

General Washington's Will.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, BY J. ORMROD, No. 41, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia—Price 12 1/2 Cents.

The Will

OF GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON: To which is annexed, A Schedule of his Property, Directed to be Sold. February 12. d6t

WATER-OFFICE.

Centre Square, February 5, 1800. IN compliance with the instructions of the Committee for watering the city, and with my own inclinations, every possible admittance and information has been given to those citizens who have visited the Works during their progress. The Engines are now arrived, and are immediately to be put up, and it is hoped that it will be thought reasonable and just, both to the Public, and to the Contractor for the Engines, that the workmen should not be interrupted. As a very few months will fully gratify the curiosity of the citizens, by shewing them the Engines in full operation, a temporary exclusion of all visitors from the Engine houses cannot appear improper.

B. H. LATROBE, Engineer. February 13. d6t.

Just Published,

And sold by Messrs. H. & P. Rice, No. 16, So. Second Street, Philadelphia.

A BRIEF DISSERTATION ON THE VENEREAL DISEASE,

INCLUDING The History, Cure and Prevention OF THOSE DISEASES. By which persons of both sexes may cure themselves with Ease, Certainty, Safety and Secrecy, at an easy expense.

THIRD EDITION.

By JAMES CHURCH, M. D. Formerly Pupit to Dr. Denig's, London Hospital. "The knowledge of a disease is half its cure." SWIFT.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

THE POSSESSORS

OF OBLIGATIONS OR CERTIFICATES signed by the subscriber, for undivided Shares or Lots on his purchase within the city of Washington, who have not yet applied for and received their Deeds, are hereby notified, that their several Titles will be duly completed to the order of those who in conformity with the terms of the said Certificates, do make the Payments in full therefor, either to Thomas M. Egan & Co. or to the Subscriber at Philadelphia, on or at any time before the 31st day of May next.

Samuel Blodget. December 17

NOTICE.

A CERTIFICATE of one Share of the Bank of the United States, No. 29120, in the name of Peter Lewis Quinry, and a Certificate of two Shares of the said Bank, No. 29119, in the name of George James Cholmondeley, Earl of Cholmondeley, were forwarded from New-York by the Chesterfield British Packet for Baltimore, which was captured by the French, and the Certificates lost or destroyed, and for which application is made at said Bank for the renewal thereof, of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

CLEMENT BIDDLE. February 13. d3m.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Cecil county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Zebulon Odham, late of the county aforesaid, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, on or before the nineteenth day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

RICHARD OLDHAM, Administrator. January 30. taw6w.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE or four lots of about 30 or 40 acres each, more or less as may suit a purchaser. On each of which there is a good situation for a house—viz. one on the river Delaware, suitable either for a gentleman's seat, or for a person who might wish to engage in the lumber business having a good landing. One commanding a good view of the river from the highest ground between the Pennypack and Pogaquin creeks; and another on the Bristol Road. Enquire of Mr. Gilpin near the 11 mile house on the said road.

FOUR LOTS,

Of about 10 acres each with good situations for building; one of which is suitable for a san-yard, and has a small stone house and young bearing orchard on it, on the Newtown road near Spider's mill about 10 miles from Philadelphia, and one other lot of about 30 acres on the Pennypack.—Enquire of Jonathan Clift who lives on the premises or of Mr. Gilpin.

Possession will be given in the spring, but building materials may be collected sooner. November 8 sawtf.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, Near the corner of Arch and Ninth streets.

Also, To be Sold or Let, A number of excellent Pasture Lots, On the Wissahickon road, about half a mile from the city.

Enquire at No. 28 North Fifth street. November 13. dtawtf

Authentic Life of Suworow.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE, A SKETCH OF THE Life and Character

OF PRINCE ALEXANDER SUWOROW RYMNICKSKI.

Field-Marshal General in the service of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of all the Russias, WITH The History of his Campaigns.

Translated from the German of Frederick Antberg.

To which is added, A concise and comprehensive History of His Italian Campaign.

By William Cobbett. With an elegant Print-Portrait of that renowned Warrior. [Price 2 1/2 Dollars.]

