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## INDEPENDENT GAZETTEER:

THE R,

# CHRONICLE OF FREEDOM.

That the People have a Right to Freedom of Speech, and of avriting, and publishing their Sentiments; therefore the Freedom of the Press ough: not to be restrained. PENNSYLVANIA BILL OF RIGHTS. Let it beimpressed upon your Minds -- let it beinstilled into your Children, that the Liberty of the Pressis the PALLADIUM of all the civil, political, and religious Rights of FREEMEN. --- JUNIUS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY and SATURDAY.

To the PUBLIC. The UNITED STATES of AMERICA baving established their Station among the Sovereignties of the EARTH, it becomes the Duty of the Citizens, more particularly of those in Power in the respective States, to inform themselves of every Foreign Transaction, wbich may in any Wife influence their own Measures, or the Measures of those with whom they have political Connections. The Printer of the Independent Cazetteer, therefore bopes for their Patronage and Favor, when he informs them, that he proposes, in Future, to devote a large Portion of bis Paper to a correct Publication of State Papers, Debates in the British Parliament, and such Foreign Intelligence as may be depended on. And in Order to give bis Paper a more general Circulation, be will not only publish on Saturday, as usual, but also on Tuesdays; fo shat his Paper may be fent to every of the States by the Northern and Southern Posts, and to the tack Counties of this State.

.I e flatters bimself that be bas bitberto given Satisfaction to bis Customers, and that be shall continue to merit their Support, as many of them have already expressed their Approbation of his publishing Twice a Week. They who would not choose to be supplied with two Papers weekly, may be furnished with one, and that one, may be either on Tuesday or Saturday, as they please. But, until their Intention be fignified to the Printer, be will referve a sufficient Number of the additional Publications, if the Notice be received within Four Weeks from this Date.

Philadelphia, Sept. 17.

E. OSWALD.

BANK of NORTH-AMERICA, September 23, 1782.

Notice is hereby given, That an election of twelve Directors of the Bank, for the enfuing year, will be held at the Bank, on the first Monday in November, at ten o'clock A. M. when each stockholder by himself or proxy, will be intitled to as many votes as he holds fhares.

[The Printers of the different papers are defired to infert this

advertiscment. ]

PREING NOW WITH COMME TEORGE ZEISIEGER bereby informs the Pub-I lic, that he has opened his EVENING SCHOOL, (for the Tuition of Youth in the abovefaid Languages) on Monday, the 23d of September inft. at his House, the fouthfide of Quarry-freet, leading into Moravian Alley, and two Doors from Third-street. The Patrons of both Languages, are kindly folicited for their Favors, which shall be gratefully retributed with an endeavouring Care and a chearful Afficuity. " HIS ENGLISH AND GERMAN DAY SCHOOL IS

continued at the above Place.

Sept. 26, 1782.

#### BESOLD BY Alexander Neibitt and company,

In Front-street, below Walnut-street,

SUPERFINE and common Cloths, Flanders Linen and Sheetings, Royal Linens, Checks and Bed Ticks, Mens and Womens Cotton Hofe, Corduroys and Jeans, Chintzes, Cottons and Calicoes, Hylon Tes by the quarter cheft, Claret in cases of two dozen each,

A few hogsheads of Elk-Ridge and James River Tobacco.

#### SOLD, TO A Genteel Phaeton and Harness.

For Terms inquire of GEORGE BRINGHURST, Coachmaker, in Fourth-street, between Archand Race-streets. 27--29

Philadelphia, September 23, 1782. Commission-Store and Broker's-Office is kept by the sub-A feriber, at the north-west corner of Arch and Waterffreets, where he receives, to fell on commission, all kinds of merchandife. Also buys and feils bills of exchange on France, Spain, Holland, and other parts of Europe, the West-Indies, and inland bills, Loan-Office and other certificates; and tranfacts every other kind of bufiness as a broker. Those who may please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their bufiness done with the greatest punctuality, care, and dif-PETER LOHRA.

N. B. He has now for sale, a few casks of Madeira, Sherry,

and Port Wines.

SIX PENCE REWARD. RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, living in Newtown townthip, Chefter county, an apprentice boy, named Charles Eagan, between seventeen and eighteen years of age, of a small fize, round faced, bufhy curl'd hair, and marked with the fmallpox; had on a thirt, a pair of trowlers, a felt hat, and is barefooted. Whoever takes up faid apprentice boy, and fecures him in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall be intitled to the above reward, paid by JOHN PATTERSON.

Sept. 18, 1782. 20--28 Just Published at BELL's Book-Store, near St. Paul's Church, in Third-street. [ Price Half a Dollar. ] The First Volume of

EMMACORBETT: EXHIBITING HENRY and EMMA,

FAITHFUL MODERN LOVERS; As DELINEATED by themselves, in their original LETTERS. Published by COURTNEY MELMOTH, Author of the

\* PUPIL OF PLEASURE, &c. &c. Ah pass not vet. If thou didft ever know The tenderest touches of impassion'd woe! Pafs not : If truth, and fortitude, and love, Can flay the footsteps, or thy spirit move !

MONUMENT OF EMMA. Bell's Book-flore in Third-fireet, September 20, 1782. The Second Volume of this new and entertaining Work, will be Published about sourteen days from this date; and the Third Volume, which will complete the whole Work, will also be finished about one month from this date. -- Price Half a Dollar, each Volume.

