

STOCKS.

Table with financial data including Six per Cent., Three per Cent., Deferred Six per Cent., BANK United States, Pennsylvania, North America, INSURANCE COMPANY North America, and EXCHANGE, at 60 days.

The LETTER-BAG of the Ship Manchester, FOR LIVERPOOL, will be taken from the Post-Office on Saturday.

Dancing Assembly.

The Subscribers to the Building for the Dancing Assembly Room, are desired to meet at the City Tavern, on Wednesday next, 2d March, at 1-2 past 12, A. M.

TO BE SOLD.

At the Merchant's Coffee House, at 7 o'clock on Wednesday the 30th day of March next, Pursuant to the last Will and Testament of JOHN BRINGHURST, late of Germantown, Coach Maker deceased.

1. A VALUABLE PLANTATION, or tract of Land, situate about 7 miles from Philadelphia at the end of a road leading from Germantown Main Street commonly called Bicesfane lane, about half way between Germantown and Miles town, and in the neighbourhood of several Mills, bounded by lands of Dr. William Shippen, Delmar Kolp, the lime kiln road, and the road that divides Germantown & Bristol townships.

No. 2. Three contiguous lots or pieces of land lying on the north side of a road leading from the Germantown road at Nice town to Schuylkill 3-4 miles from the city—bounded by the rear of the Nice town lots, lands of Thomas Fisher, James Logan, and the road aforesaid—Containing 27 acres and 122 perches, more or less (after deducting an undivided 15th part of 12 1/2 acres) The whole can be made good meadow, about 5 acres thereof is woodland, on which is erected a two story frame messuage with an excellent well of water at the door, a stable &c. and a never failing spring nearly in the center of the premises—the whole inclosed by a good post and rail fence.

No. 3. A two story messuage, and garden enclosed with a good pale fence, situate on a lane called Skae-maker's lane near Germantown Main Street, containing half an acre and 71 perches, including a small piece of land of Benjamin Shoemaker's for a tail-race. The whole being in good order.

No. 4. A barrack lot marked in the plan of the barrack square, No. 60 situate on the east side of 3d Street in the Northern Liberties, containing in breadth 20 feet and in depth 112 feet to Rose Alley, bounded northward by John Gravel's lot, and southward by a lot of Henry Fraley.

Possession may be had immediately. The terms and conditions of sale will be made known at the time and place above mentioned. Any person desirous of viewing the above premises can apply to either of the subscribers.

GEORGE BRINGHURST, JOHN McCULLOH.

N. B. The Executors of the above estate, once more solicit all persons having demands against said estate to present them before the day of sale.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber informs the Public, that he has discovered a method by which Pains may be removed from the Human Body in a very easy and simple manner, by the application of pointed metallic substances; and having obtained a Patent for the same, which secures to himself the sole privilege of the practice, he now proposes selling the privilege of practicing agreeable to his discovery, by Towns, Districts, or States, as shall be most agreeable to the purchasers. For further particulars enquire at No. 128, north Second Street.

ELISHA PERKINS. February 27.

Bank of Columbia.

THE STOCKHOLDERS will please to take notice, that an Election for twelve Directors will be held on Monday, 21st March next.

S. HANSON, of Saint Calber. Feb. 26.

TO BE SOLD.

Sundry LOTS & TRACTS of LAND in the purchase made from Congress by the Ohio Company, viz. ONE hundred and nine Lots of three acres each, in the vicinity of the city of Marietta, which is beautifully situated at the confluence of the rivers Ohio and Muskingum.

Five Lots in the third Township in the eleventh range, amounting to about twenty hundred and eighty acres. Three Lots in the first Township of the fifteenth range, containing about seventeen hundred and sixty acres. This Township has a front on the river Ohio.

Fifteen Lots in the eighth Township in the sixteenth range, amounting to about eight thousand eight hundred and thirty acres.

The fertility of the soil of the Western Territory, and the rapidity with which its population increases are well known: Several Settlements are already formed on the Ohio Company's Purchase, and in the vicinity of some of the Lands above offered for sale, which must greatly enhance their value in a short time. This circumstance, added to their eligible situation, renders them an object peculiarly worthy of attention. They will be sold separately or together. For terms apply to

Ebenezer Hazard. February 29.

Public Notice is hereby given.

TO the Stockholders in the Lancaster and Susquehanna Turnpike Company, that an Election for one President, eight Managers, and one Treasurer of the said Company, will be held at the House of MERRIAS STOUGH, Esq. in the Borough of Lancaster, on Monday, the 23d day of March next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

EDWARD HAND, MATTHIAS SLOUGH, ALEXANDER SCOTT, ISRAEL WHELEN, GEORGE BICKHAM, FRANCIS JOHNSTON, GEORGE LAUNAN.

