

INDIA SALES.

SALES at AUCTION. By ISAAC MOSES, & SONS. The CARGO of the ship SANSON, Samuel Hubbard, from CALCUTTA & MADRAS entitled to drawback, for approved, indorced notes at 2 and 4 months.

very valuable and well chosen assortment of BENGAL & MADRAS piece GOODS, SUGAR and PEPPER, of superior kinds and qualities.

Days of Sale will be as follow, Monday, The SUGAR, consisting of 1300 bags March 25, and PEPPER 200 bags. Tuesday, March 26, The ship SANSON, As she arrived from Sea, burthen 310 tons, and coppered, with 16 guns, equipped in the best and most warlike manner—a swift sailer, is in the compleat order and can be immediately sent to sea. Inventory at the Auction Room.

Tuesday, The DRY GOODS, consisting of 650 April 2, bales of the most seasonable and best assortment.

No. B. The particulars of the above will be given in a few days. New-York, March 15, 18 \$

Wanted a House Servant, well recommended; one who can dress hair will be preferred. Apply to the printer. March 18 dtw

IMPORTED. In the British ship Douglas, capt. Walker, from London, full arrived, Cannon—Woolwich proof 9lb caliber, bored from the solid weighing 16cwt. 2qrs. and 20cwt. each Ditto of 6lb caliber, wt. 11cwt. 2 qrs. each, Ditto Swivels, mounted Cannon shot, viz. Canister, cross bar and round. 300 casks flint muskets, fowling pieces and musket-ammunition Ship Store, Florinmen's and Saddle Pistols, A large assortment of Flint, 150 casks Porter, Brown Stout in Bottles, Fanthen Stoves assorted from 20 to 40 inches diameter 40 Casks Shot, No. 1, to 6, 3000 Bushels Coals, 50 Crates Window Glass 100 Crates and 10 hds Queens ware adapted to the West India Market. 6 Bales Whitney blankets 8-4 and 10-4

For sale by THOMAS & JOHN KETLAND, Walnut Street Wharf.

Who have also on hand, Claret in cases, first quality, Old Port Wine, Horseshoe's Swords, hangers, &c. Dry White Lead, Ironmongery and webbing by the package, Boston Beef, A case of best roll armots, Painted floor cloths, English quart bottles in crates of 12 dozen each, Russia by iron, Hemp and cordage, Cables from 7 to 16 inches, Platillas and Brivings, A few trunks bell kid and morocco skins, Basket salt in hds.

To holders of unseated LANDS in Lycoming County.

WHEREAS divers persons, intending to enter their Lands with us, the commissioners of said county, according to Law, have transmitted to us imperfect statements of their Lands, whereby we are unable to distinguish them on the general returns of the deputy surveyors: we hereby notify all persons holding unseated Lands in the county aforesaid, who are desirous of entering their lands with us according to Law, that they transmit to us a statement, shewing the names of the warrants, numbers and dates of the warrants, the quality surveyed upon each and the name of the deputy who surveyed the Lands. Such a statement forwarded to the post office at the town of Northumberland, post paid, will be daily attended to by us, and the owner speedily furnished with an account of his taxes.

Those persons who do not enter their Lands as aforesaid, and pay their taxes, within three months from this notification, an interest of one per cent per month, will be charged upon the defaulters as the Law directs, besides the expenses accruing upon a proceeding to sale, which will be in the names of the original warrantors, of which the commissioners are in possession of accurate Lists for the whole county.

WILLIAM WILSON, HENRY DONNEL, THOMAS FORSTER, Commissioners. William Wilson, one of the commissioners is now in the city where he will remain until the 18th inst.—Any person wishing to enter their Lands may make application to him at Wm. Elliot's, Cross Keys, North Fourth Street.