Now Selling at BE LL's Book-Store, in Third-Greet, I. Lord Littleton's Familiar Letters to his Friends, with his

Poems on feveral occasions .--- Price One Dollar. 2. The Budget of Love; being Letters which palled between the present Prince of Wales and Mrs. Robinson, of Bristol, under the horrowed names of Florizel and Pardife; with interesting Anecdotes of the fair Heroine .--- Price One Dollar.

3. Lessons in Elocution : Being modern miscellaneous Pieces, from the best Authors; for the perusal of persons of taste and the improvement of youth . --- Price Three Dollars ..

4. Perry's Royal Standard English Dictionary: Exhibiting the most accurate spelling, and the true pronounciation of words, according to the present practice of men of letters, eminent orators and polite speakers in London; upon a plan perfectly plain and antirely new .-- Price Six Dollars.

5. Entick's English Dictionary for the pocket .- Six Dollars. 6. French and English Dictionary, with the English and French 9. Pupil of Picalure, by Mermoth. --- Three Deliars.

10. Revolution of America, by the honest and Philosophical

Abbe Raynal ... - Price One Dollar. ALSO, Great variety of curious and ufeful Books, in history, divinity, voyages, travels, poetry, plays, novels, and entertainment, with medical and furgical Works, Latin and Greek Classics, and every Curiofity, whether old or new, that is comat-able, in the American world of books, may be had at faid BELL's Book-flore, near St. Paul's Church, in Third-freet,

Philadelphia. Note .-- A JOURNYMAN PRINTER, according to his abilities and diligence, will meet with encouragement at Bell's 27--29 Printing-Office.

Philadelphia, September 27, 1782.

ROKE Goal, in the night of the 26th inftant, the following persons, belonging to the gang that robbed the Treasury at Newtown, in the county of Bucks, namely,

CALEB PAUL, about 5 feet 7 inches high, 22 years of age, straight built, a thin, brown beard, and grey eyes; had on a white shirt, white overalls, white corduroy jacket, a dark fustian coat, broke at the elbows, and neither shoes nor hat.

LEVY DOAN, about 19 years of age, remarkable black hair, of a swarthy complexion, and slender built; had on a white homespun shirt, a pair of overalls of the same, a blue broadcloth jacket, without fleeves, a grey coloured great coat, old shoes with brass buckles, an old, small brimmed, beaver hat, and very apt, if not in conversation, to have his mouth open.

Whoever apprehends the faid Robbers, or either of them, and secures them in any goal, shall receive FORTY DOLLARS for each, and if brought to Philadelphia or Newtown goal, all reasonable charges paid, by

JOHN REYNOLDS, Goaler of Philadelphia County.

TOBESOLD, by the Subfcriber, VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing 363 acres of good Land, pleasantly fituated in a healthy part of the Country, within 28 miles of Philadelphia, and 14 miles of Marcus-hook and Wilmington, and within one mile of the Forks of Brandywine. There are on faid premises, a large stone Dwelling House with four rooms on a floor, a large frame Barn, Stables, and Hay-House, a good foring of water near the door, a good bearing orchard of the best fruit : There are feveral log Tenements, fuitable for tradelmen : There are pout 35 acres of good watered Meadow, and a confiderable quantity more may be made, with very little expence. One third if the above premises is good timber land, and capable of grat improvements. The Plantation may be divided into twyfarms, as there is plenty of water in each field. Time will be given for part of the purchase money. Any person inclining to purchase, may apply to the Suoscriber on the premises An indisputable title will be given, JONATHAN STODE.

East-Bradford, Chefter County, September 24, 1782.

SOL A Negro Man and his FRIHEY are fober and diligent. The magnderstands the L care of hories, and is a good waiter. To woman, cooking, wasning, &c. They have no children, id will be fold either separate or together. Two or three miths credit will be given, For terms apply to the Printer.

Public Notice is hereby given,

To the Freemen of the City and County of Philadelphia,

HAT a GENERAL ELECTION is to be held for the City and County aforefaid, at Philadelphia, Germantown and Jacob Wentz's, on Tuesday the Sth Day of October next : The Election to be opened between the Hours of 10 o'Clock in the Morning and 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon, at which Places the Electors of the City and County are to choose.

Two Persons for Sheriff,

Two for Coroner, and one Commissioner,

The County to elect one Councellor, and nine Reprefentatives in General Affembly,

And the City of Philadelphia one Counceller, and five Reprefentatives in Assembly, two Commissioners for the Streets, and two Wardens.

And the Constables of the City and County are required to hold Elections in their respective Wards and Townships, on Saturday the 5th Day of October next, to elect Township and Ward Alleffors, and Inspectors, to attend in their respective Districts at the faid General Flection; which Inspectors, when met, are to choose for each Diffrict three fit Persons for Judges of Election.

Sept. 12, 1782.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

N. B. To prevent Diforder, it is earnesly recommended to the Electors to have their Tickets properly foiled and endorfod.

#### DOCTOR BAKER,

EGS Leave to inform the Public in general and his Friends in particular, in the Thirteen United States, that he has just received a fresh Assortment of Medicines, which will enable him to prepare the genuine Antifcorbutic Dentifrice, and Albion Effence, for preserving the Teeth, Gums, Sockets, Breath, 8cc. 8cc.

