

INDEPENDENT GAZETTEER;

OR, THE

CHRONICLE OF FREEDOM.

That the People have a Right to Freedom of Speech, and of writing, and publishing their Sentiments; therefore the Freedom of the Press ought not to be restrained. PENNSYLVANIA BILL OF RIGHTS.
Let it be impressed upon your Minds---let it be instilled into your Children, that the Liberty of the Press is the PALLADIUM of all the civil, political, and religious Rights of FREEMEN.-----JUNIOUS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY and SATURDAY.

To be Sold by the Subscriber,

Living on the Dock near the Drawbridge,

A QUANTITY of

Best Ben Soals & Draw Legs.

He also takes this method to inform his former Customers, and the Public in general, that he

Has again began Business for himself,

Tanning, Boot and Shoe-making, wholesale and retail.

He also takes in

Hides to tann on the Shares.

Gentlemen that please to favor him with their custom, may depend upon being served punctually, and to their satisfaction, By the Public's

Very humble servant,

ALEXANDER RUTHERFORD.

N. B. Merchants in town and country, Captains of vessels, and others, that take any quantity of boots or shoes, shall have reasonable allowance. 45--48

TO BE SOLD BY

ROBERT BARNHILL,

In Second-street, five doors below Arch-street,

A quantity of Buck, Goose, Duck, and Squirrel

SHOOT,

WHALEBONE by the Pound,

And, as usual, an assortment of

DRY GOODS.

35--37

Edward Hanlon, wine-cooper,

In Walnut-street, between Front and Second-streets,

Is much obliged to his Friends and Customers in general,

For the favor of their orders and employment, for many years past,

Hoping, from his well known abilities,

In Curing and Refining all kinds of Wines, Cyder, & Malt Liquors,

He may still continue to deserve the custom and friendship of all his former acquaintance, and the very respectable public in general, as he is determined to use his utmost endeavours for their satisfaction and accommodation.

For the further convenience of the public, the said HANLON

Hath taken a store-cellar,

In Front-street, next door to Mr. John Reynell, at the corner of Front and Walnut-streets,

Where he has for S A L E,

Claret, Port, and Madeira Wines,

And is preparing an ASSORTMENT of the very BEST Bottled Beer and Cyder,

For the ensuing season; all of which he will sell on the lowest terms.

N. B. He gives the highest price in CASH, for Empty Bottles and best Velvet Corks,

By the quantity.

42

PETER LOHRA,

Begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular,

THAT he has opened a Commission Store and Broker's Office, at the northwest corner of Arch and Water-streets: Where he receives to sell on commission, all kinds of merchandise; also buys and sells bills of exchange on France, Spain, Holland, and other parts of Europe, the West-Indies, and inland bills, Loan-Office, Quarter Master General's, and other certificates; buys and sells houses and lands, gets notes and bills discounted, and procures money on loan for a short time, and transacts every other kind of business as a Broker. Those who may please to favour him with their custom, may depend on having their business done with the greatest secrecy, care and dispatch.

N. B. He has for sale several valuable tracts of land, a few casks of Port Wine, &c. &c. 32

WANTS A PLACE, as an

Assistant in a Store or Warehouse,

A person who writes a good hand, understands accounts, and can have a good recommendation. A line addressed to C. C. and left with the printer, will be attended to. 47-49

Just imported from EUROPE, via BALTIMORE, and to be Sold, by

William Nichols, & Comp.

At their Store on the North Side of Market-Street, opposite the Indian King Tavern,

At the most reasonable Prices for ready Money, or Bills of Exchange,

A large and neat Assortment of European and East-India Goods,

Amongst which are the following Articles, viz.

BEST Superfine Broadcloths, with or without Silk Serge for lining, of the following Colours, viz. Scarlet, crimson, blue, green, plum, nut, grey, black, brown, drab, buff, claret, and mixt.

Fine, middling, and coarse Cloths of various Colours, Ratteenets, Shalloons, Tamies.

A large and beautiful Assortment of light ground Chintzes and Calicoes,

Of dark ground, Of Pompadour ground, Of double Purple ground, Of single Purple ground, Of Chocolate ground, ditto,

A neat Assortment of printed Linens,

Furniture Calicoes, Crimson coloured Superfine Durants,

Pink, deep blue, Sky blue, laylock, green, black, and white, ditto.

A large Assortment of Superfine Camblets, suitable for Men's Summer wear, of the following Colours, viz.

Chestnut, blue, green, grey, plum, nut, brown, mixt Camblets and Cambletees, Men's mottled and white Silk Stockings,

Men's Cotton and Thread do.

Women's Silk, Cotton and Thread, ditto.

A large Assortment of Pins,

Cambricks and Lawns, Fine Irish Hollands,

Laval Linens, Selifas and brown Hollands,

Broad and narrow Britannias, German Dowlas,

Drillings, Damask Table Cloths,

Diaper, Checked and printed Linen Handkerchiefs,

Fine Lawn Handkerchiefs, Stripe bordered,

Kenting Handkerchiefs, and Apron Patterns,

Fine Silk Gauze Handkerchiefs, white, blue, red, and green bordered,

Barcelona Silk Handkerchiefs,

Spotted Bandana, ditto, Flowered Bandana, ditto,

Silk Romal Handkerchiefs, Cotton Romal, ditto,

Millinet Gauze, Cat Out,

Book Muslin, Plain Jackinet Muslin,

Said William Nichols, and Company, return their sincere

Thanks to those who have been pleased to favour them with their Custom, and request a Continuation of their Favors, assuring them at the same Time, that no Endeavours shall be wanting on their Part, to give general Satisfaction.

They do also most earnestly request all those who are indebted to William Nichols, or to William Nichols, and Company, by Bond, Note, or Book Account, to make speedy Payment, that they may be enabled thereby to be punctual in their Remittances, and have a constant Supply of the best and cheapest Goods, which they will vend to their Customers, at a moderate Profit. WILLIAM NICHOLS, and Co. Philadelphia, June 29.

Samuel Miles, Deputy Quarter-Master for Pennsylvania,

REQUESTS all persons who have public accounts to settle with him, to bring them in immediately. He shall not consider himself answerable for any difficulties that may arise in the settlement of such accounts in the Quarter-Master's department, as ought to be adjusted by him, to persons who neglect to bring them in before the first of January next, at which time he expects to be out of office. November 22, 1782.

The following is inserted from a principle of justice and impartiality to the persons who have been struck at by the letter-writer of the Assembly---though it must be observed that the letter which has occasioned this reply, was only copied, by particular desire, into the Independent Gazetteer from the Gazette and Weekly Journal.