A Meeting of the Creditors of HENRY BANKS, is requested on Thursday next, the 14th inst., at the house of Mrs. Nicholas, sign of the Connelloga Waggon, in Market Street, at 6 o'clock in the evening. Joseph Ball, John Baker, Trustees. March 7 dtw Mar.

Nankeens. 10,000 pieces Nankeens, entitled to drawback, 7 bales Blue Gurrals, 2 bales Checks, FOR SALE BY SAMUEL HAYS, No. 80, fourth Third Street. March 14 dtw

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 Blight, of which 5 shares No. 4185, 5 shares No. 4186, and 3 shares No. 4187, and 6 shares in the name of John Baker Church, No. 1796, which were forwarded by the Countess of Leicester packet from Falmouth for New-York—and ten shares of said stock in the name of Stodnicki & 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. March 12 dtw

Boarding & Lodging. THREE or four Gentlemen may be accommodated with general boarding and lodging in a small family, and upon reasonable terms, by applying at No. 12, Pear Street. March 15 \$

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 agents, who will receive the same for their consideration.

Per order of the board, S. BLODGET, Secretary p. t. March 5. dtw

NOW LANDING, From on board the ship Josaphus, H. Kennedy, master, at Kols's wharf, from the Havana, and for Sale by the subscriber, 91 hogheads of prime Molasses, 31 tierce 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 JOSEPHUS, For SALE or CHARTER. JOHN CRAIG, dtw

For Sale on a long Credit, THE STORE, New-York & Philadelphia PACKET.

NOW lying at Henry Pratt's wharf, the first below Race-Street, burthen 56 38-95 tons—the may be sent to sea at a small expense—If not sold before Monday the 18th of April, she will then be sold at public sale at the Merchants' Coffee House at 7 o'clock in the evening.

APPLY TO Pratt & Kutzing, No. 95, North Water-Street.

WHO HAVE FOR SALE, 80 tons Hemp, 3000 bushels low priced Salt, 17 pipes Port Wine, 300 boxes Window Glass, 200 bales Tickenburgs, Hessian Rolls, Fatterbornes Creas, Britanias, Checks and Stripes, &c. &c. March 19 3021 25 27 39M. I. A.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

March 11th, 1799. PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, Pursuant to the act of Congress passed on the 18th 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:

I. 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 Tuscawaras branch of the Muskingum 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;" has been divided into townships of five miles square, and fractional parts of townships; and that plats and surveys 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.

II. 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.

III. 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.

IV. 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 elected by them respectively, and such of the said holders as shall not designate their locations on the said day, shall be postponed in locating their warrants to all other holders of registered warrants.

V. 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.

VI. 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.

Notice. THE Creditors of JOHN SHAVER, of Hopewell township, in the county of Huntingdon, are hereby requested to produce their accounts and demands against him, duly attested, to the subscribers, at the court house in the town of Huntingdon, on Saturday the 20th day of April next—And all persons indebted to the said John Shaver, are required to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers—Given under our hands 23d Feb ruary, 1799. JOHN CADWALLADER, Affidavit of GEORGE BUCKANON, John Shave March 15 1aw4w

Weavers. SEVERAL WEAVERS may find employment by applying to Isaac T. Hopper, No. 39, Pine-Street. 3mo. 15th, 1799.

New- Theatre.

THIS EVENING, March 20, WILL BE PRESENTED, A favorite TRAGEDY, called, THE GRECIAN DAUGHTER, Dionysius, Mr Warren, Philotas, Mr Fox, Melanthon, Mr Downie, Phocion, Mr Hardinge, Arcas, Mr Warrell, jr, Calippus, Mr Warrell, Greek Herald, Mr Wood, Evander, Mr Wignell, Euphrasia, (The Grecian Daughter) Mrs. Merry, Erixene, Miss L'Estrange.

