be considered in the light of a jealous man, I must consider the gentleman from S. Carolina, as a blind lover, who cannot see faults where they really exist. Which of the two dispositions may be indulged with the least danger, he left the committee to determine. For his own part, when he saw gentlemen oppose an amendment, which goes to meet what they say is the object of this bill, he could not avoid a jealous fear that something more is meant than meets the ear.

Mr. J. Williams did not intend to have said any thing on this subject, as it is principally a commercial concern, of which he knew but little; but he also conceived that the agricultural interest is connected with it. Gentlemen are afraid more is meant by this bill than meets the eye; they are afraid to take a worm or a fly, lest a hook should be concealed in them. Instead of war, he thought this bill calculated to promote peace. It is admitted on all hands, said Mr. W. that Hispaniola cannot support itself. How must they, then get support? Either we must supply them, or they must depend upon neutral islands, or the people must bend their whole force upon our commerce. What, said he, is most prudent to do? He thought the regulation proposed by this bill the best that could be hit upon. But the gentleman from Virginia said we are obliged to send our tobacco through Spain to France, is this, said he, an advantage to the people of this country? It may be presumed, Mr. W. said, that the President will go no farther in this business than the interest of the country requires. This jealousy of the President has a bad effect; because, from a want of confidence in this officer, he will be enabled to do any thing for us. He hoped the amendment would not be agreed to.

It was negated 49 to 41.

Mr. Eggleston hoped, since gentlemen had offered several amendments which had been opposed, with a view of benefiting the commerce of certain parts of the United States, to which they belong, he hoped they would support an amendment which he should propose, out of regard for the commerce of that part of the country to which he belonged. We are, said he, engaged in carrying on a commerce in tobacco to France. This commerce is of no advantage to France, but it is of great advantage to the part of the country where it is raised; and though we do not think it prudent to trust American vessels to carry it to France, from the risk they would run of being plundered and robbed, he hoped this commerce would be suffered to be carried on by foreign neutral vessels. To effect this purpose, he moved to strike out of the first section, the words "hired or employed." This would give an opportunity, to such as chuse to accept of it, to employ neutral vessels.

Mr. Dent said this amendment would not be in order until the bill was gone through.

The chairman confirmed this opinion.

Mr. E. said he would move it at that time.

Mr. Spaight said as he had been so unfortunate as to lose one amendment, he would propose another, which would, if agreed to, leave the bill as he wished it to have stood at first. Mr. S. then proposed the amendment, which has already been stated in this paper, striking out about the first half of the section, which was agreed to, 52 votes being for it.

The fifth section then came under consideration. It was as follows:

"That it shall be lawful, &c.

Mr. Nicholas moved to strike out this section: He did not know why authority was given to the President to suspend our commercial intercourse, on the terms here stated. It is said, that this intercourse may be suspended with any port or place in which privateers shall be built, or repaired, &c. He supposed that the nations alluded to are under obligation by treaty to permit vessels thus to come in and repair, &c. and because this is allowed, shall the President cut off our commerce with these places? He hoped not; he was not willing to go to any such extremity, and he hoped the committee would not.

Mr. Champlin hoped the section would not be struck out. Great abuses, he said, were committed in the Dutch and Spanish islands in the West Indies. In Curacao, said he, our seamen are imprisoned, and vessels commissioned by the French republic are permitted to equip in those ports, and follow our ships immediately upon their getting under way. He did not believe the law of nations would justify the treatment which our seamen there received. Whether or not these abuses could be corrected, he could not tell; but he thought it would be well to give to the President the power of cutting off our intercourse with those islands; which, however it might be necessary to hold over them in terror.

Mr. Bayard said, it was clear to him that the gentleman from Virginia, had not considered this subject in its proper light. If the United States have a beneficial trade to any of these islands, it would not be cut off by this bill; because the authority given is discretionary, and it must be exercised for the interest of the United States. And will any gentleman say, that any thing in the law of nations will prevent us from thus protecting our commerce? What have we to do with the treaties of these islands? If they are obliged by treaty to give harbor to

the privateers, it may be a good reason why we ought not declare war against them, but not against our cutting off our intercourse with them. Our right in this respect is unlimited, and the exercising of it could not, therefore give any just ground of complaint. If those who indulge these practices think it more their interest to do so, than to have an open intercourse with us, let them continue to indulge them. If not, they will refrain from them.