Mr. OSWALD,

YOUR Gazetteer of the 7th instant, presents to your customers a tolerable sample of the epistles, which ignorant and prejudiced members of Assembly, are, I doubt not, but too apt to write from this city to their neighbours. The author of this letter seems to be newly elected, and not longer in town, than since the beginning of November last, and yet in less than four weeks, to have procured a complete stock of misinformation and calumny, against the constitutional whigs. The creature must indeed have been involved in a constant fog, whilst here, and could not have more than one ear open, during the sessions. Not a member of the house, indeed, could be better led and managed. But it is difficult to suggest, why this letter has been so carefully published, not only in your paper, but in two other newspapers of the last week, unless, by exhibiting the superior address, that some men have in manufacturing Assemblymen, it be intended to convince the said whigs, that it is in vain for them to struggle against so much industry, and such profound knowledge of human nature. The strange farago of lies and distorted facts, with some few truths, bundled together in this piece, can impose on none, but beings, as credulous, as this *rose of wax* himself, appears to be. However, for the sake of such, but chiefly to let the country people see, by the aid of your extensive paper, how their representatives are practised on and hood-winked in this place, I shall select a passage or two from this composition, and comment on the contents, with candour and truth. If I go wrong, I willingly submit to correction. It will be easy to set me right. Take the following.

"General Potter has made himself ridiculous in the eyes of every body, by attacking himself to one Osborne, an Irish lad, who came over here two or three years ago. This fellow came to this city an *intire stranger*. He says he is a lawyer, but I believe he took up the trade in this country. There is a most scandalous story, propagated about him, which has never been contradicted. Potter under all these disadvantages, in respect to character, has made him his Aid-de-Camp, and solicitor in the great cause, between Pennsylvania and Connecticut, and appears with him at all times, as his friend and companion."

The truth is; when General Potter came down to Council, he happened to take lodgings, in a house, where Osborne boarded; a circumstance which naturally led to an acquaintance, and brought them often together. It is probable enough, that the disadvantage of youth, under which Osborne was, did not weigh much with the other: much less could that of being born in Ireland hurt him with this gentleman, as he himself labours under the same indelible taint; the disgrace of which, there is no hiding, as the General preposterously considering it, as an honour, cannot be prevailed on to conceal it. This fellow, as he is called, had the spirit to go out as a volunteer, with the militia, who last assembled at Newtown; but he was not then, nor has he ever been Aid to General Potter. He has been appointed, solicitor to the lawyers employed for the state in the Connecticut cause. These gentlemen asked for such an assistant to search the records here; in the state of New-York; and in New-England. They recommended Mr. Osborne, as a proper person, to the late President and Council, who (and not merely General Potter,) engaged his services for the state. Among the opprobriums collected against this gentleman, one is a self evident truth; that he came to this city an *intire stranger*. Every young person, from beyond seas, coming to a strange place, must be a stranger. But can this be told to the lessening of any man in Pennsylvania? There is, however, a scandalous story, which has followed this lad from Ireland. It happens, that a fact is connected with this story, (which had not been propagated, if Osborne were not a constitutional whig,) that is manifestly false; to wit, that he never pretended to be a lawyer in Ireland. For on applying to be admitted, as an attorney here, he produced unequivocal evidence, that he was an attorney of the Kings Bench Court in Dublin, and his knowledge of the attorney's practice confirmed his testimonials. If, since his arrival, he has improved in legal knowledge, it is to his credit, as well as advantage. The malevolence of party, so infamously displayed, as to mark out the worthy Potter for a sacrifice, has extended to poor Osborne, from a suspicion, that he interfered in the General's defence, on occasion of one of the blackest slanders, that could be invented. It was darkly insinuated, (the whisperers durst not speak out,) that he had pocketed a large sum of public money, issued for the defence of the frontiers. Hence, in truth and fact are we to account for the passage, above transcribed from the letter of a credulous fool, who seems capable of swallowing any stuff whatever.

Need we any further specimen of the prepossessed state of this booby's mind. If you do, take the following, "Reed has made his fortune out of the government. He got Doctor Hutchinson to bid for one of Galloway's farms on Schuylkill, for him, while he was President, and he has bought, nobody can tell how much of the Province land. I cannot tell you how much this man is despised in this city. The queries, we saw some time ago in Oswald's paper, about his wanting to go to the English in 1776, General Cadwallader is willing to swear to."

If this man could be supposed to have gotten the truth, when he asserts, that General Reed has made his fortune out of the presidency, it will appear before long, from the adjustment of the public accounts; or rather from the inveterate diligence of his enemies. Such insinuations are easily made. But it is too obvious to those who live in town, that his salary, as President, paid almost wholly in paper money, did not defray his house-keeping. True it is he bought a lot of a few acres, not a large farm, which was Galloway's. What then? Had he not a right to do so? In like manner, he bought a lot in the Province land, but his agent went to such a price

for it, that Mr. Reed refused to pay for it, submitting rather to the forfeiture of one fourth of the purchase at auction, as preferred in that case, which he actually satisfied to the treasurer of the state. He had not any further concern with the Province Island. Pray has Mr. Sharp Delany done the like, upon declining to take the city lots, bought for his use by Colonel Blaine? The folks by whom this foolish Assemblyman was possessed, whilst in the city, without doubt, made him believe that General Reed was despised by every body in the city. The truth is, neither is General Potter ridiculous, nor General Reed despised by any. But General Reed is hated by the faction, who in 1779, failed of oversetting the constitution, because he refused to join with them in their dangerous and desperate councils; because he would not aid in destroying equal republican liberty; or in erecting an aristocracy, that is, the government of the few, over the body of the people. He and every one else, who stand in the way of these designs, must expect to be hated, persecuted, and if possible, destroyed. From the same source has sprung General Cadwallader's charge against Mr. Reed; for if Mr. Cadwallader had entertained any ideas, (such as are now pretended) in the critical situation of public affairs at that period, as he then commanded at Bristol, he ought to have arrested the man, who, in the hour, "which tried mens souls," discovered as the tale is so much rottenness; especially, as Mr. Reed was then much confided in by General Washington. But to keep this a secret at the time, and afterwards to sit in councils of war with General Reed; to go out with him repeatedly upon partisan enterprises of great danger, on the lines of the enemy; and to place, apparently, a full confidence in him, whilst they ferved long after together, is inconsistent with all probability. That this foolish letter-writer can know from General Cadwallader how far he is determined to swear on this occasion, cannot be, for the General has been absent, in Maryland, near three months last past; and indeed swearing to queries were never heard of before.