The following report was read in the House of Representatives of the United States, on Tuesday last, and referred to a Committee of the whole.

The Committee of Ways and Means, having taken into their consideration, the subject of internal revenues, and the provisions requisite for improving the same, and for more effectually securing the collection thereof, recommend to the House the following resolutions, viz.

1st. RESOLVED, That it will be expedient to abolish the tax laid on spirits distilled from materials of the growth or produce of the United States, at any other place than a city, town or village, or at any distillery in a city, town or village, at which there shall be one or more stills, which singly if only one, or together, if more than one, shall be of less capacity than four hundred gallons; and to collect this branch of the revenue from a tax on the capacity of the stills.

2d. Resolved, That the officers of the revenue ought to be authorized by law to require of the city distillers, and the refiners of sugar, the verification on oath, of their books, once a quarter, and that it ought to be made the constant duty of such distillers and refiners, to exhibit their books, if required.

3d. Resolved, That a time ought to be limited, within which, the exporter of spirits distilled within the United States, shall be entitled to a drawback; and that the drawback ought not to be granted, unless where the exportation is from the district or State, where the same is distilled, or the next adjoining district or State.

4th. Resolved, That it would be expedient to modify the act imposing duties on licences to retailers of liquors, so as that the said retailers should pay in proportion to the amount of sales, so far as to divide them into three or four classes.

5th. Resolved, That it would be expedient, after demand made of any tax (except on goods imported) and a neglect or refusal to pay, to authorize a collection thereof by distress.

6th. Resolved, That it would be expedient, after demand made of any such tax, and a neglect or refusal to pay, to allow the officer employed to collect the same, a certain mileage for his travel out to collect such tax over and above the commission which he may be entitled to by law.

7th. Resolved, That provision ought to be made for allowing drawbacks upon spirits, exported (via Mississippi) in vessels of less than thirty tons.

From the New-York Minerva.

The quantity of land ceded by the Indian nations to the United States, at the Treaty of Greenville on the 3d of August last, amounts including the grants formerly made by Congress, and the Board of Treasury, to upwards of twenty millions of acres. This Territory lying betwixt the 37th and 42 degrees of North lat. embraces beyond a doubt, an equally if not more abundant soil and salubrious climate, than any tract of the same extent, within the jurisdiction of the United States. The Indian title having been extinguished, by fair and honorable means, and the State of Virginia on a former occasion, having relinquished her right, derived from the original charter, has left to the nation an undisputed title to the same.

The original policy of opening for sale this vast territory, seems a matter worthy of the greatest consideration. It appears by the public debates, that the expediency of the measure is not doubted, but by few. I confess the subject strikes me in a different light it seems pregnant with evil, under whatever form it may be brought forward—It cannot be disputed, that almost the whole revenue of this country arises from its foreign commerce, all those settlements which have a direct communication with the ocean, within the jurisdiction of the United States contribute to the augmentation of our exports, and of course to the ability of importing, the goods of inhabitants from those districts; & other parts of the Atlantic States in general has directly a contrary effect, and though they remain citizens of the United States their industry can turn to no account whatever, even admitting the Spaniards grant the free navigation of the river Mississippi, can it be supposed we shall be subject to no restrictions in the port of New-Orleans, or that Americans shall have the exclusive benefit of the trade of that country? It would therefore appear, the best and wisest policy in the government, by every prudent measure to strengthen the national industry and population where it has the most direct tendency to benefit the nation at large, this would not be by encouraging emigration beyond the mountains. The States of New-York and Pennsylvania are nearly equal in extent, and population. The number on each mile square by Cox's view of the United States, in the latter, does not amount to 10, in the State of New-York to 20,6-10. It follows then that before these States are populated in any degree proportioned to the level of Europe they would bear a 10 fold multiplication of inhabitants, notwithstanding this thinness of population, the value of the exports of those two States taken together amounted, in the year 1795 to upwards of twenty one millions of dollars, a proportion to the whole exports of the United States of 45 to 100, the return of Kentucky not included.

Besides this wonderful effect of their industry, great projects for opening water communications in the interior of the country are on foot in many of the States, and the two last in particular, no one in the least acquainted with the nature of these improvements can doubt their utility when perfected, but every one knows their arrest of progress, is principally owing to the want of Capital, and labor, most individuals engaged in Plans so useful to the public, do not look for an immediate perfection of them, content with the prospect and encouraged by the solidity of them, their hopes of ultimate indemnification and benefit rest upon the increase of the population of the country, which would be very considerably damped, by any act of government to reduce the inhabitants of this, to the other

resource as some may think these lands, I would venture to assert that rather than dispose of them now, Congress had better give them away if the proprietors would engage to prevent the settlement of them for twenty five years to come, and during that period preserve a peace with the Indians.