Portrait of Marshal Suworow.

Gentlemen desirous of possessing a capital likeness, executed in the first style, of this illustrious Christian Chief, may be furnished with particular proof impressions, at this office, price one Dollar. February 12.

FOR CAPE FRANCOIS,

THE BRIGANTINE GEORGE, WILLIAM BELL, MASTER; To fail when the navigation will permit. She is a good strong vessel, and just out of the Carpenters hands.

For freight or passage apply to MOORE WHARTON, No. 107 South Water Street. February 6. dtat

A valuable Estate for sale, IN VIRGINIA.

THE NORWICH LANDS, MILLS, AND APPENDAGES.

THIS ESTATE IS situated in the county of Henrico, on Four Mile Creek, near its junction with James River, about 12 miles from the city of Richmond, and nearly the same distance from Petersburg. There is about 150 acres of land, and the whole of it good soil for agriculture, and a full proportion of it very suitable for grass; about one half of it is cleared and in a state fit for immediate cultivation; the rest is in woods and well covered with useful timber of different kinds. As to the improvements on the farm, there is a decent dwelling house with the usual out houses, a good brick spring house, and a large new excellent barn, one story of brick, and the other framed work, two orchards of apples and of peaches, in full perfection and good fruit.

The mills consist of three pair of bur stones for the grinding of wheat, and one pair of stones for grinding of corn, all of proved good quality, worked by overhead water wheels and double gears, with all the late improvements for screening, cleaning, bolting and elevating the wheat and flour, all executed in the best manner and of the best materials and quite new.—The mill house is large and convenient, being 46 feet by 72 feet with five floors, the two lower stories are brick, the rest framed work executed in the most substantial manner; the house and machinery of the mills will be found unexceptionable, and they are so situated as to be free from all risk from the freshes or inundation of the water courses.—There is a very convenient brick bake house two stories high, with two large ovens; a very good house for the proprietor or manager, a store room, counting room, kitchen, &c. also suitable houses for millers, coopers, and bakers.—The tide water from James River flows to the walls of the mill, where boats of three to four hundred bushels burthen can receive their loads out of the mill, and in one mile distance, ships of any size that navigate James River, can load in great safety.

The neighborhood is healthy—very respectable as to inhabitants, being mostly independent farmers, and the soil is in general very justly esteemed equal to any on James River, for the growing of wheat; upon a moderate calculation, the average annual crops of the neighborhood equally convenient if not more so, to the Norwich Mills, than to any other market, amount to between thirty and forty thousand bushels of wheat. Mr. John P. Gordon who lives on the premises at present, will shew the whole to those who may incline to view it.

I would prefer a purchaser who could pay down the principal part of the purchase money, and would give a very advantageous bargain—or I will sell on a credit convenient to the purchaser, the interest being paid annually. I will wait for a purchaser till the 15th day of March next, and if not then sold, I will be glad to treat with a tenant for a lease, on terms which may be mutually agreeable. I have offered the whole of this estate for sale, on a pretension that the purchaser of the mills would incline to have the land also, for a supply of building timber, oven wood and hoop poles; but if it be more agreeable to him to take the mills and a few acres of land, he shall be accommodated accordingly. DAVID ROSS. Richmond, February 5. dt

CAUTION.

THE Public is cautioned against receiving the Subscribers Note in favor of, and indorsed by Thomas W. Francis, dated yesterday, at 60 days after date for eight hundred dollars. The note is in the hand writing of the Subscriber, and at the bottom a memorandum by the indorser, to the credit of the drawer, Thomas W. Francis. This note together with a contract between Charles Williamson, and Charles Hale for lands in township, No. 4, in the 14th range of Struder county, state of New-Jersey, and sundry other papers contained in a Pocket Book, were taken from the Subscribers desk last evening. As the above can be of no use to the person who has carried them off, should they be returned, no questions shall be asked. SAMUEL MIFFLIN. February 6. dtf.

NICKLIN AND GRIFFITH

HAVE FOR SALE on board the ship Nellor, in the river from Liverpool 10 small chests of Glaghams, 4 ditto of colored Mullins, 4 bales of St. Fernando Serges, 4 ditto of Camblets, 10 ditto of colored and white Casimers, 24 trunks of printed Calicoes, The above are in small assorted packages calculated either for the West India or home trade.