This letter mentions Matlack's affair, but the writer of it could have no idea, how it has come to such a pass. I will tell him. The Assemblies for years past have neglected to call the Secretary to account. Their Committees of accounts, and the auditors, who have been authorized and paid for this purpose, have passed him over. By this inattention his accounts are embarrassed, and he is ruined. This intelligencer says, there are a hundred other black affairs coming out. There may be some; for instance *Crippin's*, late collector of excise for the county of Philadelphia, which is to be sure highly tinged. A deficiency of near 40000l. is talked of. Prosecutions for peculation are not, however, equally palatable to some folks. The council are now blamed for rigour in respect to Thomas Hale, heretofore agent for forfeited estates in Philadelphia county, who, in 1779, embezzled to the value of 12000l. or 15000l. specie; perhaps more, if counted at the time he received the depreciating paper. This man, who has lain above three years in prison, by virtue of the process of the auditors, will now it is said, be indulged with a special act of grace. He was before his imprisonment, a noisy adherent of the party, then uppermost in Assembly and Council, yet when he turned speculator upon public money, he met with no favour. Indeed the clamour of the public would have been justly excited, if so gross a delinquent had been spared. But by changing sides, even Thomas Hale begins to have merit, and will soon in all probability, be whitewashed.

I shall take no further notice of this letter, than to mention from it a most awkward compliment made to the present President. It stands thus; that the enemy must now despair of making us give up our Independence; when they see a person, who once opposed it, taking an oath to support it with his life and fortune. It should seem from this, that *now*, at length, Mr. D----- has given up his favorite idea. Can this be a fair representation? Surely no. But at this rate, if Joseph Galloway, on taking the same oath, were placed in the chair of Pennsylvania, (as he was a more decided advocate for dependence and perished longer) the effect on the British would be proportionably heightened. By this trait it is probable, this Assemblyman is one of those torqued neutrals, who are now pressing into the house, with so much eagerness, and from hence we may account for much of his prejudices against the real whigs. But his friends in the city, could not use this argument with any prospect, that it should appear in a newspaper. It was calculated for the man himself, and a particular part of his neighbours, and not for public view. His strong denials, that the party, with whom he is connected, do not intend to bring back from the enemies camp, the proscribed refugees, when their British pensions shall be withdrawn, can hardly be reconciled, with the pertinacity, with which they have lately struggled to relieve *Anderson*, an attainted traitor of Chester county, by act of Assembly, from the supposed disgrace of suing for a pardon for his life. As for the man himself, he is too infamous, and too contemptible to merit such exertions. But by one step after another, of this kind, they may at length have an easy way for important traitors to travel home upon.

A CONSTITUTIONAL WHIG.

Philadelphia, December 10, 1782.

For the Chronicle of Freedom.

IN a country led to greatness by the hand of liberty, and attaining the exalted blessings for which it fought and suffered, the voice and sentiments of freedom will command reverence and support. The rights therefore of every free citizen, and a frequent recurrence to the means of preserving and defending the same, cannot be too often asserted and represented. While this impresses the people at large with that opinion of their privileges, which it is nothing but right to cultivate and maintain, it intimidates despotism in taking those violent measures whereon it is generally bent.

At all times this is no more than an indispensable duty each man owes himself and the society. But there seems a crisis in things, when this duty becomes more pressing and irrisistable; and, on such occasions, to be silent or indifferent, would argue a criminal resignation and abience of every great and virtuous quality. This, I apprehend, is, when the constitution and our liberties are attacked: when wicked measures are pursuing under specious and artful pretexts: when the settled laws and good old practice of the country, from its settlement and infancy upwards are, disturbed and inverted to gain some violent temporary end, truly degrading to sovereignty and the subject. At such an alarming moment, big with important events, and dreadful in aspect, when the state is on the brink of danger, and tottering to ruin: when all that is dear to freemen, lies at stake, I say no man, who loves liberty or mankind, will remain unconcerned, or inactive; but conscious of his duty, and determined to oppose every kind of tyranny and servitude, he will set out with a fervent and enlightened zeal "as an iron pillar and brazen wall." Sacrificing lesser considerations, he will decisively speak what he feels, and declare unreservedly what he thinks (fearless of consequences) without respect to persons or stations. *Infamy and oppression have no sanctuary or asylum, nor can office or title, however important, bring respect and veneration to the possessor, while he acts below or unworthy of them, and tears those privileges asunder which it is a bounden business to cherish and protect.*

Junius observes "that a wife and generous people are roused by every appearance of oppressive and unconstitutional measures, whether those measures are supported only by the power of government, or masked under the forms of a Court of Justice. Prudence and self-preservation will oblige the most moderate dispositions to make common cause even with a man whose

conduct they censure, if they see him persecuted in a way which the real spirit of the laws will not justify."

Such are the refined and excellent sentiments of that bright luminary of liberty: that great and superior character, whose letters have afforded uncommon satisfaction to the world, and will be always prized and admired by freemen, whilst freedom breathes and reigns on earth!

And should we calmly examine these observations, divesting ourselves of prejudice and passion, they will probably appear supported, and approved both by reason and concurrent experience. On this head then let us indulge some few observations.

In the first place, there is something so cruel and unnatural in oppression, that it fires every generous bosom with indignation, and generally excites in the end the fore vengeance of the community, which is unalterably fixed on satisfaction, and never gratified till it gains its object. 'Tis no less alarming to view the forward and unabating steps of lawless and unconstitutional domination lording it over our fellow-men, and pulling down the bulwarks and barriers of liberty, raised under numerous difficulties at such great and precious expence.

Benevolence and sympathy towards mankind dictate favorable sentiments, whenever they are distressed or abused, and such sentiments do not hesitate to furnish opposite modes for their aid and support. This conduits immediately in removing and defeating the injury which has happened by the best means in our power, however plausibly introduced and disguised.

Motives also of prudence and circumspection have their weight. When we reflect on the dangerous effects that never fail to arise from introducing bad and infamous precedents, arbitrary and illegal rules and procedures, one would not willingly admit improper measures to take place against other persons, lest they should hereafter operate against ourselves. Precedents are easily created, and soon make the law. What yesterday was ridiculous and tyrannic, at that rate, to day may be doctrine.

The rights of mankind and privileges of freemen, have the same corner-stone, and are laid on one broad basis: they rise or perish together, and demand the same countenance and attention. Our common wants and dangers---our common security and safety, arise from the same fountain-head and common source: we are so admirably connected together, that our rights make a sort of social-chain, and the moment one link thereof is broken, it communicates motion and disorder to the rest. Society, surveyed as a system, is dependent on, and derives nourishment or poison from its parts, and is either happy or miserable, according to those parts of which it is framed and composed. Such as is the fountain, so are the streams which issue. When individuals are happy, the state is happy; but if individuals are abused and scourged with the iron and destructive hand of cruelty and tyranny, the community, as one flesh and brotherhood, must necessarily feel and suffer.