In travelling through the back parts of the States of Virginia, and Pennsylvania, no want of land is observed, the people have ten times as much as they can cultivate, yet they sigh for possession of the Indian country; the mode of cultivation pursued by these people evinces restless, unquiet dispositions. From the foot of the Laurel hill to Pittsburgh in the State of Pennsylvania, a country that has been settled 25 years with few exceptions, the inhabitants still live in log huts and have log-barns—What advantage can result to the United States, to invite these people to cross the Ohio—'tis a fact they have an implacable hatred to the Indians, restrained by no moral principles they are ready to commit murder whenever opportunity offers, if the mode therefore of disposing of these lands should give a facility to those people to remove to that country, the Government by that single act would create an embarrassment to a friendly intercourse with the Indians, which perhaps without very strong measures would defeat the possibility of preferring peace.

The above are a few arguments that come into view against the measure, I trust many more could be brought forward, and not a single one in favour of it—It may be urged that the sale of these lands, will immediately bring into the public Treasury an enormous sum of money, if even the fact was admitted, does the public want money? but it is very questionable whether a considerable sum could be realized; if sold to actual settlers only, a long time will necessarily elapse before any considerable quantity is sold, all this while the whole establishment of Surveyors offices, Garrisons &c. will be kept up at a great expence to the Government—If sold to Capitalists they will give no more for it, than upon a nice calculation it may answer in comparison to the employment of money in various parts and upon different objects in the United States and upon the probability of the increase of population and settlement of that country in future—whether our citizens go to the western parts of Virginia, into Kentucky, north west of the Ohio, or south western territory they are essentially lost to the Government, at least a great number of years to come and when they might return into the public scale, they probably will chuse to set up for themselves.

CORBULO.

From the Aurora.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

February 24.

VIRGINIA RESOLUTIONS.

Dr. Leib next addressed the Chair as follows:

Mr. Chairman, I never rise to give an opinion on this floor but with the extreme diffidence. On the present occasion this diffidence is unabated, and I trust I shall have the indulgence of the Committee as a young member, and as being entirely unacquainted in public proceedings or public discussions. Silence on a question so momentous as the one under consideration might argue an apathy for the public good, which I am unwilling to be charged with, and which my feelings tell me I do not merit—Not only the State which we represent, but the U. States are deeply interested in the present question; it is therefore incumbent on every member of this Committee to throw every light upon the subject in his power, and to examine it with all that candour, manliness, and independence, which a subject of such high importance merits.

The propositions before us have a fourfold aspect:

- 1. The extension of the treaty-making power in certain cases to Congress.
2. The erection of another tribunal than the Senate to try impeachments.
3. The abridgment of the duration of the Senate.
4. The prevention of mingling other offices in the government with the judiciary.

I will briefly examine these several propositions, and will then appeal to every candid and unprejudiced mind whether the adoption of them is not necessary to our security and happiness. If objections arise in my mind they go not to the propositions themselves, but to the remedy being partial instead of extending itself to every unbound part of the body politic. At present I shall not enter into a detail of the other salutary parts of our Constitution, but shall confine myself to the specific cases which the propositions before us embrace.

In considering treaties I cannot avoid suggesting my opinion, that they are altogether improper, considered in relation to the U. S.

What have we to do with treaties? Situated 3000 miles from the theatre of European interests and intrigues; proprietors of a vast Continent abounding with every thing necessary to the comfort of man; no enemy contiguous to us that can excite apprehension, and competent to repel every attack which can be made upon us, whence the necessity of treaties? Are Treaties of Alliance necessary to us, whose geographical situation affords the strongest bulwark and the greatest security? In a State of infancy, when we had suddenly emerged from the lap of an unnatural parent, without resources to supply our wants, and destitute of the means of resistance, an alliance then became a thing of necessity; but far different is our present condition. Treaties of alliance render us parties in the intrigues and corruptions of European nations they expose us to a participation in all the distresses and oppressions resulting from war.—Scarcely a lapse of 10 years takes place but some part of Europe is the Theatre of slaughter; and when once the trumpet of war is sounded it summons all allies to the field. Europe for centuries past has been a great human slaughter house, and by combining with any of its nations, we expose ourselves equally to become the murderers of the

alliance expose us on the ground of war is not much greater than the risk they create on account of our republican government. Treaties give nations a footing among us which they would not otherwise acquire. They domesticate them and give them an opportunity of effecting their object by intrigue and by corruption, more certain resources than open violence. Republicanism is the Upas of tyrannic government, and for the security of monarchy it becomes essential to exterminate it. Can monarchy behold republicanism unmoved? Is liberty a thing which despots disregard? It is their bane, and an alliance between a republic and a monarchy gives an opportunity to root out freedom, which despots cannot fail to embrace.