Mr. Otis said, he would state the motives which induced the committee to insert this clause in the bill. It was stated to the committee, that ravages and depredations to a great and mischievous extent, are sanctioned by the governors of various parts in the West-Indies, with which the United States are at peace. At Curacao, Havana, Porto Rico, &c. our vessels, captured by French privateers, are taken and sold, and sometimes by vessels uncommissioned. It also appears by documents on the table, that the judges and officers who condemn them are concerned in the vessels who make the captures. This being the state of things, it was thought necessary to introduce a section of this kind; for since the fourth section is agreed to, it is most probable that all the vessels which heretofore sailed from St. Domingo, will be driven to these places. It would, therefore be doing the business by halves, were not a section of this kind to be adopted. With respect to the argument that these islands are obliged by treaty to admit French prizes into their ports, there may be a treaty between France and Spain of this kind; but if these prizes are taken from a neutral power, instead of an enemy, and Spain thus becomes leagued with France against us, such a treaty ought not to be binding upon us. He could not believe that Spain had entered into any treaty which would countenance such a practice. We might, said he, as well suppose that France had entered into a treaty with Spain to receive stolen goods, or to make their ports receptacles of pirates. He did not mean to enlarge; because gentlemen seem determined to oppose every principle of this bill, and he believed it would be as well for the friends of the bill to let these gentlemen have their talk to themselves.

Mr. Nicholas said the gentleman from Delaware did not understand him; the gentleman from Massachusetts seems to have understood him, but had not satisfied him. Mr. N. did not mean to deny that we have the right to interdict our commerce with any country we please; but, if prior to our treaty of amity and commerce with Spain, a treaty existed between France and Spain, in which the right was reciprocally allowed to carry prizes into each other's ports, with which we were acquainted at the time, if we, because Spain admits of these prizes, interdict our commerce with any of her possessions, we violate our treaty, and she will be at liberty to say, the treaty shall be no longer binding. This, Mr. N. said, was the objection in his mind to this section, for which he did not think himself deserving of the reproach which he had received. As to the argument that no harm could arise from giving the President this power, it was sufficient to answer, that when power is given it is expected to be exercised, and if this power be likely to run foul upon a treaty, it ought not to be given.

Mr. Gallatin believed it impossible to mistake the meaning of this section; it is extremely plain; and the gentleman from Massachusetts is doubtless right in endeavoring to make this a party question, in order to prevent its rejection, because he desired that gentleman from supporting the propriety of the section by argument. He therefore makes an appeal to party, by saying it will be best to leave gentlemen to their own conversation; Mr. G. believed so too, because it would be impossible for the friends of this section to answer the objections brought against it. But the gentleman from Massachusetts complains that every section of this bill is opposed. No part of the bill, said Mr. G. which is similar to the law as it now stands, has been opposed, but only the new principles which have been introduced into it; and could it be expected, that we should sit silently to see a section pass like the present, which authorizes the President of the United States to interdict all our intercourse with Spain and Holland, without saying it is wrong? Because this power is to be lodged where the gentleman thinks it is expedient for the United States it ought to be lodged? Are we, said Mr. G. to place an unlimited confidence in the President on the subject of commerce, which the constitution has exclusively placed in our hands? Could it be supposed that members on this floor who represent the western countries of Pennsylvania, Virginia and the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, should be silent when a provision is proposed to the House which might go to prevent those parts of the country from exporting a bushel of wheat, or a barrel of flour? This could not be expected; for his own part, he could scarcely believe his own eyes, when he read this section of the bill.

As to what the gentleman from Rhode-Island had said about the imprisonment of our seamen, this bill has no relation to them. This section says that the President shall have power to suspend our intercourse with all those places in which French privateers shall be built, repaired, &c. It is not known said Mr. G. that Spain and Holland are parties in the present war against Great Britain, and that therefore their possessions in the West-Indies and elsewhere must receive French privateers and suffer them to be repaired. Indeed they are interested in all their captures of British vessels and property; and if, under pretence of cruising against the British, they bring in American vessels, it cannot be expected that the ports of Spain and Holland can refuse them harbor. It is clear that every part of the possessions of Spain and Holland does and must admit French privateers. Whilst parties in the war they can in no way avoid it; and unless we mean to make every nation in Europe a party in our disputes with France and declare war against them, as joint en-

And if we are obliged by treaty to give harbor to