It then clearly follows (believing these principles, and who can disbelieve them) that the people at all times and in all circumstances, in the emphatic phrase of Junius, should rouse themselves, when their privileges are infringed, whether it be open and avowed, or supported by the appearance and under the mask of office and power.

History and experience demonstrate, that people of every free country have been accordingly actuated by these principles. Ever since the dawning of social light and liberty; since men were apprised of their privileges, and taught to defend them, it appears that freemen, republican freemen, are jealous and enthusiastically fond of their liberties, and have made common cause with individuals, whom party rage and private-malice had doomed to overthrow and destruction. Not his cause, nor the cause of a meer individual, but it was the common cause for which they contended and interposed: well-knowing from dear-bought events, that an infringement of one man's liberty paves the way for an inroad on the whole liberties of the land.

It is unnecessary to mention instances particularly on this point, as they are quite familiar in the annals of every free people. We meet with many of them in the history of England. How have the generous patriots and worthies of that once free and happy people (our ancestors and forefathers) shewn themselves the patrons of the oppressed, and the avengers of justice and innocence! Their *magna charta* and *bill of rights*, the *habeas corpus* act, and other statutes, enacted for the *personal safety* of the subject, are so many convincing circumstances of an inviolable love and passion for liberty. For liberty they declined neither toils nor dangers, whether to life or death, and their extraordinary guardianship of her sacred cause have deservedly filled our mouths with their unspotted praise!

And shall we, their descendants, who have enjoyed the fruits of their labours, by any supineness or inactivity of conduct, surrender those exalted blessings, constituting every human felicity? Shall we, whose souls have been taught to exalt at liberty, be degenerate enough to suffer tyranny to blast our inestimable privileges, conveyed to us at the dearest price, and often sealed with blood? By no means! Forbid it virtue! Forbid it honor! It would be treason! It would imply a complication of guilt!

We venerate and love our ancestors---their heroic deeds are splendid and glorious in our eyes, and shall be embalmed in grateful remembrance, when tools and tyrants, oppressors and persecutors, are buried in oblivion and obscurity, and only remembered to their eternal infamy and disgrace. Our spirited conduct in the present glorious struggle for liberty, hath signally satisfied the world around us of our invincible attachment to freedom, and left no room or reason for censure or reflection.

I cannot doubt then of our willingness, and that we are prepared to hand down our liberties to posterity, equally as fair and unblemished as we received them. But in order to secure liberty permanently, the strictest care and attention is indispensably requisite. We are not to trust to the goodness or mercies of men in power. Tyranny is ever restless, and forwarding her horrid plottings and designs. It proceeds by regular degrees, and acts in such a manner as to give no occasion for suspicion or public alarm. It is slow and tedious in its commencement, but fatally rapid in the end. Various are the forms and pretexes by which it is introduced and imposed on men. This should teach us to call forth every vigilant passion of the mind, to check practices of so dangerous an aspect. The supine and the venal, the brave and the timid, are alike equally concerned, and should be equally roused and upon guard. Let us all watch, therefore, every movement of power, which injures our common bliss and welfare, and act with one spirit, in one great, common cause.

Montesquieu well observes, "Slavery is ever preceded by sleep." To this the celebrated author of the *Farmer's letters*, (whom America and freemen has reason to love and admire) adds, "Let us take care of our rights, and we therein take care of our prosperity." Our vigilance and union are success and safety, our negligence and division our distress and death; they are worse---they are shame and slavery.

As faithful guardians and steadfast watchmen of our common privileges, let us consider ourselves placed on the walls of liberty, "to cry aloud and spare not" on the approach of every thing that can "hurt or make us afraid" in our civil capacity. Let us indulge the ever-waking eye of vigilance, that rigid republican jealousy of principles, which will give a new tone and vigor to our general safety, and is the chief source and parent of freedom, and every other virtue. Surely no attention or vigilance can be improper or unreasonable in defence of our liberties, and at a time when we have reason to suspect them in danger?

Liberty is the gift of Heaven to underserving mortals---the perfection of angels and glorified spirits, and one of the first inheritances we enjoy; it was handed down to us by our ancestors, and confirmed with their blood: We cannot prize it too highly; it is a jewel and pearl of great price; it is a sanc-

tuary to the wife and generous; but to the foolish a rock of offence. No nation or people was either great or happy, without cultivating a proper sense of their liberties, and spurning every kind of bondage; and on the other hand carelessness and indifference, and too implicit a confidence in those who are honored with high posts and places, have been generally attended (from the beginning of time) with public misery and ruin, and are the fore menacing symptoms of an age from degeneracy.

It is then with the greatest propriety that I call on you, my fellow countrymen, to support a just opinion of your inestimable privileges; and step forward in their defence, when occasion or opportunity offers. I conceive myself well warranted to invite and direct your most serious attention to the measures pursuing, with respect to the *freedom of the press*, that fountain and sanctuary of all your rights, civil and religious. It is in defence of this superior privilege. I now mean to address you, in order to preserve it from indiscriminate ruin. It is in defence of the liberty of the press I adjure you by every tender consideration, to check and oppose the most arbitrary, unprecedented and dangerous measures ever attempted in a republican and free country, professing to maintain freedom inviolate, and even bleeding in her sacred cause.

I will endeavour, with your approbation, to shew the evils and tyranny attending this rash and ill-adviced attack on the press. It is my design to trim the drooping head of liberty, and rekindle that active love of freedom which characterized our ancestors and freemen in all times of danger; and for the decay of which we are but poorly compensated by all the boasted advantages we now enjoy. To this grand point I will totally apply the remarks of this performance; they shall all centre here.

And from hence I may hope without presumption when you are fully warned of the public evils before you, and impressed with a serious notion of your duty, that you will rescue this favored privilege, from the ruin and destruction with which it seems threatened.

I shall be very sorry, if any man mistakes my meaning. I wish not to foment or kindle hot, disorderly measures among the people, which are ever dangerous in themselves, and odious to the name and cause of liberty. Neither do I wish to detract the name and cause of liberty, which is due to the honourable body, (and which I would always support) who are charged with making the attack on the press, and who have given us the opportunity for our intended animadversions. It is far and foreign to my view to censure or involve them. I shall only confine myself to things and measures without offending persons, or insulting places. In a word, my intention is to impress the people with a proper idea of the liberty and importance of the press.