This Effence and Dentifrice is prepared by himfelf, and warpresta; it takes off the mucilaginous properties that diffilive the fockets of the teeth, and prevents the tooth-ach ariling nerves and valcular parts of the teeth, and thous of the tooth-ach arising therefrom; it concolls the vitiated juices, renders, beyond description, a juvenile fragrance to the breath, makes the teeth white and beautiful, caules the gums to grow firm to the teeth, makes the falivia pure and balfamie, eradicates the fourvy, and restores the gums to their pristine state, if the teeth and gums have been thoroughly cleaned by fome skilful Dentift.

Its efficacy is well known to the principal nobility, gentry, and others, of France, Holland, Great-Britain, Ireland, and other principal places in Europe, also to some thousands in A-

merica.

The Doctor may be confulted on all diforders of teeth, gums, fockets, ulcers, cancers, abfceffes, fistulas, forpurations, inflammations; fungi excrefeences, expolure of the roots of teeth, receis of the gums, formation of the different kinds of tartar, change of polition, protrulions, loolenelles, luxation, caries, and exoftons of the bunes which form the fockets, caries of the teeth, loss of enamel, matter collected in the maxillary finuffes, fometimes in the cancellated fubfiance of the lower jaw; fracthres, obstructions of nerves and viscular parts of the teeth, foftness and bleeding of the gums, compression of tartar that obstruct the regular course of the fluids, which will be liable to putrify and deftroy, in a short time, the gum, the socket, and periodium of the root. Every one of the above diseases of the teeth and gums, will cause the touth-ach, head-ach, ear-ach, eye-ach, loss of teeth, fæted breath, &c.

He also may be consulted in all oilorders incident to children in teething, for the cruption of teeth in children, is often attended with the most fatal consequences, by exciting fevers, convallions, gripes in the inteffines, acidities in their flomachs, &c. &c. and they faffer in proportion to the delicacy and fenfibility of their conftitutions; also in the number and figure of their teeth that push out at the same time, for the guny found to be more tenfe and liable to inflammation in formy ren, than others, and if a proper attention was paid,

of numbers of children might be faved, Those who have had the misfortune of 130 may have nutural teeth transplanted, of "lio artificial teeth, from a f flumo Street,

Ti Doctor begs leave toy the Pipe or Quarter Cafk. methy he lately invented ENS and DOWLASS, descripn, even without pal any mood used in Europe.

N. Dr. Baker's Albion Effence, house in No. 459 tifrices fold wholefale and retail, blouse in No. 459 Seconcreet, below the City Taver here all merchants, shop-keers, masters of vessels; aners, may be supplied with aquantity to fend to foreign | with proper printed directic By attending properly t directions, and objerving thecessary precautions, peoply not only free themfelves m a great deal of pain, referve their teeth and goms pughout life, but also that their children; as health, d beauty of the teeth, de in a great measure of the cared treatment of them in eaife.

Eacht of Anti-Scorbutic Dentie, has, to prevent fraud, his name the cover, and fealed whis coat of arms, the fame ast copper-plate arms on thable of the bottle of Albion Effe.

The Itifrice and Essence (with oper brushes) may also be had, Mr. L'BLANE and WAGNA, and Mrs. ANN DON-KIN, Ancr, in Chefnut-freet. 23--25

### Political Entertainment.

MR. OSWALD,

IVE me leave, through the medium of your paper, to propose a few queries to, and have a little convertation with the honorable the Chief Juffice of the state. I mean not to arraign his conduct, though in the matters I shall refer to, it appears in an ill light, and has given pain to some well meaning people, as well as to myfelf. It cannot be improper, furely, to let him know this; and it affords him an opportunity, if he pleases, to place it in a better light.

Mr. CHIEF JUSTICE, SIR,

Was ever an affault and battery punished, in this state, with the enormous fine of eighty pounds, or any fum nearly equal to it, before that of Colonel Proctor, by your honor?

Is it customary, or is it legal, to refuse to hear what an offender has to fay for himfelf, not in justification, for after a submission there can be no justifying, but in mitigation of the punishment?

Is it not a common thing, in actions of affault and battery, to

plead guilty, with leave to justify?

Ought not the degrees of punishment, where the Judge has the power of modifying them, to be regulated by the degrees of guilt? But can the degrees of guilt be known, unless offenders are allowed to make appear the provocation? --- for furely a wanton, unprovoked attack upon the perfor of another, flands not in the same degree of criminality, but a much greater, than one that has been made upon great provotation. Audi et alteram partem, is a good old law-maxim, and as necessary, Sir, to be obferved by a Judge, as a Juty; but it was certainly passed over fomehow or other in the case I have mentioned, and Colonel Proctor was authoritatively prevented from offering a word in his own behalf. Yet, I believe, Sir, evidences to mitigation of damages, have never been refused to a Jury. But perhaps you have acquired an intuitive knowledge, an infallible rule by which you can perfectly comprehend the merits of every cafe from hearing one fide only ; -- if f , I congratulate the people, it will fave a world of expence and trouble in witnesses.

Was Colonel Proctor's having faithfully ferved his country for a length of time, to the great damage of his private affairs (and it is too notorious that all who have ferved their country, except the civil officers, have done it to the great prejudice of their private affairs) the reason that he was made the object of exem-

plary punishment?

But waving that matter, why did you fall fo unmercifully, I had like to have faid ungenerously, and I might have faid it properly, upon the army? Why lug them head and shoulders into a dispute between two citizens ?

Was this a decent expression for a Chief Justice of Pennsylvanis, "You gentlemen of the army bold your heads too high, but I will teach you how to behave, --- I will bring you down, --we shall be overrun else," when you had no gentlemen of the

army before you?

