

CITY DANCING ASSEMBLY.
THE subscribers are respectfully informed that the next Assembly will be held on Thursday the 7th of March.
Feb. 17. dtzmar

A Summer Retreat.
FOR SALE.
Sixteen Acres of Land,
About half a mile from the city of Philadelphia, there are the premises a one story brick house 38 feet front, a stable and corn crib, a well of excellent water, and a few fruit trees, the situation is perhaps superior to any within the same distance of the city, and commands one of the most beautiful and picturesque prospects of the city. Kennington, the Delaware and Jerseys, Enquire of **EDWARD BONSALL & Co.**
March 4. eodff

WHEREAS
ISAAC PAINTER having made an assignment of all his property for the benefit of all his creditors who sign his discharge, the assignee willing to arrange the business as soon as possible, and likewise to give the said Isaac Painter an opportunity of doing something for himself and family; therefore those creditors who have not signed his discharge are informed that unless they come forward and sign the same discharge on or before the first day of May next ensuing, they will be excluded the benefit of a dividend, and all those who are indebted to the said firm are requested to make immediate payment to prevent further trouble.
JACOB CLARK, Assignee.
March 4. 3awtf

Mahogany.
THE subscriber, intending to leave off, the Mahogany and Lumber Business, offers for sale at his yard, the corner of Queen and Water streets, Southwark, all his stock on hand, consisting of a great variety of
St. Domingo and Bay Mahogany Boards, Plank and Scantling,
All well seasoned and fit for immediate use. Also a few thousand feet of half-inch and inch White Pine Boards, and a small quantity of two feet cedar shingles.
All that shall remain unsold, will be disposed of at public sale, at 10 o'clock on Thursday the 28th instant. The terms of payment will be cash for purchases under two dollars, from two to five dollars at 60 days, and all above five dollars at 60 and 120 days, for approved indorsed notes, with the discount. The sale to be continued until the whole is disposed of.
JOHN M'GULLOCH.
N.B. The subscriber will sell or let the above yard, wharf and dwelling house, which he now occupies.
March 3. cot18May

NOTICE.
A number of Deeds, Bonds and other instruments, which had been under the care of the late John Todd and William Wood Wilkins Esquires, having, after the decease of those gentlemen, been placed in the hands of the subscriber, and there remaining many for which no application has been made; this public notice is given for the benefit of those who may be interested.
WALTER FRANKLIN.
March 3. 3awtf

To be Sold
By way of Public Vendue, on Thursday, the 26th of the Third Month next, a VALUABLE
Plantation of Lime-stone Land,
Situate in the Great Valley, in West-Whiteland township, Chester county, ADJOINING lands of Joseph Dawkins, Joshua Roberts, Thomas Morris and others; and near the Turnpike road, 28 miles from Philadelphia—the tract contains 298 acres, with then full allowance, about 200 acres clear, of which 50 acres is Meadow, the remainder well timbered, most of the meadow ground is watered—also sufficient water in all the fields by never failing springs; the plowland is esteemed to be equal or superior to any in the neighbourhood; one third part is now under clover; the buildings are a two-story stone dwelling house and kitchen adjoining a milk-house, smoke-house, wagon-house, two large barns, one stone the other stone and logs, and other out-houses. There is two bearing orchards, a garden enclosed with a stone wall, &c. Credit may be had for a considerable part of the purchase money. Any person inclining to view the premises may apply to the owner living thereon.
WILLIAM BEALE.
N.B. The sale to begin at 2 o'clock on said day, on the premises.
Well-Whiteland, the 2d mo. 12, 1799.
(14) Mar 5, 12. 19.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the Estate of **WILLIAM HEYSHAM**, late of the city of Charleston, and formerly of this city, mariner, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those who have demands against said Estate, will please exhibit them to **ROBERT HEYSHAM, Adm'r.**
Philadelphia, Feb. 6, 1799. eodjw

Samuel Miles, jun'r.
Of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, having assigned over all his effects, real, personal and mixed, to the subscribers, for the benefit of such of his creditors as may subscribe to the said assignment on or before the first of August next.
Notice is hereby given,
To all persons indebted to the said estate, that they are requested to make immediate payment to either of the assignees, or to the said Samuel Miles, who is authorized to receive the same; in failure whereof legal steps will be taken for the recovery of such debts, as are not discharged accordingly.
GEORGE ASTON, CORNELIS COMEGYS, } Assignees
JOHN ALLEN,
Feb. 14. 3awtf