On these principles, therefore, I will found my future publications. In them I hope fully to evince the invaluable blessings of a free press; the down-right necessity of preserving the liberty of the press in every free country; that it is consistent with the constitution of the land; the practice and ancient usage of the country; and is approved of and advocated by the greatest characters in the world, and met with particular praise from the first Congress in America, (those chosen bands of patriots) when collecting and enumerating the rights of freedom; that the doctrine of punishing printers for libelling in Pennsylvania, with respect to public matters, is *prima impressionis* and *unknown*; that it is dangerous in itself and incompatible with liberty, and was insinuated into the English laws in wicked and tyrannic times, and uniformly exercised by the abandoned tools and minions of faction and mis-rule, for infamous and cruel ends.

W I L K E S.

Mr. OSWALD,

ON reading the piece signed KOSTER, published in your paper number 47, (though in general I highly approve the author's sentiments, which I think just and important) the following observations occurred to me.

It is a disputable point, whether the *licentiousness* of the press, needs, or will admit of any other Corridor, than its own absolute Freedom. This alone, it is argued, would reduce its irregularities to proper bounds. For as the reasons and arguments on the side of truth and justice, will always necessarily be of superior weight to all that can be brought to oppose them, they must therefore always prevail; provided the Freedom of the Press be but fully maintained, and the contending parties possessed of equal abilities. The advantage will be, as it ought, always on the right side. Will any other restraint on the *licentiousness* of the press be necessary? The characters, both of the writer and printer, are interested against the publication of any matter that may expose either of them to punishment, (from the common law of the land) to censure, or ridicule; which last, if merited, would undoubtedly be inflicted, through the same channel.

The *Preservation of Political Liberty*, is, in my opinion, far from being the only, or most important reason for indulging, in a free country, the Liberty of the Press; though I would claim that Liberty, not as an *Indulgence*, but as a *Right*; it has, I conceive, a much more general and extensive usefulness; even the preservation of every social Right,---the promotion of every Virtue,---the suppression of every Vice and Immorality,---and the Scourge and dread of every Tyrant.

But were it admitted that the *liberty of the press* is indulged only for the preservation of political liberty, [That is the liberty, the rights, that individuals are entitled to in a state of society.] it must be allowed, that this is intimately connected with, and affected by the character and conduct of individuals of whom societies are formed; especially, as of these, Public officers, and Magistrates are to be chosen; and therefore it highly behoves the people in general to be well acquainted with the characters of each other individually, that their choice of public officers, and that their private intimacies, may be properly directed. Good people can suffer nothing by such checks upon their conduct, they will be the more esteemed the more they are known; and bad ones will be powerfully restrained from indulging their criminal and disorderly inclinations. But every thing written or printed respecting characters, whether public or private, should always be strictly conformable to truth, justice, and propriety: If they are not, mischief, and not good, will be the consequence. For calumny and defamation, a jury will generally award suitable damages; for lesser offences, contempt and ridicule will attend the publishers.

As a writer ought to have justifiable motives for all he sends to the press, so a printer is concerned to know those motives, and to consider whether the publication required is intended to answer any malicious or blameable purpose; or has a tendency to any good end, public or private. It is not barely the truth of a thing that will make it fit for publication; it should contain in itself no impropriety, and some good end should be proposed thereby: And people of common understanding are competent judges, in either case, to award damages for defamation, and injurious aspersions, or to discountenance lesser faults by suitable expressions of disapprobation.

Under these restrictions, I think the press is sufficiently secured from *licentiousness*, without having recourse to the Doctrine of Libels, which, according to the decisions of arbitrary, tyrannical judges, has been converted into an engine of the most intolerable oppression that was ever introduced among a people who had any pretensions to freedom.

It was indeed contrived to screen public officers and men in high places, not only from punishment, but from the clamours and complaints of the people, who were thereby restrained from publishing their faults, though capable of the clearest proof, lest they should be subjected to the most grievous punishments and enormous fines, by a forced construction of the Libel acts, whereby Truth itself was declared a Libel, and the

note so for being true: But this construction is manifestly forced; since according to the original definition of a libel, it must be *false and malicious*. Malice and *Falsehood* therefore, are essential to the being of a libel, which cannot exist without them. I apprehend therefore, that this gentleman is mistaken in his opinion, "That to expose private follies and vices, by writing or printing, is, in all cases, forbidden by our laws;" unless he means the forced construction beforementioned, of the Libel Act.

I must likewise differ from him in his opinion, "That neither kings nor rulers are interested to oppose a charge legally brought against them, before a magistrate." This can only be said of those kings or rulers who have acted with such conscious uprightness and integrity, as to be assured that their conduct would bear the strictest scrutiny without reproach. How great the number of these may be, I shall not pretend to estimate. But all others would think themselves interested to oppose every attempt to scrutinize their conduct.

I cannot think with this gentleman, that "every imputation upon a private character, by printing or writing, is or ought to be deemed a libel." The doctrine of libels, I conceive, has been too indiscriminately admitted into the system of American laws. It has been one of the most mischievous engines of oppression for some ages in England, and eventually the cause of much bloodshed and the greatest public confusions there, and will certainly have similar effects here, if not powerfully checked in time. Would it not be well worthy the attention of the United States to appoint a committee, or commissioners, of the ablest and most upright men, to examine and select from the English laws such acts and parts of acts as are most suitable to, and best adapted to our circumstances, and to exclude the rest from having any force or effect upon the inhabitants of the American States? By these means, all the laws by which we are to be governed, might be certainly known, and collected into one code, without losing the advantage of the experience of former ages, and the discoveries of the greatest sages of the law. At present we are left to wander in a wide, immeasurable field, the limits of which are unknown to the ablest lawyers, and which the age of Methuselah would be insufficient to explore.

An unrestrained press is indeed the best method that has been found to apprise the people of their danger from the choice of unworthy persons to act in public stations. But in order to prevent this, I think the press should not be entirely restrained from exposing the conduct of private persons, from whom public offices are to be filled.

The freedom of the press, though not so expressly declared by the English bill of rights as it is in ours, is nevertheless fully implied. And it has been the means of the greatest public services there, though much checked and controlled by the arbitrary decisions and enormous penalties on the libel acts.

I agree with the English lawyer, "that the greater appearance of truth there is in a libel, so much the more provoking it is, and so much the less it is to be justified." That is, a falsehood is the more provoking and mischievous in proportion to the nearness of its resemblance to truth; provided nevertheless, that it be really a falsehood, for if it is not, it is no libel, the very essence of which is, that it be false and malicious.

