

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

March 11th, 1799. PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, Pursuant to the act of Congress passed on the 17th day of June, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety six, entitled "an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the Heathen;" and the act supplementary to the said recited act passed on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine—to wit:

THAT the tract of Land herein after described, namely, "beginning at the North West corner of the seven ranges of townships, and running thence fifty miles due south, along the western boundary of the said ranges;—thence due West to the Main Branch of the Scioto river; thence up the Main Branch of the said river to the place where the Indian boundary line crosses the same;—thence along the said boundary line to the Tuscarora branch of the Mufkingum river at the crossing place above Fort Lawrence; thence down the said river, to the point where a line run due west from the place of beginning, will intersect the said river; thence along the line so run, to the place of beginning;" and that parts and parcels of the said townships and fractional parts of townships are deposited in the offices of the Register of the Treasury and Surveyor General, for the inspection of all persons concerned.

The holders of such warrants as have been or shall be granted for military services performed during the late war, are required to present the same to the Register of the Treasury, at some time prior to the twelfth day of February in the year, one thousand eight hundred, for the purpose of being registered; No registry will however be made of any less quantity than a quarter township, or four thousand acres.

The priority of location of the warrants which may be presented and registered in manner aforesaid, prior to the 12th day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred, will immediately after the said day, be determined by lot, in the mode described by the act first recited.

The holders of registered warrants, shall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order of which the priority of location shall be determined by lot as aforesaid, personally, or by their agents, designate in writing at the office of the Register of the Treasury, the particular quarter townships desired by them respectively, and such of the said holders as shall not designate their locations on the said day, shall be postponed in locating such warrants to all other holders of registered warrants.

The holders of warrants for military services sufficient to cover one or more quarter townships or tracts of four thousand acres each; shall, at any time after Monday the 17th day of February, 1800 and prior to the first day of January, 1802, be allowed to register the said warrants in manner aforesaid, and forthwith to make locations thereon on any tract or tracts of land not before located.

All warrants or claims for lands on account of military services, which shall not be registered and located before the first day of January, 1802, are by the supplementary act of Congress herein before recited, passed on the second day of March, 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned. OLIVER WOLCOTT, Sec. of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 5th, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT by an act of Congress passed the 28th day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, the following alterations and amendments have been made to an act passed on the sixth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, intitled, "An act laying duties upon stamped vellum, parchment and paper."

The stamp duties heretofore imposed upon foreign bills of exchange and bills of lading are to cease and determine from and after the 31st day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

The several stamp duties heretofore enumerated shall be levied and collected throughout the United States, from and after the 31st day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, for every skin, or piece of vellum or parchment or sheet or piece of paper, upon which shall be written or printed either of the instruments or writings following, to wit:

- Any foreign bill of exchange, draft or order for the payment of money in any foreign country, 20
Any note or bill of lading, or writing or receipt in nature thereof, for goods or merchandise to be exported;—if from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same date, 4
If from the United States to any foreign port or place, 10
Any policy of insurance, or instrument in the nature thereof, other than those heretofore specified in the above recited act, when the sum insured shall not exceed five hundred dollars, 25
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars, 50
And the said Duties are chargeable upon cash and every Bill of Exchange and Bill of Lading without respect to the number contained in each fer.

Bonds required in any case by the Laws of the United States, or of any state, upon legal process, or in any judicial proceeding, or for the faithful performance of any trust or duty are exempt from the payment of Stamp-Duties.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned. OLIVER WOLCOTT, Secretary of the Treasury, dnm

Nankeens. 10,000 pieces Nankeens, entitled to drawback, 7 bales Blue Gurrahs, 2 bales Checks.

FOR SALE BY SAMUEL HAYS, No. 20, South Third Street, march 12 ddt

A new pocket edition of the Constitution of the United States, Together with the Amendments, may be had at this office—Price 25 Cents. March 11.

New Theatre.

An adjourned Meeting of the subscribers to the New Theatre, will be held at the City Tavern on Saturday Evening next, at 7 o'clock, when business of importance will be submitted to their consideration, JOHN LEAMY, Chairman, march 13.