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.11 May

Pennsylvania Population Company.
NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders, that an allotment of Eight dollars is levied on each share, payable, one half immediately, and the remainder in 60 days from the 1st instant; which they are requested to pay to the Treasurer of the Company at the Company's Office, No. 55 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. MARICHE, sec'y.
Feb. 16. 3awtf

East India Company of N. America.
The Company are desirous of purchasing immediately, a substantial well built full sailing vessel, completely fitted for sea, a ship already coppered will be preferred; her burthen to be not less than Three Hundred Tons. Any person having such vessel to dispose of, will be pleased to forward their proposals on or before the 15th inst. with a particular description of the vessel, the timber of which she is built, the number of guns she is calculated to carry, and her dimensions, to the secretary of the board of directors, who will receive the same for their consideration.
Per order of the board,
S. BLODGET, Secretary p. t.
March 5. dtf

UNITED STATES, } ff.
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 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 Bbls. }
45 Hhds. } **COFFEE.**
108 Bbls. }
16 half bbls. }
17 tons Logwood.

The said Brigantine Express, being a well known vessel 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 seized therefor, &c.
By order of the Court,
DAVID CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District Court.
Philadelphia, 19th Feb. 1799. ewtf 18thmar.

Advertisement.
THE Creditors of **WILLIAM PURNELL**, (C. N.) late of Worcester county, Maryland, deceased, are hereby notified to appear at the court house in Snow Hill, in the said county, on the 8th day of March next, with their respective claims against the said deceased, properly authenticated, at which time, or as soon thereafter as can be, a portionable division of the assets in the hands of the subscriber will be made between them, agreeably to the directions of the act of assembly, entitled "An act to alter and amend the law in certain cases."
Edward Henry, executor.
Feb. 19. dt8Mar

A Farmer Wanted.
WANTED a married Man capable of managing a Farm (of 60 acres within 10 miles of the city) having some knowledge of gardening and whose wife would undertake the charge of a Dairy, &c.—Such persons, on producing sufficient recommendations of their honesty, industry and sobriety, will meet with liberal encouragement; for particulars apply to the printer.
Feb. 6. 3awtf

Pasture Lot.
TO be rented for one or more years, a Pasture Lot in Fourth street, continued, about half a mile above the city—it is in a good state of cultivation, well fenced, contains three acres, and has the benefit of a run of water passing through it—apply to the printer.
Feb. 6. 3awtf

Attention, Cavalry.
Gentlemen 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, Jno. 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.

Stray Horse.
WAS taken up, trespassing on the subscriber, in the township of Palfunk, in the county of Philadelphia, a grey Horse, about fourteen hands high, thirteen or fourteen years old, blind of his right eye, and shod before. Whoever has lost him, by proving property and paying charges, may him again on applying to the subscriber.
JOHN SINK,
On the Banks of Schuylkill.
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 road 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. 3aw6w

Removal.
THOMAS CLAYTON, Hatter,
HAS removed to No. 126, South Front Street, where he intends carrying on his business as formerly, and has on hand a complete assortment of his own manufactured ladies, gentlemen and childrens'
H A T S.
Canada Beaver & Musk-rat Skins,
With a complete assortment of FURS, always for sale.—He has received per the late arrivals from London, a complete assortment of
Fashionable English Hats,
Which he now offers for sale at very reduced prices.
Jan. 29. 3aw6m