30 tons Lead, in pigs, 8 tons of dry White Lead in hds. 17 casks of fine dry Yellow Paint, 6 ditto of Mineral Black, 1 ditto of ditto White, 10 ditto of Colombar, 3 ditto of Purple Brown, 10 casks English China Ware in kegs, 36 casks of Nails assorted, 300 barrels pickled Salmon, 20 half ditto ditto, 20 barrels Herring, 20 ditto Shad, 10 ditto Mackarel, 7 casks of Porter in bottles, 20 puncheons Rum, 100 pipes of Brandy, 4th proof, 15 pipes old Madeira Wine, 27 quarter chests Young Hyson Tea, 13 boxes of Imperial ditto, English Gunpowder, HF Forged Copper Nails and Bolts, Sail Canvass, Empty Wine Bottles, Cork in sheets, Green Coffee in hds. February 13. mwwtf

SALES

OF LANDS AND SHARES IN THE Population & Asylum Companies.

On FRIDAY the 7th day of March next, At 7 o'clock in the evening will be exposed to Sale by Public Vendue, At the Merchants Coffee House in Second Street, in the city of Philadelphia, THE FOLLOWING

Table with columns: Year, Acres, Price, Where situated. Lists various land parcels including Equinunk, Lehawaxen, Buttermilk Falls, Luzerne, Ox Bow Creek, Methappin, Tufcarora, Wapping, Methappin & Tunkanneck, Allegheny, Northampton, Starucia, Broadhead's Creek, East branch of Lehawaxen, French creek & Allegheny, Toby's creek, Schuylkill, Berks, Conococheague, Lehawaxen, Wapping, Luzerne, Northumberland.

Also, Six hundred and seventy-three Shares in the Population Company.

AND Three hundred and twenty-six Shares in the Asylum Company.

CONNELLY & Co. Philadelphia, 14th Feb. dtf

United States, Pennsylvania Districts. \$5.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT in pursuance of a writ to me directed from the hon. Richard Peters, Judge of the District Court of Pennsylvania, will be exposed to sale at No. 49, North Third Street, in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the 24th day of February inst. at 12 o'clock at noon.

1. Cask, and 3 Hds. Spirits. The same having been condemned in the said District Court as forfeited.

JOHN HALL, Marshal. Marshal's Office, February 6. dtawtf.

Military Land Warrants.

THE UNDERSIGNED

OFFERS his services to the holders of Military Land Warrants, to make Locations on the 17th instant; he will receive a less quantity than 4000 acres, and arrange them with others, so as to make a Quarter Township.

Having surveyed a district of the military tract, and since the completion of the surveys, taken great pains to explore the interior parts of the townships and sections so as to be able, with precision, to designate the most valuable entries throughout the whole survey;

He flatters himself his information will be satisfactory to Gentlemen wishing to employ him—the tenth acre will be demanded for any less quantity than 1000 acres, furnished by one person—from one to four thousand acres, the twelfth—and for any greater quantity, the fifteenth.

For further information apply at No. 67 north Second Street.

JOHN G. JACKSON, N.B. He will also act as agent for any person holding lands in the western part of Virginia, and give good security (if required) for his integrity and attention. February 6. dtf

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 19.

Justum et tenacem propositi virum, Non civium ardor prava jubentium, Non valuit instanti tyranni, Mente quatit solidi.

To a person with very much the appearance of a boy, who is often seen lately in a body of men, of high station.

SIR,

Who'er thou art, whose forward years are bent On State affairs to guide the Government, Hear first, what Socrates of old has said, To a lov'd youth whom he at Athens bred.

"Tell me" said he, "What are the grounds from whence thou dost prepare

"To undertake for young, so vast a care?

"Perhaps thy wit: (a chance not often heard

"That parts and prudence should prevent the beard.)

"Thy seldom seen, that Senators so young

"Know when to speak, and when to hold their tongue.