On the question, May the private character of public officers be scrutinized? I answer, Yes Sir. By your own showing they may; they ought to be; and not only those who are candidates for office, but those who are eligible to it, or may influence others in their choice. Many faults in private as well as public characters may, in my opinion, be much better corrected by the press than by the magistrate. By the first method, the necessary lesson may be more forcibly and efficaciously enforced than by the last, and at the same time the delinquent be much less exposed than if the matter had been brought before a court or magistrate. A judicious and kind writer may express himself in terms that will often correct a fault without exposing the person guilty of it, to public notice; and if this should prove ineffectual, the public ought to be acquainted with such faulty incorrigible characters in order to guard against them, and keep them out of offices that would give them opportunities of doing mischief. For these and other reasons, I think the press should by no means be restrained, or even excused from its influence in correcting or exposing private as well as public characters.

By the following parts of the piece, I find this gentleman's opinion and mine perfectly agree in the main points, that is, to talk and expose vices of every kind, public or private, but to do it always in a manner that may utterly exclude every imputation of falsehood, malice or sinister views. When this is the case, the faulty character can never be provoked to irascibility; the consciousness of his faults will prevent any dangerous resentment against his monitor, unless his manner of expression indicates malice, ill-will, or some other blameable motives: if so, it is not the censure or admonition that provokes resentment, but the malevolence of heart from which it is supposed to proceed.

CANDID.

Philadelphia, Decemb. 14.

Extract of a letter from John Barry, Esq. commander of the United States frigate Alliance, dated l'Orient, October 18, 1782.

"A few hours after I sailed from New-London, I retook a brigantine and sent her in there; proceeded as fast as possible off Bermudas, in my way I took a schooner from that place for Halifax; after cruising off there for twelve or fifteen days, I retook a sloop from New-London and sent her for Cape Francois. Finding the prizes I had taken of little value, either to myself or country, and in all likelihood should be obliged to return into port soon for want of men, was determined to alter my cruising ground: I therefore thought it best to run off the Banks of Newfoundland. In my way there I fell in with a whaling brigantine with a pass from Admiral Digby; I man'd her and sent her for Boston. A few days after, off the Banks of Newfoundland, I took a brigantine from Jamaica bound to London, loaded with sugar and rum, and sent her for Boston; by this vessel I found the Jamaica fleet were to the eastward of us, I then carried a press of sail for four days, the fifth day I took two ships that had parted from the fleet, after manning them, and fresh gale westwardly, I thought best to order them for France; a day or two after I took a snow and a ship belonging to the same fleet. Being short of water, and a number of prisoners on board, the westwardly winds still blowing fresh, and in expectation of falling in with some more of them, I thought it best to proceed to France, with a determined view to get those (I had already taken) in safe, and after landing the prisoners, to put out immediately; but meeting with blowing weather and a high sea, I lost the rails of the head, and was in great danger of losing the head; which accident

obliged me to put in here, where I arrived yesterday, with the above four prizes. After repairing the damages and getting what the ship may want, I shall put to sea on a cruise. I have likewise to inform you that the Ramillies, Admiral Graves's ship, foundered, but all the crew were saved; several of which were on board the prizes I took. We have likewise an account that another ship of the line was lost and the crew saved; the merchant ships suffered very much; there are a few vessels of the same fleet in here, taken by American cruisers belonging to Salem. There are about 1200 hogsheads of sugar and 400 hogsheads of rum in the four prizes, besides some coffee and logwood."

The crew of the Ramillies, taken on board the Jamaica men, and carried into l'Orient, say that the crew of the Centaur was on board of the Ville de Paris, which was dismasted in the gale.

The ship Commerce, Capt. Truxon, of this port, is arrived at St. Thomas's. On his passage thither, on the 15th ult. off the Virgin Gord, he engaged, for twenty minutes, at thirty yards distance, a brig mounting 16 sixes and 75 men, and a schooner of 14 sixes and 80 men. They were both his prizes had he had time to have manned them; but a ship and brig of the enemy approaching fast to the scene of action, he thought proper to quit his captures, and make the best of his way into port. The schooner, in the conflict, which was sharp and severe, lost her captain and nine men killed, and eleven wounded; and the brig had five men killed and thirteen wounded, agreeable to accounts afterwards received (at St. Thomas's) from Tortola, where the privateers belong, and had arrived in a very shattered condition. Capt. Truxon's loss is one man killed and two wounded. The ship and brig which were bearing down on the Commerce, were the Amazon frigate and the Quaker privateer of 20 nine pounders. Capt. Truxon, on his arrival at St. Thomas's, received the greatest applause for his gallant behaviour on the occasion, as it is the first drubbing these picaroons have met with off that island.

Since our last, the ship Congress, Capt. Geddes, of this port, arrived at Baltimore from l'Orient, after a passage of six weeks.

The privateer brig Holker, Capt. Quinien, of this port, has taken, after a severe engagement, a very valuable ship from Liverpool, and carried her into Martinique.

The account published in our last of an engagement between some Maryland, and British barges in the bay of Chesapeak, is not just. But as the affair is variously related we cannot at present ascertain the real particulars of that event.

It is said that the Commissioners who had met at Paris for the purpose of negotiating preliminaries to a general peace, had returned to their respective courts without having accomplished the object of their mission--though a letter of the 25th of October from l'Orient, mentions that Mr. Fitzherbert, the British commissioner, is still at the court of France.

It is worthy of remark, says a correspondent, that that poor spiritless trifler, Bailey the Printer, should charge other printers with publishing *dirty* papers, when his own has been, and still is, a receptacle for the collected effluvia, obscenity, and filth, of all the Skunks in the commonwealth;---a mere common-sewer for the offal and trash of the city. The sons of faction and discord, under the guise of patriotism, have loudly bawled thro' this brazen strumpet, whose seditious, inflammatory publications have had no other than the most mischievous tendency towards individuals unconnected with office, and to the community in general. Through him have the seeds of sedition been most liberally scattered, and animosities between citizen and citizen created and fanned up into the utmost rage and hatred, to the great injury of the common cause of America, the disgrace of humanity, and of every virtuous principle.

•• GENERAL BLAST is unavoidably postponed till our next. NICK GINGER's piece must also be deferred.

High-Water at Philadelphia.

Sunday,	Dec.	15,	at	44	Minutes past	10	Evening.
Monday,	do.	16,	at	43	do.	do.	11 do.
Tuesday,	do.	17,	at	51	do.	do.	12 Morning.
Wednesday,	do.	18,	at	43	do.	do.	2 do.
Thursday,	do.	19,	at	32	do.	do.	3 do.
Friday,	do.	20,	at			do.	4 do.
Saturday,	do.	21,	at	44	do.	do.	4 do.