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.
IT is with much regret that I appear in a controversy before the public, but the following publication which has been printed and industriously circulated not only in this city, but sent into the country which I have the honor to represent, will, I hope, be deemed a sufficient excuse for troubling them; it is so fraught with malice and falsehood, that I should be wanting in duty to myself, my constituents and the public in general, were it suffered to pass unnoticed.
I shall not follow the example of the author, by resorting to scurrility or departing from truth—a good cause stands not in need of such aids.—My intention is merely to give a simple statement of facts, to make a few remarks on his publication, and to submit to the unbiassed and impartial examination of the public the following certificates.
Mr. Bailey says that his "address would have been delayed sometime longer, for reasons unnecessary to relate, had not the rising of Congress, and the consequent departure of General Morgan, led him to suppose that he might be charged with want of candor in taking the advantage of his absence." What reasons he could have had for further delay, it is impossible to imagine; the certificate of Joseph Scott is dated so long ago as the 8th of December, and that of Mr. Voight the 18th of the same month. It is, however, as unfortunate for Mr. Bailey, as it is fortunate for me, that he had not delayed a day or two longer. On Thursday last General Morgan entered his name in the stage-book at Mr. Dunwoody's, for a seat for Saturday, 2d March instant; and this circumstance Mr. Bailey must have known, for the book is open to inspection at all times, and he was at Mr. Dunwoody's at two different times after General Morgan's name was entered, as Mr. Oliver, the clerk, will testify.—Yet Mr. Bailey never circulated his letter until ten o'clock on Saturday morning, when he supposed General Morgan had left the city—but in consequence of General Morgan being taken ill on Friday, and unable to go on his journey on Saturday, I have been enabled to obtain his certificate. And yet Mr. Bailey was induced to bury his address to the public, because "the rising of Congress and the consequent departure of General Morgan, led him to suppose that he might be charged with want of candor in taking the advantage of his absence!"—Matchless candor!

Mr. Bailey charges me with "sapping and mining with secrecy and address, with maliciously stirring up in my memory a mutilated part of a desultory conversation, for the purpose of secretly putting it into operation, at a critical time, to injure him," with "conceding, for eleven months, a crime so flagrant as treason," and with "wantonly and falsely asserting" that I heard him say to General Morgan that he "wished 20,000 Frenchmen would invade the United States of America." The following certificates (and many others could be obtained if necessary) fully prove the falsity of the charge.—So far from aiding with secrecy, with regard to Mr. Bailey, that I declared to Mr. Westcott, at the time above mentioned, in the hearing of Mr. Bailey, that no man who entertained such sentiments as he (Mr. Bailey) did, was entitled to any support from the government, as I considered him as an enemy to it, and that I was determined to use my influence to prevent his being re-elected the printer of the Journal of the House of Representatives. I have since openly and repeatedly mentioned the subject, and early in the present session, when Mr. Bailey asked me for my vote in the presence of several members of the legislature, I told him I would not vote for him, and at his request gave him my reasons.—Had I been silent on this occasion, I might justly have been considered as "an accomplice" in his guilt.—That I did refrain from bestowing on him that chastisement which his conduct so richly merited, has often since excited my astonishment; but my situation as a member of the legislature, and a respect for his age, were, probably, the motives which influenced me at the time. This, however, ought not to be a subject of complaint with him. That General Morgan refrained from "instantaneous resentment," Mr. Bailey is, I apprehend, indebted to a gentleman in this city, who stepped in and took an interesting part in the controversy between General Morgan and him (Mr. Bailey) at a very critical moment.

I never did assert that Mr. Bailey had said he "wished 20,000 Frenchmen would invade the United States of America."—My assertion was, and I now repeat that he did say, after bestowing much abuse upon General Washington and the General Government, "that he would not be surprised if the French should land 20,000 men in America, and that he thought they would be very justifiable in doing so."
From this statement of facts, which is fully substantiated by the following certificates, I submit to the public to determine whether in my opposition to Mr. Bailey, as printer of the Journal, (for my resentment has not carried me further), I have acted in a secret, false or malicious manner—or whether Mr. Bailey, stung with disappointment, and seeking for revenge, has not acted falsely, maliciously, and in every respect, so far as relates to this controversy or the subject of it, degrading to the character of a gentleman and to the name of an American.
JACOB STRICKLER.
Philadelphia, March 13, 1799.

SIR,
IT gives me no inconsiderable degree of pain to address you on the present occasion; but painful as it is, the duty I owe to myself and family impels me to it, and I trust will plead my apology for troubling you with the perusal of the following statement. This address would have been delayed some time longer for reasons unnecessary to relate, had not the rising of Congress, and the consequent departure of General Morgan led me to suppose that I might be charged with want of candor in taking the advantage of his absence.
At the commencement of the present session of the House of Representatives of this State, I requested the privilege of several of the members as the printer of their journal,—and as a plea, told some of them that my competitor had the printing of the current laws, besides a new edition of all the laws; that he had drawn from the State Treasury, within the last six or seven years, between 20 and 30,000 dollars, which I believe he has honestly earned, and that I only wanted a share in the public work, so long as I should continue to serve them well.—The unbiassed and unengaged generally acknowledged the force of my plea, and the propriety of dividing the public employment. From what passed between a number of the gentlemen and myself, I formed sanguine expectations of success; but the evening before the election came on, the honorable Jacob Strickler, Esquire, member of the house of Representatives for the county of Lancaster, convinced me that my expectations were altogether vain.—I found he had been sapping and mining with such secrecy and address, that it was impossible for me to counteract its operation.—I attended the morning of the election, and found some who had been my steady friends on former occasions voting against me. Indeed, I wondered that more did not follow their example; and can account for it no other way than by supposing, that the honorable Jacob Strickler, Esq. had communicated his calumny to no more than would ensure a certain majority against me.