Sir, I have had much acquaintance and intercourse with the gentlemen of the army, and, from all my observation, those who have left it, are very willing to coalefce with, and fink into the class of peaceable citizens, and those who are still attached to the army, ardently wish for the time when the calls of their country upon them may cease, that they may do so likewise: And if from habits, naturally contracted from their fituation as foldiers, and which cannot be shaken off in a moment, they are guilty of fome breaches, they ought not to find themselves in a worse situation than others; their little peccadilloes might even be looked upon with a more favorable eye. But breaches of the

manner. They are adutrened order to medyan occasion, from manner. I ney are and proper objects of both your respect and gainst than sing owe them much, -- we owe them every thing. They have bled freely for us, and the price of their blood has been cruelly torn from them by the hard and griping hand of avarice and extortion. But, Sir, it was highly imprudent in you, from that feat, where you have been placed to administer impartial justice, to hold out a threat. We are in no danger to be overrun by them, unless we force them to it. They indeed are four, and good reason they have for being so. They have been cruelly used, and they are high spirited. Their enemies, the enemies of their country, have found them fo, and fuch ill-timed menaces may, like the collision of hard bodies, put principles in their minds, as in the minds of every man in motion, that would otherwise have lain dormant for ever. Remember, Sir, that it is easier to bear an injury than an insult. Remember too that they have given up every thing that is defireable in life, for our fervice, but their feelings; and are content, as men can be in that fatuation, with poverty and wretchedness, whilft a long lift of civil officers, with falaries increased with the increasing public difficulties, are rioting in ease and luxury. It is impossible the contrast should not hurt them, and it is impossible they should not think of it.

Talked you, Sir, if the manner in which you had expressed yourfelf was decent. In civilized life a regard to decency is a duty incumbent on every one, but peculiarly to upon public men in high office, as they thereby give weight and confequence to the stations they fill, -- without it the offices will fink, in their hands, into contempt. But far he it from me to infinuate this is likely to happen to your office, whilft you fill it: On the contrary, I believe what I complain of to have been one of those Judden fallies of temper, with which the most guarded men are sometimes surprised, and from which none are altogether free. But should any one imagine, that the dignity of office is to be supported by a magniferial air, a decifive tone of voice, and an mphatic egotism, I leave him a verse or two of Mr. Pope's to

What can enable flaves or fools or cowards; is! not all the blood of all the howards.

ZETTEER.

A FRIEND TO THE ARMY.

nefter are about to rothe flate of and impartial Judge, al Congress crue that the Independs Electors an not find a person in that extere county, office of Councellor? QUIJUNC.

Mr. RINTER. SIR, IN your paper of rday, " A Friend to Innocen has again the effrontery tort, that the charges again his friend

R --- are false and cinious. I am not surprisecthis writer's evading to gi an answer to the three question my last; but his telling at the same Ine of the strength his nerves, when he hnot had the

courage to leave his ne, is really ludicrous. Mr. Friend to Innoce, you are as unknown to as Brutus; but I again advise vo to cease advocating a mawhose character it is not in you ower to benefit; and if yore the friend you pretend to be, arif your threats mean any ng, act like a man, "come forth om your hollow tree," or paps you may hereafter be discovere, and treated as all cowareserve.

JUNIURUTUS.

To the Printer of the INDEPENDENT GAZETTEER.

Mr. Boiley having declined publishing in his paper of Wednesday next, the following windication of two gentlemen, who have been greatly misrepresented in bis last paper; -- you will therefore please to give it a place in yours, and the favor will be acknowledged by, Sir your bumble Servant. THE AUTHOR.