BALL. MR. and Mrs. BYRNE respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia that their BALL will be on Tuesday the 19th inst. at O'eller's Hotel. In the course of the evening several New Cotillions and Country Dances will be introduced. march 14.

FOR SALE By SIMON WALKER, Pine, near Fifth-street, WOOLWICH proof Cannon—9 pounders, 6 1/2 feet long, 20 cwt. each, and 7 feet long, 25 cwt. each, with carriages, &c. completed ditto—6 pounders, 5 1/2 feet long, 15 cwt. each, and 6 feet long, 18 cwt. each, with carriages, &c. complete; Carronades on sliding carriages, 12, 18 & 24 pounders, weighing 6 1/2, 8 and 13 cwt. each; Boarding Pikes and Cutlasses; English Cannon Powder; Copper Sheathing Nails, Spikes and Bolts; 6, 9, 12, 18 and 24 lb. round shot; 6, 9, 18 and 24 lb. double-headed do. 9 18 and 24 lb. Cannon Shot.

Also—a quantity of best English, Porter, Claret and Port Wine Bottles, Taunton Ale in casks of 7 dozen each. march 8. 2aw if

East India Company of N. America.

The Company are desirous of purchasing immediately, a substantial well built fast 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 agents, who will receive the same for their consideration.

Per order of the board, S. BLODGET, Secretary p. t. march 5. ddt

NOW LANDING,

From on board the ship Joseph, H. Kennedy, master, at Ros's wharf, from the Havana, and for Sale by the subscriber, 91 hogheads of prime Molasses, 31 tierces of Coffee, 73 quintals of Logwood. Who has also for sale, Bill Madeira WINE of 6 years old, in pipes, hogheads & quarter casks; 1 box of low-priced Irish Linens, Window Glass, Clover Seed, &c. &c.

SAID SHIP JOSEPH, For SALE or CHARTER. JOHN CRAIG, ddt march 11.

UNITED STATES, Pennsylvania District.

BY virtue of an alias writ of venditioni 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 Saturday the 23d day of March inst. 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 6th and 7th streets from the river of Delaware, the lot containing in breadth on Chestnut Street one hundred and one foot and in depth two hundred and thirty five feet to George Street now in the tenure of James O'Ellers. Two three story brick messuages nearly finished and the lots thereunto belonging situate on the east side of 6th 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. 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 sixth street aforesaid from the river Delaware, adjoining the last abovementioned houses. The two messuages last described and the rent charge are subject to a proportionable part of a mortgage given by John Swanwick to Robert Bridges, for £1200. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Swanwick, esq deceased, and will be sold by WILLIAM NICHOLS, Marshal.

March 12. dnm

NOTICE.

THE Following certificates of shares of the stock of the Bank of the United States have been lost or destroyed at sea, to wit 13 shares in the name of Peter Blythe, of which 5 shares No 4185, 5 shares No 4186, and 3 shares No 4187, and 6 shares in the name of John Barker Church, No 2078, which were forwarded by the Countess of Leicester packet from Falmouth for New-York—and ten shares of said stock in the name of Staudnitz & Son, of Amsterdam, No 1796, which were forwarded by the Packet from Falmouth for New-York in November 1794; and for the renewal of which application is made at the said Bank, and all persons concerned are desired to take notice. CLEMENT BIDDLE, dnm

An Elegant situation for a Country Seat.

To be sold at public auction at the Merchants' Coffee house on Tuesday the 26th inst, at 6 o'clock (if not previously disposed of at private sale). A LOT of GROUND on the Germantown road, distant from the city between 2 and 3 miles, adjoining the plantation of Joseph P. Norris, Esq. containing 10 acres and 26 perches more or less: it is beautifully situated, and commands a very extensive prospect. It will be divided into four lots, a plan of which may be seen by applying to the subscribers.

SHANNON & POALK, Auctioneers, THOMAS GREEVES, or ISAAC W. MORRIS, march 6. ddt

TO LET,

THE large House in Southwark, lately occupied by Mr. Henry Mitchell; apply to Isaac W. Barton. jan. 11 ddt

TO LET,

A Three Story Brick House, in Spruce-Street, between Second and Third Streets. Possession given immediately, enquire at No. 31, Spruce-Street, march 13 ddt

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 15.