What does the man deserve, who can maliciously store up in his memory a mutilated part of a desultory conversation in a convivial company, until he can put it secretly into operation at a critical time, to the injury of his neighbor?—But what does the man deserve, who can wantonly and falsely assert as the honorable Jacob Strickler, Esquire, hath done, that he heard me say to General Morgan, member of Congress, that "I wished 200,000 Frenchmen would invade the United States of America." Let me ask, sir, is it possible for any one who knows General Morgan, to believe that he, a legislator in the grand council of the nation, should hear the treasonable expression aforesaid, and refrain from instantaneous resentment, and prosecution of the incendiary?
It is difficult and often impossible to prove a negative; however the subpoenaed certificate of the Chief Coiner of the Mint of the United States, and that of Mr. Scott, enable me to perform the task. I knew, that however General Morgan and myself might differ in politics, I had nothing to fear from his known candor and integrity as a gentleman, and when I waited on him, I found I had formed a correct opinion of his character; he explicitly denied any knowledge of the wish ascribed to me. And the honorable Jacob Strickler, Esquire, or any of his friends, may call on the General at their leisure, they will find that he will not stoop to help any man out with a piece of dirty work.

I never was in public conversation with General Morgan, before or since the evening of the third of January 1798, consequently that must be the time the honorable Jacob Strickler, Esquire, (as he has asserted) heard me utter treason and sedition. And what do you think of a legislator of the State of Pennsylvania, concealing for eleven months a crime so flagrant as treason? Were what he says a fact, would not his silence constitute him an accomplice? But unfortunately for the honorable gentleman it is only one of the honorable Jacob Strickler's facts, viz. A fact that never existed! it has however effected the purpose for which it was intended, and that was, the unmanly grovelling purpose of temporarily affecting the character, in order to ruin the interest and character of a man who dares to have an opinion of his own.
The gentlemen in the House of Representatives who know me, will not believe what the honorable Jacob Strickler, Esquire, has said of me;—And of those who do not know me let me ask, what could infatuate or induce a man, circumstanced as I am, to with the invasion of his country?—A man whose life, liberty and property, are guaranteed to him by the constitution and laws of that country?—A man making successful endeavors for the support of himself, a wife and nine children?—A man as independent of the government, as the government is of him? A man who has his little all embarked in this country?—And a man who drew his first, and expects to draw his last breath in it?—Do you believe sir, that there is any man, in any country on earth, under similar circumstances, that could with its invasion by a foreign enemy?—No!—No sir, the worst enemy I have, not even the honorable Jacob Strickler, Esquire, excepted, can bring himself to believe it, whatever he may say to the contrary.
I know it is my duty to forgive my enemies; and I do not only forgive, but pity the honorable Jacob Strickler, Esquire, for pursuing a hateful end by deplorable means, desiring not so much his own advantage as my injury.

I am, Sir, your respectful humble servant,
FRANCIS BAILEY.
I, THE undersigned, was called to attend a meeting of the Gap Coppermine company, (of which I was a member) at Mr. Dunwoody's tavern, in Market street, the 3d day of January 1798. Mr. Francis Bailey being likewise a member of said company. Before a sufficient number of members assembled, we took seats with several gentlemen then in said tavern; among whom was General Morgan from Virginia. A discourse took place on the politics of the day, the British treaty was likewise the topic of conversation between General Morgan and Mr. Francis Bailey; the general defended said treaty, and Mr. Bailey opposed it; Mr. Bailey was in some measure in favor of French politics, and the General in opposition—some pretty hard rubs were given on both sides. A gentleman who had his seat opposite to Mr. Bailey, took part in the conversation in opposition to Mr. Bailey; and said to Mr. Bailey, "You are