To WHICH WILL BE ADDED, For the first time, a DRAMATIC SKETCH, interspersed with SONG and SPECTACLE, called the CONSTELLATION;

Or, a wreath for American Tars. Drag, Mr Warren; Jack Heart-Oak, Mr Bernard; Buckram, Mr Blisset; 1st Sailor, Mr Darley; 2d Sailor, Mr Fox; 3d Sailor, Mr Warrell. Mrs Drag, Mrs Francis; Nancy, Miss L'Estrange.

With a representation of the Chase and Action between the Constellation and L'Infurgente FRIGATES.

The whole to conclude with an Appropriate Ballet—composed by Mrs. Byrne. The principal characters by Mrs. Byrne, Mr. Byrne, and Mr. Warrell, jun.

A Box, one Dollar—PIT, three quarters of a Dollar—GALLERY, half a Dollar. The Doors of the Theatre will open at a quarter past 3, and the Curtain rise at a quarter past 6 o'clock precisely.

Places in the Boxes to be taken of Mr. Wells at the office of the Theatre, from ten till one, and on the days of performance, from ten till four.

To-morrow Evening a celebrated Comedy, not acted three years, called THE DRAMATIST, or, Stop him who can! with Entertainments.

There will be no performance on Friday.

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.

II. The several stamp duties hereafter enumerated will 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 sheet, 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, (from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same State, 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, 40
And the said Duties are chargeable upon each and every Bill of Exchange and Bill of Lading without respect to the number contained in each set.

III. 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. March 7 dtw

Building and Garden Lots,

CONTIGUOUS to, and at a small distance from the city, to be sold at the coffee house in Second Street, on Wednesday the 20th of March, at 6 o'clock in the evening, containing from about 1 1/2 to 20 acres to about 4 acres each. The small lots fronting on Vine and Callowhill streets, on the west side of Schuylkill second street; and the large lots containing whole or half or quarter squares, some of them bounded on the west by Schuylkill and the upper ferry road including some fine quarry lots on Schuylkill; the whole containing about 140 acres, and formerly known by the name of Springbury; bounded on the north by Francis Street, crossing the canal, on which several of the lots will give fronts.

The situation of many of the large lots is on high ground, commanding beautiful views of the Schuylkill, supposed to be sufficiently detached to escape any unfortunate disorder which may be prevalent in the city.—The terms will be made known at the time of the sale.

N. B. Maps of the lots are fixed up at the middle and upper ferries on Schuylkill; at Seybert's Tavern, in Second Street, Northern Liberties; at Ogden's tavern in Chestnut Street, and at the coffee house.

The convenience of those who fear the premises will prove very advantageous to purchasers. CONNELLY & Co. auct'rs.

Postponement.

The uncommon severity of the weather having prevented many persons from viewing the lots above described, the sale is postponed until Saturday the 20th April next, when it will be held on the premises, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The terms will be cash for those lots which are 50 feet, and 49 and an half feet front, and for those of a larger size, one half the cash to be paid down and the other half in six months from the day of sale. March 20

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, December 6.

Mr. Pitt's Speech on the Finances

In the house of commons, on the 4th of December, Mr. Pitt brought forward his new plan for the taxing of INCOME, by the means of which, no further addition (after the present year) will be made to the national debt, while that debt will be continually diminishing by the operation of the sinking fund.—The minister went into a very minute detail of every branch of the extensive and important subject, after which he concluded with the following remarks.

In the mode of applying the money so collected there would be two ways—it might be either by paying off the sum borrowed last year, and then by borrowing an equal sum to pay off for the service of this year, or by applying it to the service of the present, and letting it stand mortgaged for the discharge of what would exceed the sum which the sinking fund of last year would pay off. But before he stated any thing of the amount of the loan, supposing ten millions to be the amount of the produce of the tax, he wished it to commence from the 5th of April next; and he proposed that the assessed taxes should be repealed from the same date. The assessed taxes became due on the 1st of February; and the differences of the dates from which the assessed taxes and the property tax would become due, threw a balance of 700,000, in favor of the present year; that would give a sum of 10,700,000. But it must be recollected, that the whole was not applicable to the supply of the year; for the interest of eight millions borrowed last year, was payable from the assessed taxes, and consequently was chargeable on this tax, which came in lieu of the assessed taxes. There was also to be added the interest of the loan which must be borrowed this year. When this was deducted from the amount it would leave a balance of 9,200,000, as applicable to the service of the year. This sum, added to the others appropriated for the service of the supplies, would leave 14 millions as the sum to be provided for by loan. Of this 14 millions, 4 1/2 millions would be discharged by the operation of the sinking fund; the residue 9 1/2 millions would be added to the national debt and would be the only addition to the national debt.