N the Freeman's Journal of Wednesday last, a writer, under It the fignature of Verus, and after a very abufive introduction, in support of the Speaker's partiality in the appointment of Committees, has these words: " I now appeal to your Minutes for proof of your partiality in the appointment of Committees; leok at the Committees on the Philadelphia election, on the bolinels of the proprietary and confilcated estates, the superintendance of the prefs, and on the late petitions respecting the Quaker's. These are among the standing proofs of your partiality and corruption." This it must be allowed, is very plain language, but instead of referring to the Minutes, Mr. Verus ought to have given the extracts he wishes us to look at; but that would not have answer'd his purposes, because no such thing is there to be found, and which, I am bold to fay after the strictest scrutiny, and after receiving the best information. In justice therefore to the Speaker, I shall take the liberty to give a true state of these transactions to the public, and have no doubt of their making a proper judgement. And first on the Minutes of Affembly, there will be found but one Committee on the Philadelphia election; Mr. Whitehill, Mr. Dougherty, and Mr. M'Clay, and they were only to hear of few witnesses, and except in that one instance, the whole business was heard by the house; and even here, I am warranted to say, the Speaker requested, and the house did appoint. Let this suffice for the first part of the representations of Mr. Verus. His next is the bufiness of proprietary and confiscated estates; the first of which in the late and prefent house it is well known, has never come under debate, unless when the law for felling the State-10 and and city lots was passed, and when 500,000l. were emitted and funded on the arrearages of purchase money, due the late proprietors, and furely Mr. Verus himfelf will allow, that these aets plainly shew, that the Assembly never entertained the most distant thought of restoring that family : --- however by transposition and great ingenuity he no doubt means, the resolutions entered into lately, respecting the situation of public affairs in Europe; and here he is if possible more unfortunate than in his first affertion, for the Speaker had nothing to do in the appointment of the Committee, it being composed of a member from each county, and according to the rules and cuitom of the house, chosen by the members of each, and as fuch reported and entered on the Minutes; and Mr. Verus may be affured there was not the most distant thought or even idea in the house to restore a single confiscated estate, or traitor, nor even a debate on that subject, notwithstanding it has been so industriously propagated, and I believe, Mr. Verus knows well by whom and for what purpofer. The prefent house does not fuit his and many other peoples views and expectations, and the election is near at hand. The superintendance of the press makes the next charge of Mr. Verus, in which he is also much mistaken, for this is acknowledged to be a most disagreeable and troublesome business, and such as are on it I am informed, have frequently begged to be excused; besides it is necessary to have this Committee composed of members living in or near the city, on account of their duty continuing after the house adjourns, so that partiality here cannot be applied. Mr. Verus next adduces the petition of the Quakers, but unfortunately for him without the least foundation, for the Committee confists of a member from each county, and of confequence the Speaker had nothing to do in the choice. Now from this plain state of facts drawn from the Minutes, the public will have an opportunity my part I do believe Calumn, fuch a nature would and fuffered to pass unpunished in any other nate in the union; and fuffered to pass unpunished in any other nate in the union; allperson filling the highest station in the state, is so grossly abused and mitrepresented. Mr. Verus also among other abuse applies original obscurity to the Speaker. I have made some inquiry on this subject, and find this gentleman, is the son of a very antient and reputable German Clergyman, that he had a liberal education, and filled the important station of Minister in one of the Lutheran churches in New-York before the revolution, with great reputation, and that he has a brother a General officer in the armies of the United States, and many of his other relations are at present in distinguished stations. How then can obscurity be apply'd to this gentleman, who from birth and education in a free Common-wealth, has equal right to be the choice of his fellow citizens as any other person in it; but Mr. Verus here must have drawn his remarks from the same source of misrepresentation, that he did respecting the Committees of Assembly. His wanton abuse of the worthy gentleman who moved for the vote of thanks to the Speaker, would of itself mark his character among the inhabitants of this city and county. The abilities, the unimpeached honour and honesty of that gentleman are too well known to be injured by any person, much less so by an anonymous, and I am forry to say an illiberal, and in the mildest terms a misinformed and a mistaken writer. HONESTUS.

the continuation of the same o

European Intelligence.

ONDON. HOUSE OF COMMONS. TUESDAY, July 9.

(Continued from our last) Mr. Fox expressed his hope that the House would excuse him, it he should rife a second time, to exculpate himself from so heavy a charge as that of having quitted the service of the public without cause, and ascribed a conduct or intention to the present Cabinet which they had a right to disclaim. It seemed to have been infinuated, that disappointment in a contest for power, or for place, had been the true cause of his retreat from the present Administration; but he was happy to have it in his power to answer this charge effectually, by assuring the House, that he had, in a full Cabinet Council, expressly declared, that if fuch and fuch a measure should be adopted, he must necessarily refign his employment : this declaration he had made before the death of the Noble Marquis : as he did not actually relign before that melancholy event took place, it was because he would not accelerate it, or embitter the last moments of a venerable frend, by taking a flep which he new would give him the gratest uneafiness: but to prove that the probability of the deah of that great and good man had no influence whatever upo him in his resolution to refign; he said, that when there were hopes given by the faculty that the noble Marquis was likel, to recover, he had, on the very day those glad, but delufive tidings had been brought to the Cabinet, positively declared hat he must retire, if such a particular measure should be adoled: he was out-voted in the Council, and that meafure waadopted : now as he looked upon that measure to be to the la degree dangerous to this country, he owed it to himself at to his country, not to remain any longer in a fituation, which he could not continue to act, without renouncing hown principles, or betraying his trust with the public. He ood in a delicate fituation; it had been often faid, that while h himself and some other men should continue in office, it wou be looked upon as a pledge that nothing was going forwardhat could be injurious to the public interest : must be not thefore deceive those who should look upon his