Which ever way I turn my eyes treaties present a ghastly spectacle. Treaties always bind the weak, but they have no cords strong enough for the powerful. The weaker party must submit to the injustice of the stronger, or the treaty construed by power is a pretext for war. The connection of two nations by treaty, dissimilar in their strength, reminds me of the fable of the lion and four beasts who hunted together. They caught a stag and the lion divided it into four parts. The first part he claimed on a count of his share, the second as being the chief, the third as being the most useful and powerful, and the fourth because he chose it. This is an epitome of treaties of alliance.

But let us consider the injustice of treaties, and here they will be found equally exceptionable. A treaty is an act which binds posterity, and over which they have no controul without hazarding the miseries of war. The laws, nay the constitution of a country may be changed, modified, or made anew at libitum, without danger. No other consent is necessary than that of the people, who are immediately interested; but a treaty which makes the consent of another nation necessary, cannot be dispensed with, or changed without war; although we have a right to bind ourselves, does this right extend to posterity?

In confirmation of these opinions, permit me to cite the authority of Godwin, an author of high political eminence.

"A second article which belongs to the military system in a season of peace, is that of treaties of alliance. This subject may easily be dispatched.

Treaties of alliance in all cases are wrong; in the first place, because all absolute promises are wrong, and neither individuals nor bodies of men ought to preclude themselves from the benefit of future improvement and deliberation. Secondly, they are wrong, because they are in all cases nugatory.—Governments, and public men, will not, and ought not to hold themselves bound to the injury of the concerns they conduct, because a parchment, to which they or their predecessors were a party, requires it at their hands. If the concert demanded in time of need approve itself to their judgment, or correspond with their inclination, it will be yielded, though they were under no previous engagement for that purpose. Treaties of alliance serve no other end than to exhibit by their violation an appearance of profligacy and vice, which unfortunately becomes too often a powerful encouragement to the inconsistency of individuals. Add to this, that if alliances were engines as powerful as they are really impotent, they could seldom be of use to a nation uniformly adhering to the principles of justice. They are in reality ill calculated for any other purposes than those of ambition. They might be pernicious, because it would be beneficial for nations as for individuals to look for resources at home, instead of depending upon the precarious compassion of their neighbors."

Are treaties of commerce more necessary than of alliance? Not involving, perhaps, such serious consequences, they are subject to the strongest objections. Commerce ought to be free as air, and by allowing its natural freedom it will always regulate itself—like fluids it will seek a level. The commerce between nation and nation ought to be governed by the same rules which direct the intercourse of individuals' interest. Individuals trade with those who sell cheapest and give them the best prices. This is the only negotiation which ought to obtain between nations.

The products of our country are the necessities of life, and will always command a preference to its luxuries. Commercial treaties are tilts to commerce; they give it a tottering and a hobbling gait; they are like crutches which may serve to aid the lame and infirm, but which enervate the healthy and the vigorous. Are we in a state of decrepitude that we need artificial means to support us? If our products are necessary they will be in demand; if they are not necessary, treaties of commerce cannot render them so. What commercial treaties has the Emperor of China? It is well known that he has no navigation, excepting a coasting trade can be called so, and yet all nations resort to his territories for their products. Whence is this? Certainly because the articles of that country were made necessary to other nations, and because merchants will always trade where they can find most advantage. If the superfluities of life can find an outlet without commercial treaties, as is the case in China, surely such treaties are not requisite to us to give vent to its necessities. But as we have admitted the necessity of a treaty-making power, we ought to guard it in such manner that it cannot be made to barter away our rights, and place all that is dear to freemen in jeopardy. The constitution, in its present form, gives to the President and Senate the power of legislating for the Union. It gives to twelve men the power to bind us and our posterity. What pre-eminence of virtue are we to look for in a President and eleven senators, that we should confide to them the power of making a treaty, which shall be more immutable than our laws, and more binding than our constitution? Is there a talismanic property in the name of a President and a Senator, which will convert those who are thus designated into paragons of virtue and excellence?

It is a doctrine lately contended for, that Congress are bound to make appropriations to fulfil the stipulations entered into by the government. If this be admitted to what a dilemma are we reduced, the whole legislative power may, by means of this assumption, be swallowed up by the executive and Senate and the House of Representatives be converted into a parliament, according to the ancient French establishment, to regulate the edicts of the King and his council.