This statement gave a general view of the whole sum to be raised as applicable to the service of the year. It would not be necessary for him to persuade the house to adopt his opinion, or rather to adhere to those principles which had received their decided and warmest support during the last session of parliament. The great and serious consequences which had resulted most beneficially for the country, spoke more strongly in favor of the measures than any arguments which he could use. It had not only supported us under the pressure of expense, but it had circumscribed the hopes of our enemy; it had shewn them we were invulnerable in the part where they chiefly directed their attacks, and where they hoped most sensibly to wound us. The distress of our finance was the circumstance that the most elated our enemies, and aggravated the fears of the timid among ourselves; but it now clearly appeared, that however exorbitant the pretences of our enemy, or however enormous their means, yet we still rose superior to every effort.—True it was, that many thought we were verging to that period when we must be obliged to adopt new means of resource, and in the execution of those plans they foresaw, or thought they foresaw, danger, difficulty, and dismay. But we had tried other methods, and the result had been, that we had succeeded beyond our most sanguine hope—the result had proved, that we had the means of rising superior to all our difficulties. That after all the burthens of a six years war of unprecedented severity, we had seen new means tried and new plans adopted, whereby a vigorous exertion of the nation, the hopes of the enemy had been destroyed, public credit again revived, our fears were turned into confidence, despondency was silenced, and all our hopes confirmed.

These great effects had been produced by the bounty of Providence; but of the instruments which had produced those changes the most striking had not the most effect. There were circumstances which did not attract the attention, but which nevertheless had most powerful operation in producing a turn in the events of the country. The deeds performed by our armies had been eminent, brilliant and glorious.—The lustre and successes of our naval arms, had, if possible, raised the character of the British navy beyond every former period; nor was it with a design of depreciating their merits that he gave to other circumstances more important consideration. The naval glory of the country was a theme congenial to the heart of an Englishman; it was bringing to a point the resources of the country, and shewing its power and energy in the fairest point of view. Let it not be supposed he meant to detract from their great and important service; but it was important for that house to carry their views still further. True it was our fleets had produced a change in the face of Europe; true it was it had been produced by the judgment, skill, and energy of a naval officer, whose abilities, resolution and perseverance, were aided by the zeal, order and unconquerable vigour of British seamen. True it was that glorious victory had averted the storm which was gathering, and ready to burst upon the continent. It had saved the distant possessions of the country; it had given salvation to some nations on the Continent, and afforded the means of salvation to all, if they would profit by them. But the house must recollect the power which gave energy to that force: They must not forget the means which enabled us to send fleets into those quarters of the world where heretofore we scarcely ever ventured to do it. The house must recollect, that the soul of

these enterprizes, the vital spirit which animated them, was in the permanency of our resources.—And whence arose those resources? In the profound wisdom, the unshaken firmness, and inflexible perseverance of parliament, with that unabated zeal, with that disinterested magnanimity, with that public spirit, which characterized the British nation, which was not content merely with saving themselves, but they afforded to the rest of the world an opportunity of vindicating their insulted honour, and restoring themselves to that rank from which they had been degraded. The wisdom of parliament had called forth the radical strength of the country; and therefore he felt no difficulty in asking what the zeal of the country had voluntarily given. He felt no hesitation in asking a small part as a salvage, for restoring ourselves and the rest of Europe. But had we relied satisfied with having found resources, and done no more?—We were considered as a mercantile country; the spirit of commerce was supposed to be so transfused into us, that pacific purposes, and the desire of increasing the profits of our capital, had absorbed all our military ideas, and obliterated from our memory the sturdy character of our ancestors. But although we had with energy raised the necessary supplies, and had paid every attention to our commercial interests, yet our character had suffered no diminution in military spirit.