Advertisements omitted for want of room, will be in our next.

English and German School.

George Zeisfeger,

Hereby informs the Friends of Education,

That he has opened his

English and German

Day & Evening School,

For the tuition of youth, foreigners, and others, in the aforesaid languages, at his house the south-side of Quarry-street, leading into Moravian alley, and two doors from Third-street.

HE cheerfully embraces this opportunity of returning his unfeigned thanks to the worthy patrons of his school, and hopes to merit a further encouragement, which, in general, shall be thankfully retributed, with a faithful care and persevering assiduity.

N. B. He translates in both languages, and draws all kinds of instruments of writing, with care, secrecy, and dispatch.

A complete Writing-Master,

Will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the Printer.

John Richard and Company,

At their store in Front-street, two doors above Vine-street,

Have for SALE

A great VARIETY of

Superfine and Second CLOTHS,

SUPERFINE Naps; Gauze and Gauze
Dutch and French Handkerchiefs;
Linens; Chollet Handkerchiefs;
Chintzes; Black Lace;
Mantuas; Silk Hosiery;
Sattins; Yard wide Britannias;
Peelongs; A variety of
Sarfenets, and White and coloured
Persians; Threads, &c. &c.

All which are of the first quality, and will be disposed of on very reasonable terms.

49

An Office for Sale of Real

Estates, is kept by the subscribers, at the lower corner of Black-horse alley, in Front-street.

They have now for SALE,

Upon reasonable terms,

Several Houses and Lots

In the City,

Plantations in the country, and Lots of Ground near the city, suitable for pasture lots. A description of which may be seen at the said office.

ASHETON HUMPHREYS.

WILLIAM CAVENOUGH.

The Subscriber still continues to transact

The business of a Conveyancer,

And draws deeds, bonds, mortgages, letters of attorney, and agency for privateers, wills, memorial, petitions, and all other instruments in writing, upon the most moderate terms, and upon the shortest notice: And as he is now appointed to transact the business of a

Notary and Tabellion Public,

He solicits the favors of all such as please to employ him in that business.

ASHETON HUMPHREYS.

Decemb. 13.

49

HAYM SALOMONS,

Broker to the Office of Finance, to the Consul General to France, and to the Treasurer of the French Army,

At his Office in Front-Street, between Market and Arch- Streets, buys and sellson commission, BANK STOCK, BILLS OF EXCHANGE on France, Spain, Holland, and other parts of Europe, the West-Indies, and Inland Bills, at the usual commissions.

He buys and sells LOAN OFFICE Certificates, CONTINENTAL and STATE MONEY, of this or any other State, Pay-Master and Quarter-Master General's Notes; these, and every other kind of Paper Transactions (Bills of Exchange excepted) he will charge his Employers no more than ONE HALF PER CENT for his Commission.

He procures MONEY on LOAN for a short Time, and gets Notes and Bills discounted.

Gentlemen and others, residing in this State, or any of the United States, by sending their Orders to this Office, may depend on having their Business transacted with as much Fidelity and Expedition as if they were themselves present.

He receives Tobacco, Sugars, Tea, and every other Sort of Goods, to sell on Commission, for which Purpose he has provided proper Stores.

He flatters himself his Assiduity, Punctuality, and extensive Connections in his Business, as a Broker, is well established in various Parts of Europe, and in the United States in particular.

All Persons who shall please to favour him with their Business, may depend upon his utmost Exertion for their Interest, and PART of the MONEY ADVANCED, if desired.

15---

TO BE SOLD, A

Middle aged Negro Woman,

Very sober, honest, healthy, and a good cook. Inquire of the

Printer.

47-49

ON Schuylkil's verdant banks I lay,
Reclined at my ease;
While lofty oaks, with ivy crown'd,
My fancy strove to please.
Serene and clear the sky appear'd,
With Sol's bright-rays adorn'd;
All nature seem'd delighted with
The Sylvan landscape round.
Hard by a myrtle grove there was,
By Venus sacred made;
And Cupid plac'd as sentinel,
To guard the secret shade.
Round which by moonlight on the green,
The elves and fairies play
In sportive gambols through the night,
Nor cease till dawning day.
It chanc'd, a Shepherd with his Nymph,
As near the fame they walk'd;
Both burning with a mutual flame,
Of love's sweet influence talk'd.
'Celestial maid!' rejoind the youth,
'Thy love is all I crave;
'Nought else on earth inducement hath
'This wretched life to save.
'Believe, dear maid, this artless vow,
'Which now I make to thee;
'If ever faithless I should prove,
'Or change my constancy;
'May Jove on my ungrateful head
'His sharpest light'ning pour;
'Or doom'd through desarts wild to stray
'Far from my native shore.'
The fiery steeds of Phœbus now
Meridian height had made;
And feather'd flocks and tender sheep,
For coolness sought the shade.
The am'rous pair were now advanc'd,
To Venus's fragrant grove;
And by its beauties were allur'd,
To taste the sweets of love.
An altar in the midst there grew,
Where various flow'rs unite
In colours that w'd with Iris's bow,
To charm the ravish'd sight.
And hov'ring o'er this beautiful spot,
The BLIND-BOY shook his dart;
Those two, he swore, should be as one
Ere he and them should part.
What could, alas! the fair one do,
By powers divine compell'd;
And press'd too by a youthful Swain,
Who ev'ry Swain excell'd.
The verdant altar then was crown'd
With lovliest pair e'er seen;
The youth he envy'd not great Jove,
Nor she Jove's mighty Queen.
Well pleas'd with what I had beheld,
I softly stole away;
While Sol far in the west reclin'd,
To Cynthia gave the day.

OVID.

December 5.

A few PIECES of
Black Modes and Lutestrings,
To be Sold cheap, for cash, or a short credit, by
LEVINUS CLARKSON,
At his father's house in Water-street, half way between Race
and Arch-streets. 47-49

Mordecai Lewis, and Comp.
Have for Sale, at their store in Second-street, near Spruce-
street, a neat assortment of broad and narrow
SUPERFINE CLOTHS,
And a variety of other Goods. 47-49

TENCH COXE,
Has for Sale in Front-street, one door below
Union-street,
BROWN and spotted Camblets, Barra-
cands, Prunellas, blue, brown, and o-
live-coloured Broad Cloths, brown and scar-
let superfine do. purple Calicoes, Chintzes,
mens and womens silk Stockings, a variety of
linen Handkerchiefs, common and fine yard-
wide Linens, stout nine-eighth do. and Ozn-
burgs, brown and white Jeans and Dimities,
painted Cottons, wide and narrow Mantuas,
Persians, sewing Silk, blond Lace, tambour'd
Vests, silk knit do. Gauzes, &c. Also Pork
in barrels, and white Bread in kegs.