The following are the replies of Major General Pinckney, to sundry addresses to him on his arrival at Charleston, from the different bodies therein referred to: Mr. Intendant, and Wardens of the city of Charleston,

WITH respectful gratitude I receive the congratulations, which as magistrates of my native city, and in behalf of my fellow-citizens, you are pleased to tender me. Permit me to reciprocate with sincerity and warmth the lively expressions of interest, which you have uttered in my favor. To return to my countrymen, unsuccessful in the mission of peace and reconciliation on which I was delegated, is no doubt painful in a high degree to my feelings, but to receive on my return, the testimonies of their approbation whilst abroad, goes far indeed to alleviate those feelings, and to compensate for the indignities and insults so liberally bestowed upon me by the government to which I was deputed.

With respect to that power, you must have observed with pride, that the energetic measures of the United States have already produced the effect, to change their mode of procedure; but permit me, gentlemen, to say, that from the intimate knowledge of that nation, which I have had an opportunity to possess, I am thoroughly persuaded that no alteration has taken place in their system.

It is with pleasure I observe, that you are aware of their inimical views towards us, when you tell me that our citizens are prepared to meet at the point of the sword any attacks that may be made on their sovereignty and independence. The experience of several years has shown us, and the occurrences of every day must convince us, that in no other manner can be met the daring encroachments of a people, who, abusing the honorable title of republicans, are bending their whole strength to subvert, in every quarter of the globe, the holy blessings of civil liberty, and the precious rights of self-government: a people whom no candid appeal to justice, no claim of ancient friendship, and no humiliation can for one moment divert from their long planned system of general oppression.

Force alone is left to those whom she has injured; and happy the nation, whom the insidious arts of her destructive policy have not already deprived of this solitary resource. America is still among the number.

Before I take my leave, suffer me to offer you my assurances of the pleasing emotions which are excited in my breast, by the flattering manner in which you mention my recent appointment to a grade in the army of our republic. I may be allowed to indulge the hope that I shall, in the discharge of my military duties, still continue to merit the approbation of the citizens whom you represent. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney.

To the Officers of the Seventh Brigade in Charleston.

IT is exceedingly flattering to me, to receive the address of those who are to be united with me in the defence of our common country. It is particularly grateful to me to find, that among them are many who have in past times been my companions in the field, and to whose valour and patriotism I have been personal witness. With heartfelt pleasure I see the martial ardor which pervades all classes of my fellow citizens, and their firm determination to support our rights and independence. An habitual dislike to prepare for hostile resistance, and an apathy with respect to national honor, too certainly provoke aggression in all ambitious and powerful states; while on the other hand a preparation for war, a sincere union among all the citizens of the state, whether they are called by the voice of their country to command, or to obey, with a strong manifestation to support our national rights, will as certainly produce the effect of checking the criminal enterprises of the most rapacious and aspiring foe. You are pleased to observe, that your sensibility was often awakened by the unworthy and insidious treatment which I received, and which, through me, was offered to our country, by those who we so lately esteemed our friends. Permit me, on this occasion, to say, that if my own feelings were often excited by the insulting conduct of France, their keenness was doubly augmented, when I reflected that this treatment was directed towards a people, whom I had so lately left overflowing with the warmest effusions of virtuous friendship.

But our minds are now awakened to the views of that nation. Let us hasten, then, my fellow soldiers, as our overtures for peace have been spurned with contempt, to prepare with active energy for war. The despots of France will, I am sure, attempt to disunite us, for they are insidious and cunning; but I conjure you to exert the utmost vigilance, to detect and guard against their wiles, and to frustrate their Machiavelian policy. They will, by fallacious propositions, endeavour to relax our activity: be careful how you trust them, and be in readiness to repel their hostilities; for they are vindictive, fierce, and unrelenting, and their animosity against us is roused by the very injuries which we have sustained at their hands. Let a strenuous application confirm your discipline; let the enthusiasm of public virtue animate your exertions; let a confidence in the justice of your cause elevate your hopes, and the efforts of your valor will insure your victory. I say this without hesitation; for I well know the zeal and patriotism of the troops

whom you command; and I require not at this time of day any proof of the alacrity and ardor with which they would follow their officers to the toils and dangers of the camp.