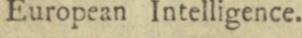
continuance in office as such a pledge, if he should confent to retain his fituation, while measures were pursuing which he thought highly injurious to the public interest? All that was great, all that was good in the kingdom, had countenanced his retreat; his Noble Friend (Lord John Cavendish) had refigned his employment; and the public would be naturally led to prefume, that when fuch a character quitted the Cabinet, no mah of character ought to remain in it. If the higher fenfe of duty had not compelled him (Mr. Fox) to refign, he had many very powerful inducements to keep him in the Cabinet: he would not fay that he was fuch a Stoic, as to wish rather to be neglected than courted, to prefer poverty to riches, inconvenience to ease, and obscurity to splendor and power; but when power, emolument, celebrity, and eafe, were to be acquired by a base desertion of principle, an honest man could not hesitate a moment what line of conduct he mould purfue. But it was faid that he differed only for shades : perhaps to his Hon. Friend the difference, which to others appeared of the greatest magnitude, might appear only as a shade; but to him this difference feemed of that confequence, as to be decifive of this great question, "whether we shall have peace or war? " And it was not a little ffrange that the Honourable Gentleman, by whose vote in the Cabinet the question was decided, should have had fo little penetration, as not to discover that the fate of the empire, and not a little shade of difference, depended upon his vote. But it was the fate of his Hon. Friend to be last to discover those things which flruck every man alive; and experience ought to have sharpened his penetration. In the year 1766, when his Hon. Friend had voted for the repeal of the Stampact, he never dreamt that the idea of taxing America would revive; he had then the security of almost every man in the present Cabinet: the present Lord Shelburne was then Secretary of State; the then Chancellor had figured a ftrong protest against taxing America; the Duke of Grafton was at the head of the Treasury; the characters of all those Ministers were as pledges that the lystem of taxing America was at an end; but fo greatly had his Hon. Friend been deceived, that he had fince been obliged to fight hard to put an end to a war, entered into folely for the purpose of raising a revenue in America : his efforts had been successful; he had croshed that war : but after he had succeeded, and carried the Address of that House to the foot of the Throne, for putting an end to the American war, he was willing to give up the honour of it to the Earl of Shelburne, and to fay that it was that Noble Lord who had made the King think favourably of the independence of America: that House had spoken out; it had spoken the voice of the people; and the King must have listened, as no doubt he was well inclined, to their voice. True it was, the Administration of which he himself had lately formed a part, was a popular one; but he could not call it the Earl of Shelburne's Administration ; they did not go into office with him; he had called upon them, in the name of his Majesty, to invite them to the Cabinet. There was another great character in his Majesty's Council (the Lord Chancellor) who could not be faid to have gone in upon the popular grounds; that learned Lord had, in conjunction with Lord Shelburne, treated with them, and brought them into the Cabinet. The country had now an Administration which could not be that popular Administration to which his Hon. Friend had alluded; it was now the Administration of a man who was gigantic in promises, but a pigmy in performance; a man who could not think of reformation with temper, however loudly he might speak about it; a man who would declare, that the influence of the Crown ought to be diminished, but who would, at the same time, say, that the King had a right to use his negative in passing laws, and would threaten with the exercise of that negative all those who should attempt to move any hills that went to retrenchment : fuch was the man now at the head of the ----; the principles of the late Miniftry were now in the Cabinet; and the next thing he should look forne was not to be reached, as he of the Cabinet, as he very lately adopted; and he found that he, in fact, had much more weight out of the Cabinet, than ever he had in it : he had never before feen the papers from which his Hon. Friend had flated his four great principles; and therefore he could not be answerable for their contents; but this much he could affure the House, that he differed from the Cabinet on this Inbject, because he found the majority of them averse to that idea of unconditional independence to America, which he conceived it to be necessary to the salvation of this country to have granted; if, fince he quitted his employment, his late colleagues had changed their opinion, he rejoiced at the event; and would feel himself satisfied, if the sacrifice he had made to his principles should ultimately be ferviceable to his country. The number of Eleven in a Committee of Council, he certainly thought too great; and he was of opinion, that those Ministers hold great responsible situations, should have more interest in the Cabinet than those Members of it who attended merely to give counsel, but without holding responsible fituations.

And this brought him to fate another reason for his retiring ; and this arose from the appointment of Lord Shelburne to the office of First Lord of the Treasury : the patronage of that place was undoubtedly great; and whoever fills it must have power; much more power than any other Member of the Cabinet; now it was but just and fair, that those who went into office, upon certain public principles, should be satisfied that none were introduced into the Cabinet, who were hoftile to those principles; and they either should have a right to retire, or to have a voice in the appointment of all persons who should be nominated to fill those vacancies that might happen; when that power was taken from them, their power was at an end; and if the King had a right to nominate his Ministers, his Counsellers had a right to retire whenever they thought fit : but there was no question of right in the bufiness; the right was not to be disputed on either fide; but the moment he was called upon for reasons for having quitted his employment, that moment it was pronounced to be a matter in which expediency, not right, was involved; to be accused in this case, amounted to a justification of the principle; a Minister was to exercise his right to retire, when ever it should appear to him, that he ought to do it. He had been fince told, that this objection might have been removed, without any separation or division in the Cabinet; this he might have thought probable, if those persons, upon whom he could most depend, had remained in the Council after him; but when he found they also had retired, then he confessed that the very steps taken to convince him, that his objections might have been removed without a division, had tended only to alarm him more.

The principles of the new Ministers would be found in the end to be precifely the same with those of the Ministers who had been driven out; and he had rather see them supported by the old Ministers than by the new ones: he would draw no comparison between the present First Lord of the Treasury and the predecessor of the noble Marquis; he would not infult fallen greatness by the comparison; their abilities, their characters,

were not to be compared. He concluded, by observing, that he should have been mad indeed, if having been placed as a watchman in a tower, he remained an unconcerned spectator, while he saw the enemy at work in undermining it; and had not hung out the flag of distress, to warn the people of their danger. He was now about to build a fortress, to which all those might fly, who should hereafter find it unsafe to trust their fortunes and chafacters in the tower, from which he had fled; and he made no doubt but sooner or later he should see his honourable friend and others fly to it for shelter.

General Congway lamented that his honourable friend had not a better opinion of his judgement and penetration; but really



fuch as they were, they had not eyet founded the alarm of his fears, that the great fundamental principles of the Administration were in any danger of being departed from ------ His honourable friend had alluded to the year 1766; but in mentioning the names of the Cabinet Miniters of that period, he had forgot that of the Earl of Chatham; when he acquainted that great Minister with his intention of refigning, he had diffunded him from his purpole, by faying that if the well-withers to their country should retire, it would make it absolutely necessary for Ministry to apply to those very persons for Support, who had been driven out by them. His honourable friend had mistaken when he supposed he ascribed it all to the Earl of Shelburne, that the King had been brought to think favourably of American Independence; this was a work in which the whole Cabinet had certainly concurred; by what he faid upon that subject, he meant only that the Earl of Shelburne had previously stipulated with the King, that the Independence should not stand in the way of peace with America. As to his honourable friend's motives for retiring, he would not say that they arose from a disappointment in a struggle for power; he recollected indeed to have heard him speak of retiring, before the death of the late Marquis; but then he did not think that his threat was ferioufly thrown out. (To be Continued.)