so much of a Frenchman, that you would not turn out against them, if they were to invade this country," to which Mr. Bailey replied, "I am too old to turn out; but I should not like to fight John Adams' battles." The gentleman said, "It seemed to him as if Mr. Bailey rather had a wish that the French might invade this country," to which Mr. Bailey replied, or rather exclaimed; God forbid! that I should wish my country invaded by any nation; but if twenty thousand French culottes were to land here, he believed the old Tories and British treaty-men would make but a poor defence against them. General Morgan asked Mr. Bailey, "what is your name?" he replied, my name is Francis Bailey, and added the place where he lived and what he followed; the general said, you are a furious Frenchman; Mr. Bailey answered I am no Frenchman, but an American. I heard Mr. Bailey ask the general to take a glass of wine with him, to which the general consented—by this time a sufficient number of members had gathered, and we went and joined them, and pursued our own business. This is as near in words as I can recollect.
HENRY VOIGT.
December 18th, 1798.

AT the request of Mr. Bailey, I called in company with him, on General Morgan, one of the delegates in congress from Virginia, to know if the general recollected being in company with Mr. Bailey at Dunwoody's tavern on the third day of January 1798; and if he remembered whether or not Mr. Bailey, in conversation with him expressed a wish that 20,000 Frenchmen would land in the United States; to which General Morgan answered without hesitation, "No sir, I recollect nothing of such an expression."
JOSEPH SCOTT.
December 8th, 1798.

WE do certify that on the evening of the 3d of January, '98, being in company with Jacob Strickler, Esq. at Mr. Dunwoody's tavern in Market street, after some time Mr. Francis Bailey, who was sitting in the same room in company with a Mr. Voight, commenced a conversation with Gen. Morgan on the subject of the British Treaty.—Mr. Bailey asserted that it was one of the most impolitic acts of the General Government, that no advantage could result to the United States from the adoption of that treaty, but, on the contrary, the greatest disadvantage must be the consequence of it, and gave, as a reason for the adoption of that Treaty, that the President of the United States had been led by the old Tories and a British faction, which had gained great influence in this country—on being asked what disadvantages could result from the treaty? he answered, that it had been the cause of the depredations on our commerce by the French nation, "and that he would not be in the least surprised if they (the French) should land an army in this country, that he thought they would be justifiable in so doing, that the Government of the United States had acted with respect to France in a disgraceful manner, if the French did invade the country, he would not oppose them, because he thought the Government of the United States had done all in its power to force the French nation into a war, and if they (the French) did land he would not fight the battles of John Adams, he would leave that to be done by those persons who approve of the measures of the government."
DANIEL MORGAN.
JOHN VAN REED.
H. WESCOTT.
Philadelphia, March 2d, 1799.

WE do certify that early in the present session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, Mr. Francis Bailey asked Mr. Jacob Strickler in our presence for his vote as Printer of the Journals of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania; Mr. Strickler answered that he could not vote for him: upon which Mr. Bailey demanded his reason; Mr. Strickler replied he would rather tell him in private, but Mr. Bailey insisted upon knowing his reason at that time, Mr. Strickler informed him it was in consequence of certain expressions he had made use of in presence of General Morgan, to wit: "that he would not be surprised if the French should land 20,000 men in America, and that he thought they would be very justifiable in doing so."
THOMAS CAMPBELL,
JACOB RAUM,
Members of the House of Representatives.
March 2, 1799.

I do certify that on the evening of the 3d of January 1798, Jacob Strickler, Esq. informed me in the presence and hearing of Mr. Francis Bailey, and immediately after Mr. Bailey's conversation with General Morgan, that he thought any person of Mr. Bailey's political opinions ought not to receive any advantages from the general government or any individual state, and that he would oppose Mr. Bailey's re-election as printer of the journals of the legislature of Pennsylvania. And I do further certify that on the said evening in reply to the intemperate assertions of Mr. Bailey, General Morgan remarked that he had often heard of men possessing such opinions in this country, but until that evening had never believed there was a single individual in the United States so great an enemy to his country as Mr. Bailey appeared to be from his own assertions.
H. WESCOTT.
March 3d, 1799.

WE do certify, that being in conversation with Jacob Strickler, Esq. on the subject of choosing a Printer of the Journals of the house of Representatives, we asked him his objections to Francis Bailey; he said that he had heard him say that he would not be surprised if the French would land an army in the United States, and also, that he thought they would be justifiable in so doing.
James Speer,
J. M. Hopkins,
John Scott,
Members of the House of Representatives.
March 3d, 1799.