I cannot take my leave, without returning you my thanks for your congratulations on my military appointment, and assuring you, that I receive with infinite satisfaction, the pledge which you offer me, of your cheerfulness to take the field, should such a measure be required by future events. CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY.

To the Society of the Cincinnati, in the state of South Carolina.

AMONG the numerous marks of friendship and attention which I have received since my return to my native country, none are more grateful to my heart, than the congratulations of my old companions and brethren in arms.

It was with the highest pleasure I perused in your late address to the President of the United States, your full approbation of the wife, temperate and conciliatory conduct adopted and pursued by him in the negotiation with France; and I am happy to find you are not dissatisfied with the manner in which his instructions were followed. America has thus endeavored with candor and sincerity, to avoid the calamities of war, and has with patient perseverance in vain sued to obtain reconciliation, peace, or even a cessation of hostilities, from the supposed justice of her former friend. You know with what insulting arrogance and avaricious rapacity our overtures were received. The necessity of a just defence now loudly calls upon us to take up arms against the tyranny and oppression of France; and I doubt not but my countrymen will shew much fortitude and energy in the present contest, in support of our rights and independence, as I have seen you display in our revolutionary war in establishing and maintaining them.

Let us, my brethren, most attentively guard against the encroachments of discord; let us efface every vestige of party distinctions; and let us, as heretofore, be united and true to ourselves. Success will then attend our banners, and America, by convincing France that an injured and insulted friend may become a determined and formidable foe, will obtain a safe and honorable peace.

Receive my best thanks for your congratulations on the high military rank, to which the President had been pleased to appoint me before my return to America. Be assured, the little talents I possess shall be unremittingly employed in the discharge of my duty, and that I shall thus endeavour to preserve the continuance of the esteem and affection of my countrymen. CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY.

From the VERGENNES GAZETTE.

DOMESTIC.

THE pen of Shakspeare is descriptive of events of the present times. There is no "news abroad in the world, but that there is so great a fever on goodness that the dissolution of it must cure it. Novelty is only in request; and it is as dangerous to be aged in any kind of course, as it is virtuous to be constant in any undertaking. There is scarce truth enough alive to make societies secure, but security enough to make fellowship accurf. Much upon this riddle runs the wisdom of the world. The news is old enough, yet it is every day's news." The French Republic seems to grow still more convinced that the citizens of the United States are not sufficiently divided among themselves, to be conquered, like the finally effeminate States of Europe, by arms, threats or diplomatic skill. A new art of deception is under experiment. The French oracle is to make two contrarious responses. The Directory has passed a decree that all Americans and citizens of all neutral nations, though forced into service, shall be treated as pirates, whenever they fall into their power. In the meantime, they have sent a general Desfourneaux, as agent of Guadeloupe and its dependencies, to give assurances to the President of the United States, that the Americans may exchange their produce for the productions of that Island; may dispose of their property freely; the laws will protect them, and will punish with rigor whoever will dare to oppose them or suspend their effect.

But an American captain, just returned from Guadeloupe, declares that these offers are fallacious; no vessel is released, excepting that of capt. Bainbridge, who brought this address to our government; that all vessels were condemned; that five masters of vessels were thrust into a dungeon; that eight fathoms were only allowed one pound of meat a day, and were almost entirely naked. Not long since a person was governor of this island by the name of Desfourneaux, who for iniquitous practices, was recalled; who zealously procured the condemnation of American vessels and cargoes; and was concerned in some vessels in the trade of plundering. Probably, the loyal governor is returned as agent for the directory, as a great deal of diplomatic skill and deception will not injure his character.

"For write aged on a Devil's horn, 'Tis still a devil's crew."

Many of our countrymen, like lovers, are still enamored of French fraternity and French practices, that they are blind to every crime of which the object, so tenderly beloved, can ever be guilty. While they are murdering our citizens, starving our prisoners, and plundering our best property, the whole democratic horde urges us not to be offended at Sanculottes; our representative hoists their national flag; and even firm federalists employ French masters to indoctrinate their children; to polish them in frivolous arts; and gradually to instil modern principles of morality, or the high science of universal citizenship. French in-

structors must be choice acquisitions to establish a national character and disseminate true Americanism.