PHILADELPHIA, Ostober 1. Continuation of the Sketch of a Treaty of Amity and Commerce, proposed by Mr. Adams, to their High Mightinesses the States General of the Netberlands.

[Begun in No. 26.] Art. 13. It has on the contrary been agreed, that whatever thall be shipped by the subjects of either of the two contracting parties, on any thip or thips of the enemy of the other, belonging to them or their lubjects, though it should not come under the description of prohibited goods, may nevertheless be liable to be entirely conficated, and in the same manner as if it was the enemy's property; excepting however from this, the case where the effects and goods may have been shipped on hoard fuch a veffel before the declaration of war, or even after the declaration, if this profe from the ignorance of fuch declaration: fo that the effects of the nation or subjects of either of the two contracting parties, whether fuch effects come or not under the denomination of prohibited goods; it as aforefaid they have been shipped on board a vessel belonging to the enemy, either after the war or before the declaration thereof could be known to the charter party, shall by no meens be made liable to confication; but shall, as soon as the owner claims them, be faithfully and without delay returned to him; nevertheless they are not to be allowed, after the restitution of them, to be transported to any port in the pollettion of the enemy. The two contracting parties agree likewife, that at the expiration of two months after the declaration of war, their respective subjects, from whatever part of the globe they may have failed, shall not be allowed to plead ignorance of the contents of this article.

Art. 14. And the better to provide for the fecurity of the nation and subjects of either of the contracting parties, and that they may fuffer no inconveniency from the men of war or letters of marque of the other party, it shall be strictly forbidden to all the commanders of men of war, and other armed veffels of the faid States of the feven United Provinces of the Netherlands, as likewise of the abovementioned United States of North America, as also to the respective subjects of either, to offer any offence, or cause any damage to those of the other party, at the peril, if they offend, of being punished and bound to make up all damages accruing from their proceeding contrary to this, by way of indemnification on their perfons and effates.

Art. 15. All vessels and effects whatever, and of whatever nature they may be, that shall be retaken of ome portor either port, in order to be removed to the true proprietors as foon as the property shall be duly ascertained.

Art. 16. In case any ship or vessel belonging to one or the other party, their nation or subjects, should be shipwrecked, loft, or fuffer any other damage on the coast or dominions of the other party, all affistance and amicable relief shall be granted to the diffressed; they shall also receive letters of fafe conduct to enable them fafely to depart and return to their respective places of abode.

Art. 17. In case the nation or the subjects of either party with their men of war or trading yessels, should from the stress of weather, pursuit of pirates, or the enemy, or from other urgent necessity be forced to feek an afylum and harbour in fome river, inlet, bay, port, &c. belonging to the other party, they thall be there amicably admitted and received with all poffible humanity: it shall be allowed them to get refreshments at a reasonable rate, to take in provisions for their passage and all other necessary things for the support of their persons or the repair of their vessels: they shall by no means whatever be detained or hindered from getting out of the faid ports or harbours, but shall be allowed to fail and depart when, and for whatever port they shall chuse, without the least let or obitacle.

Art. 18. It has also been agreed, in order to facilitate reciprocal trade, that in case a war should break out between the two nations abovementioned, fix months shall be granted after the proclamation thereof, to the traders fettled in the towns and places, to dispose of, or transport their effects and merchandifes, and in case, during this interval, any thing be taken off, or any vexation offered from one party to the other, either by the people at large, or any individuals thereof, fufficient fatis-

faction shall be given.

Art. 19. None of the subjects of their High Mightinesses the States of the feven United Provinces of the Netherlands, mall be allowed to folicit or except any commissions or letters of marque, in order to arm one or more veffels to go a privateering against the said United States of America, or either of them, or against the nation, subjects, or inhabitants of the above faid United States in general, or any of them in particular, from any Prince or State, with whom the faid United States of America shall be at war. It is likewise forbidden to every citizen, subject, or inhabitant of the said United States of America, or either of them, to request or accept commisfions, or letters of marque, to the end of arming one or more veffels to go privateering against the subjects of their High Mightineffes, or any of them, or the property of any of them, from any Prince or State with whom the faid States or State shall be at war; and whatever person of either of the contracting parties, accepts such a commission or letter of marque, shall be liable to be punished as a pirate.

OFFICE for FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

( To be Continued, )

September 30, 1782. Translation of an arret of His Most Christian Majesty's Council of State, prescribing the formalities to be observed in the shipping of prize goods out of the ports of his kingdom. Published by order of Congress.