"Sure thou art born to some peculiar fate,

"When the mad people rise against the State,

"To look them into duty; and command

"An awful silence with thy lifted hand.

"Then to bespeak them thus; Athenians know

"Against right reason all your counsels go,

"This is not fair, nor profitable that;

"Nor the other question proper for debate.

"But thou, no doubt canst set the business right

"And give each argument its proper weight.

"Know't with an equal hand, to hold the scale,

"See it where the reasons pinch and where they fail,

"And where exceptions o'er the general rule prevail.

"And taught by inspiration in a trice

"Canst punish crimes and brand offending vice!

"Leave, leave to fathom such high points as these,

"Nor be ambitious ere thy time to please:

"Unfeignably wise till age and cares,

"Have formed thy soul to manage great affairs.

"Thy fate, thy hope, thy end, thy aim are but vain,

"Thou hast not strength such labors to sustain;

"Drink Hellebore, my Boy, drink deep and purge thy Brain!"

Let not thy vanity, citizen, be too much excited by the comparison to Alcibiades, least peradventure it be thought that the familiarity consists in vanity alone. Rely upon it, citizen, thou art surrounded by flatterers, whose poisonous breath may insulate thee to thy undoing. Give ear to the wholesome advice of SOCRATES.

Alcibiades.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

A Letter to a Member of Congress, Dated 30th January, 1800.

SIR,

AS you have been an advocate for public credit, I think you must have paid some attention to the deep wound it has long suffered by the total neglect to fulfil the solemn engagement of the United States to pay the interest on the new emission bills.

I am led to mention this subject, by an extract of a letter in the Gazette of the United States of the 13th inst. which offers very weighty and serious reasons for the immediate attention of Congress to the demand of these creditors. As some of my neighbors are sufferers, I have examined the subject. It clearly appears that ever circumstance attending this little debt, gives the creditors a pre-eminence claim to immediate payment. The faith of the United States is pledged in the most perfect manner; no words can express a more absolute engagement, and as the occasion was infinitely important to the preservation of independence, the United States did every thing they could do to ensure a punctual fulfilment of it by promising to pay the interest in bills of exchange, (which had not been promised upon any other securities) and by requiring of each State "to provide by law permanent funds to pay its proportion in specie," &c. In fact, equal exertions were never made to establish the credit of any other public securities. The reports of a committee of Congress, and of the secretary of the treasury, made some years since, confirm what is here offered. Those securities, therefore, may be justly considered as a CRITERION of the good faith of the United States, and the credit due to their contracts. A small debt is as sure a criterion as a large one. If a man of wealth and power refuses to pay a just debt of five dollars, or to fulfil his promise to his poor neighbor, who has no power to compel him, such conduct stamps his character as black, as if he refused to pay a debt of fifty thousand, because this develops his principles. It is the same with a government. During the war, Congress could not pay the interest in bills of exchange (it had not specie) for soon after these securities were issued, the Court of France (on whom Congress had before drawn) notified Congress that "no more bills could be paid." But "imperious necessity" does not now prevent payment. The inattention to this subject, places the character of government upon the rack, to be bisected by its enemies, and lamented by its friends. And how long is it to be thus exposed?—These long injured creditors are preparing to publish an Appeal to Congress, in which they will recite the complicated injustice they have suffered, the violations of public faith, &c. This appeal, every friend to government might have prevented, as it cannot be refused, and we may expect it to contain facts totally irreconcilable to the character Congress professes to support. But if no attention is paid to a demand thus founded upon the most perfect contract, they have no other chance for justice than to publish their solemn appeal, and thereby endeavor to excite the attention of just and energetic men, in and out of government, to their cause. The simple question seems to be, in this case, "Is the pledged FAITH, and HONOR, and CREDIT, of this government worth more than the little sum due to these creditors?"—Can any