COMMUNICATION.

THE indictment of Citizen Whitney for adultery as mentioned in your paper, No. 22, his plunging the partner of his life and his respectable neighbour in sorrow, are not the only evils attended the pernicious doctrines of our Jacobins. Citizen Emant. Cafe, of Shrewsbury, aged 60, a devoted member of our State Legislature, after carrying on an illicit commerce, for some time, with a neighbor's wife, was at length discovered by the husband in a tete a tete conversation. The husband became almost frantic on the occasion; the venerable citizen, however, found means to appease him by actually purchasing his dulcinea for two hundred dollars, and received a bill of sale of her as his property. This instrument being discovered by his aged wife, he found it convenient to settle a considerable part of his property on her and his children, and has left the state with his Inamorato, who is but 24 years of age. This is the man who has opposed the government of the United States; and this is the bolom friend of Matthew Lyon, his zealous advocate and indefatigable agent in promoting his election. "For the honor of human nature" it is hoped those principles which tend to dissolve the strongest and most precious ties in society, may no longer be supported, but by the vile and infamous; and may the wretch who contends for the liberty of doing evil, ever experience the strength and energy of the arm of justice.

PROVIDENCE, March 7.

A gentleman who arrived yesterday from New-York has politely favored us with the loan one hour of a few late papers; from them we have a confirmation of the capture of the L'Infargente frigate by capt. Truxton, &c. &c. He says she mounts 38 guns, although rated but 32.

A federal salute from the United Train of Artillery, and a peal from all the bells in town announced the confirmation of this highly interesting event to the inhabitants of this town, and of the adjacent country.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, December 11.

The inhabitants of Hull, on Thursday and Friday, experienced the pleasing and exhilarating sight of upwards of 60 sail of ships arriving from the Baltic. They may be valued at nearly three hundred thousand pounds. They are part of a fleet of 400 sail. Three privateers got in the midst of them, but owing to gales of wind, did not make any captures.

DUBLIN, December 5.

You may remember government conditions with the state prisoners that they should emigrate to such country (not in the British dominions) as might be agreed upon between them and the government. After repeated applications to take the benefit of the agreement, about two months since they were officially informed that any person willing to go to America might depart as soon as convenient; but those who had Europe in view, would not then be permitted; some days after another official notice arrived, countermanding the other, stating that the American consul had remonstrated with the British court against their going to America, of course that they should remain in prison. This day one of the Castle secretaries called upon the several prisoners, and informed them that they might now go to any part of the European continent not at war with us, except the under-named persons, who were informed that circumstances had occurred which prevented the lord lieutenant from suffering them to leave prison for the present. At the same time intimating to all persons included in the Emigration Bill (the excepted persons excluded) that if they did not depart in the course of a month, they must remain in prison at their own expence, as government, after that, would not grant them any allowance.

The following is a list of the persons who will not be permitted to depart: Arthur O'Connor, Matt. Dowling, Thomas A. Emmett, John Sweeney, John Sweetman, Hugh Wilson, Henry Jackson, Miles Dignam, Doctor McNevin, Joseph Cutbert, John Chambers, John Cormick, Samuel Nelson, Dean Swift, Thomas Russell.

December 6.

The corporation of Trinity College, consisting of the Provost, Fellows, Scholars, &c. waited on his Excellency the Marquis Cornwallis, on Tuesday, with a congratulatory address to his Majesty, on the recent success of his arms, as affecting the empire at large, and this country in particular. They also presented an address to the Lord Lieutenant, congratulating him on the efficacy of his measures, and the country on the blessings derived from the administration of a nobleman, who knows so well and so happily to unite the application of vigour and of mercy to the distracted affairs of this country. The address also expressed a confidence in the continuation of the present lenient and conciliating system, and that his Majesty will be pleased to continue to this kingdom so faithful a representative of his kingly virtues and parental care for the good of his people. Both addresses were read by Doctor Kearney.

Such is the marked disapprobation shewn by all descriptions in Ireland to a Union, that the very papers in pay of administration seem unwilling to give it their support.

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of a stout healthy Molatto Boy, who has about 18 years to serve: would suit a farmer in the country—Enquire of the Printer. feb. 27 ddt