Suitable for Legers, Record-Books, &c.
TO BE SOLD BY
Joseph Cruikshank,
Printer and Stationer, in Market-street, between
Second and Third streets, who has for sale
The following Books,
JOHNSON'S Dictiona-
ry, 2 vol. folio;
A Family Bible, with
Book of common pray-
er and Concordance;
Hume's, Rapin's, and Ri-
der's Hist. of England;
Entick's History of the
late War;
Goldsmith's Roman Hist.
Cruden's Concordance;
Prideaux's connexion of
the old and new Testa-
ment;
Ferguson's Astronomy;
Ferguson's Lectures;
A L S O,
Folio and quarto post, foolscap and pot Wri-
ting Paper; Parchment; Ink-Powder; Wafers;
Sealing-Wax; Quills; and other Stationary.
48-50

**Commission store & Bro-
ker's office,**
O P E N E D B Y
Robert Ross, and Comp.
In Water-street, six doors below Vine-street,
Who have for S A L E,
Sundry houses and lots. The particulars will
be mentioned in the next paper. Likewise,
Eight hundred pounds of depreciation certifi-
cates of the Pennsylvania line; a variety of
exceeding good mahogany furniture, &c.
N. B. Said Ross and company receive and
sell on commission at said store, all sorts of
goods, wares, merchandise, houses, lands,
shipping, horses and carriages, household fur-
niture and wearing apparel, &c. as they have
provided stores for the above purpose. Those
who will please to favor them with their com-
mands, either in town or country, shall be
strictly and faithfully obeyed by the public's
humble servants,
ROBERT ROSS, and Comp.

One thousand pounds is wanted on good se-
curity. Inquire as above. 48

Three Pounds Reward.
RAN AWAY on Sunday morning, the
Eight inst. an apprentice lad named
Isaac Hazleton or Ashleman, about eighteen
years of age, five feet seven or eight inches
high, black hair, very swarthy complexion, a
fullen look, and much pitted with the small-
pox; took with him a brown double breasted
jacket, brown half thick trowsers, a blue coat
and breeches, a cloth coloured jacket, two
shirts, three pair of stockings, and an old bea-
ver hat. Also decoyed away with him a very
fine Dog, of the hound breed. Whoever
takes up the said run away, and secures him
in any goal, or returns him to me in this city,
shall have the above reward, and all reasonable
charges paid by **JOHN BECK,** Taylor in
Front-street.

N. B. All persons are forbid to harbour or
conceal him, and all masters of vessels from
carrying him off.

W A N T E D,
A Person that can cook, and do the work
in a kitchen. She must be well re-
commended for sobriety, honesty, and clean-
liness. Inquire of the Printer.

The annual communication of
the Grand Lodge of Pennsylv-
vania, is to be held at the
Lodge, in Lodge-Alley, on
Monday, the 23d of Decem-
ber inst. at ten o'clock, A. M.
at which time and place all of-
ficers of lodges holding war-
rants under this Grand Lodge,
will punctually attend.

Grand officers for the ensu-
ing year are to be elected, and
other business of consequence
to be transacted.

By order of the R. W.
Grand-Master,
JOSEPH HOWELL, jun.
D. G. Secretary.

To be Sold by Robert Cocks,
In Water-Street, below Walnut-Street,
Wholesale and Retail,
OLD Madeira Wine,
Best Jamaica Spirits,
French Brandy,
Ditto Rum,
Most excellent Vinegar,
Durham Mustard,
Codfish of the first quality,
Allum Salt,
A few Dry Goods,
One trunk of Hair-Powder,
Best polished Sad-Irons, and
A few pair of Bellows. 40

T O B E S O L D, B Y
SAMUEL LEWIS WHARTON,
At his store in Water-street, the fifth door from the corner of
Walnut-street,
An elegant assortment of
FIGURED Silks,
Tambour'd silk Vests,
Silk knit Vests,
Sewing silks,
Black silk Breeches Patterns,
Cravats,
Blond Laces,
Manchester Mullins,
Plated Shoe and Knee Buckles,
Folio and quarto Writing Paper,
A quantity of Linens, all which will be disposed of reason-
able for cash. 38

Just come to hand, and
To Be Sold at the
P R I N T I N G - O F F I C E,
Next door to the Coffee-House,
Price Five Shillings.
A FEW COPIES of
M ' F I N G A L,
A Modern Epic Poem, in four Cantos.
THIS Work is chiefly of the humorous and satirical kind,
on the Subject of the present Revolution. Such Scenes
are selected as to present to the World an entertaining, historical
Picture of the Times, the Characters of the more noted Tories,
the Means and Measures by which the War has been pursued,
and the military Actions of some of the principal Officers in the
British Army and Navy. Some just Panegyrics on Persons more
worthy and illustrious are interspersed. Such a work happily
executed, it is imagined, must be highly entertaining and in-
structive, and particularly so at this Time. How it is executed,
a small Number have had a Specimen of the first Part, printed
a few Years past in this City. Those will easily recollect
with what Pleasure it was received by Persons of real Genius,
and true Criticism. It was reprinted, and passed through several
Editions in London, and extorted great Praise even from the
Objects of its keen Satire and Humour. The critical and month-
ly Reviewers take Notice of it as an American Production of
high Merit, and one of them celebrates the Author's Genius,
as in no Respect inferior to his Predecessor Hudibras of merry
Memory.

John Compty has
For Sale, at his store in Second-street, between Market and
Arch-street, and the third door from the sign of the George,
A general assortment of Dry
Goods,
Amongst which are,
A VARIETY of superfine, Second, and coarse Cloths,
also best Naps of different colours, and a few pieces of
best Cotton Velvets, Chintzes, Calicoes, and various articles
suitable for the season; also Tin in casks, China, and sundry o-
ther articles of Hard Ware, Red and Yellow Lead ground in
oil, which he will dispose of at the lowest price for cash.
Nov. 22. 43-55

PHILADELPHIA: PRINTED by **E. OSWALD,** at his **PRINTING-OFFICE,** next Door to the
Coffee-House, in **Market-Street,** where Subscriptions, at **THREE DOLLARS** per *Annum*, Essays, Articles of Intelligence,
&c. for this Paper, are gratefully received.——**ADVERTISEMENTS** of no more Length than Breadth, are inserted,
the first Three weeks for one Dollar, and for every Continuance after, one third of 2 Dollar; those exceeding a Square
are inserted in the same Proportion.