man oppose payment, who does not support the negative side of the question?—The excuse which has been offered for not fulfilling this contract of the United States, is founded upon depreciation, but this is too frivolous to be regarded by men of any reflection, as the depreciation was caused by not paying the interest, and will Congress cause its notes to depreciate, and then refuse to pay the interest because they are depreciated!—Can any thing in the French government surpass this?—It is infinitely worse than the excuse of "imperious necessity." Can any excuse offered to apologize for such an aggravated breach of public contract, evince any thing but the depreciation of the minds that offers them? Admit such an excuse, and Congress may refuse payment of interest to any, and all public creditors. All the securities that have been funded at par were greatly depreciated. Indeed, to be consistent, all payments must stop, as these creditors have as good a right, by the law of the United States of 1780, to receive their interest, as others have to receive theirs by the law of 1790. These laws are equally binding!—It is an established maxim, that "where law ends, tyranny begins,"—is it not clear then, that these creditors suffer tyranny, by having the law violated which insures their rights? The constitution also injures them. What violence is offered to reason and equity, whilst interest is paid upon inferior obligations, and even upon assumed state debts, and denied to these creditors? Will it not appear to impartial men like a mockery of justice? Is there any measure of the French government so long "a by-word and a hissing," more at war with common sense? And is not the ill policy, as obvious as the injustice? It seems like an infatuation to sacrifice the honor and credit of the United States in such a manner. These creditors will challenge any one to prove that the honor of any respectable government, was ever sold so cheap before since the creation? When will our legislators open their eyes upon this subject? What is become of the zeal of the supporters of the funding system "to establish a permanent public credit"? Where are the opposers of that system, because it was not equal, and "they wished to do equal justice to all creditors"? Where are the watchful guardians of the old foldiers and obscure citizens' rights, "who have no friends at court, or influence in Congress"? Is it not a melancholy fact, that no respectable government in the known world now exhibits a parallel, in all its circumstances of aggravation, to this? And yet we are informed, by shrewd politicians, conversant with those called leading men, "that Congress will take no steps towards fulfilling this contract. Time will soon decide how correct this conjecture is. A faithless, and a free government are contradictions. Inviolable GOOD FAITH, is the bond of union and the soul of a republic, and all history proves it cannot long exist without it. Look at France, nothing of a genuine republic exists there, but the name. And that, government is a good looking glass for too many of our legislators, and for all members of Congress who acquiesce in violating the faith of the United States. Every such act, is a step in the Gallic road to iron despotism and bloody tyranny. But why do we endure the French government, it must supply the want of credit, by force, or perish.—(This is the old beaten road to despotism, in which all the ancient as well as modern republics have perished) And unless Congress shall observe with a scrupulous and sacred regard, all public contracts, this government will inevitably fall. The nature of man, and the testimony of history, make it certain as if it was written on the doors of Congress by an angel. Your liberal mind, I know sir, will excuse this freedom of sentiment, unless you have changed your former ideas, which I think impossible. When we contemplate the extent and natural advantages of our vast country, and the sublime grandeur of a free government of "LIBERTY WITH ORDER" embracing the whole,—can any legislator entertain the sordid idea of blotting the immortal character of the United States by violating their promise to these poor creditors, and thereby set a disorganizing and demoralizing example to the state governments, and to all the people, to disregard the laws and the Constitution. Europe is shaken to the centre, the seeds of future convulsions and wars are every where sown in her corrupted regions, the United States are the hope of the world, and if solid wisdom direct their counsels, they will rise as fast as Europe sinks. May you share in the triumph. I am, &c.

The paragraph (founded on direct information to that effect) respecting Mr. Sartorius, is untrue. The man hanged at Jamaica, was named Das Portas.

TERRITORY of the UNITED STATES,

North West of the river Ohio.

Washington County.

WHEREAS a writ of foreign attachment hath issued from the Court of Common Pleas for said county, (returnable at March term 1799) against the lands, tenements, goods, chattels, effects, rights and credits of Joseph Spencer of Harrison county and State of Virginia, physician; in the suit of Joseph Stewart of Cambridge, in the county of Washington and State of New York, vs. said Joseph Spencer—

Notice is hereby given, to the said Joseph Spencer, that unless he appears and gives special bail to the action, judgment will be entered by default, and the property attached disposed of as the law directs.

BENJ. IVES GILMAN, Prothonotary.

P. FEARING, Attorney for Plaintiff.

February 13. 1800