On the spur of the occasion the nation had come forward with martial order, true magnanimity, and with enthusiastic military zeal, that had at last put us on a level with the most military nations of the continent; at the same moment also we had accompanied it not with a deference of our commercial interest, but with an increase and extension of them unprecedented in the history of the country. This is what we had seen in the course of the present year. Though we had been deserted by all the world, we had continued the war with more vigor and success than ever. If the great and splendid successes which had attended our arms had been the occasion of temporary deprivations.—If we had purchased them by a suspension of some advantages, there was not any one who would regret the sacrifice; but when, as was the case, we enjoyed all our advantages and our successes together, when our line of duty so much coincided with our interests, there could not be a moment's hesitation in the breast of any man to follow up the system, whose beneficial effects were so visible, and whose advantages were so sensibly felt. He could hardly conceive it possible that there was any necessity for going into details to induce that house to persevere in a plan by which we had shewn to all the world and convinced our enemies, whatever were the hopes they entertained, that we at least could continue the struggle as long as either the honor or the interest of the country demand it. We should feel, upon reflection, that every maxim of prudence with regard to our interest requires a perseverance in the system we had adopted. He should not now go over the ground which he went over, of stating the ultimate economy of such a plan—that of raising within the year a large portion of the supplies for the year: let it be enough to state, that of what money was borrowed, 1-12th part must be annually furnished for the defraying of the annual interest. This would be found, upon comparison with the present measure, to bring threefold charges upon the country—that is, as in the proportion of three to one. If such advantages resulted to the country from an economical view of the subject, without taking into the scale the political advantages of the measure, he was sure he need not urge much to persuade the committee to support a system so advantageous. They would not, by an adherence to prejudices, object to a disclosure of property, where the commissioners were sworn to secrecy. He trusted they would not deprive themselves of an advantage which must extend its benefits equally to the landed gentleman, the farmer, the trader, the artisan, the manufacturer, and more particularly to the latter class, for the prosperity of the country and the stability and security it enjoyed. But it was not on a view of general economy alone that the question was important, it would be more evident if we were not determined to shut our eyes to past experience.—Taking the average number of years as to the probability of war, supposing they would be equal hereafter to what they had been since the peace of Aix la Chapelle, and the history of mankind afforded strong presumption that such a melancholy calculation would be too true, consider then what would be the situation of the country if we adhered to the old system of borrowing for the supplies of the year, and that the present system was not adopted. That amount of tax which now would be only temporary, would in that case be permanent, entailed upon their descendants a lasting burthen. If the question was looked at in that point of view, it would alone be sufficient to decide it. Having thus considered the question in an economical and financial point of view, let us next look at the questions as affecting the permanent interest of the country.

It had been the opinion of many, that because we inherited a burthen from our ancestors we ought without consideration to throw it again forwards on our posterity. But if instead of anticipating the revenue, our forefathers had been content to adopt the present plan, instead of paying twenty four millions of permanent taxes which we now paid, a much less sum of temporary taxes would answer all the demands of the year. If the house considered well this point, they could hardly think we ought to throw the burthen on posterity. If we continued in the system of enlarging our debt, after the old mode, at the end of six years war, supposing it to be equally expensive with the present, instead of 10 millions of temporary taxes, we should have 30 millions of permanent taxes to provide for. But if the present plan was adopted, taking it to consideration the operation of the sinking fund, at the close of 30 years the tax now proposed, with the sinking fund