Extract from the Register of the Council of State. The King having been informed, that some persons abuse the facility granted by the 14th article of the arret of his Council of the 27th of August, 1778, concerning prize goods, by shipping under fail, or in foreign countries, goods of English manufacture, and importing them as prize goods to the nations in alliance with his Majesty; The King has judged necessary to explain his intentions; being willing to provide against this abuse, and having heard the report of the Sieur Joly de Fleury, Councellor of State in Ordinary, and of the Council of Finance, THE KING BEING PRESENT IN COUNCIL, Has ordered and orders, that the goods denominated in the faid 14th article of

the regulation of the 27th of August, 1778, and which can only be adjudged under the condition of their being fent back to foreign countries, shall not be allowed to be shipped from the ports of his kingdom, without being accompanied by the extract of the verbal process of sale made by the Admiralty, or the Intendant or Ordennateur of the Marine, duly certified by the Greffier or by the Comptroller of the Marine, and attested by the Receiver or Comptroller of the Farm-Office, who, conformably to the 18th article of the same arret, shall be obliged to mention, that the goods have really been taken from the Entrepot or general deposit, and shipped on the vessel which they shall defign. His Majesty forbids the Clerks of the Adjudicataire of his farms, under the penalty of long their office, or a greater one if necellary, to fuffer any part of the goods in question to be exported, unless the formalities have been before gone through.

Done in the Council of State, HIS MAJESTY BEING PRE-SENT, holden at Verfailles, May 4, 1782, (Signed) LA CROIX CASTRIES.

Exceptions being taken respecting the circumstances mentioned in our last of Colonel Nichols's submission to the Court; we would with to add, the matter was related in the paper merely as a piece of news, on a public tanfaction happening in open Court, and published on information obtained on the subjest : If we were mistaken, or not sufficiently explicit, it was not with a view to misrepresent or offend the Court .-- We have fince understood the fact, on argument, was this; That the Court overruled evidence to shew the grounds of Colonel Nichols's provocation, because he had his remedy at law, and should not have avenged his own injury .--- The Court, it appears, afterwards beard the evidence upon confent of Doctor Gardner to admit it as it feemed indifferent,

To the Freemen of Pennsylvania, and the Subscribers to this GAZETTEER.

A MOST dangerous and unprecedented attack has been made on the liberty of the press; --- the palladium of all your rights and privileges. Yesterday afternoon, the Printer of this paper was fent for to appear immediately before the Supreme Court. Although neither warrant nor precept had iffued, nor was the cause of my appearance specified by the officer, --- yet from a respect to the laws of my country, which I always wish to hold dear and valuable, I attended. His honor the Chief Taffice, addressed me with an elaborate differtation on the DOCTRINE OF LIBELS, with which his learning and exferience had made him well acquainted, and referred to the notaple case of Bingly, who was confined by the arbitary power of the ever-exectable Mansfield, that recorded enemy to the freedom of the prefs, the good of the people, and the inherent rights of reemen. He then repeted a long catalogue of publications swhich he construed libels, styling them as follows, --- viz. A ibel on Congress, --- a libel on the Council, --- a libel on the te President (pale-faced Joe) -- 2 libel on the Court and Grand arv, --- a libel on poor Bailty the Printer. And after being offly infulted and abused (in a language unbecoming even the most fervile boffler) in the highest Court of Pennsylvania, was taken into custody by the Sheriff, butafterwards difmiffed, upon entering recognizance my own in 500l. and my fecurity in 2501, more, to appear next Court.

In this fituation I would claim the public attention, whose respect and esteem I always wish to preserve; and therefore, would fain hope their impartial, and unprejudiced fentiments will favor injured and persecuted innocence, and adhere to the invaluable steedom of the prefs, -- that freedom which the storms and blafts of tyranny and all the undue attempts of venal tools, or temporifing sycophants, could never overthrow, --- that freedom which, with uncommon pains and perseverance, has been i mad negious the story, may recedom which the CON-

STITUTION of the Last of doubt.

Dec. Rights, Sect. 11. See motto of the Paper, and Constitulion, Sect. 35.

The Printer's ficuation yesterday, will be deemed a sufficient apology for the non-appearance of feveral pieces, intended for this page, particularly Mr. Flahavan's answer to the "malicious" author of the For To Hypocrisy AND SEL-FISHNESS, --- and the LANCASTER FARMER, No. 2.

WO or three young Gentlemen, whose education may call them to the City, for the enfuing winter, may be accommodated, in a central part of the City, with good board and lodging, on reasonable terms. Cash, or Country produce, in payment, will be equally acceptable. Inquire of the Printer 28--30

Just come to hand, and to be fold by LLIAM DELLAP, in Third-street, next door to the corner of Chefnut-ffreet,

The justly admired

AGUE and FEVER PLAISTER, O well known in Holland, and the lower parts of Lincoln-Thire in England. This fever and ague plaister is the most infallible cure ever yet discovered for that most lingering disorder. It intirely eradicates it in all its stages, even when the bark and other powerful medicines fail. And may be applied to persons of all ages with the greatest safety.

This plaister is made up for the conveniences of those affiiched. All orders from a distance, post paid, will be carefully complied with. Price twenty shillings, fifteen, and ten, according to the age of the patient. 28--30

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD. RAN AWAY,

N the morning of the 21st instant, from the subscriber, I a fervant girl, named Martha Thomson; has black hair, and is of a dark complexion. Had on when the went away, a brown, plain; linfey petticoat, a callice short-gown, with small white spots, a pair of men's shoes, a small black filk bonnet, and a black moreen petticoat. Le e fnuffs, drinks and fmokes. Whoever takes up faid fervant girl, and brings her to her mafter, on Levi Hollingsworth's wharf, at the fign of General Washington, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by MATTHEW HAND. Sept. 23, 1782. 26-428

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD. N Wednesday last was stolen out of the old Ferry-House, about 10 o'clock in the morning, the following articles,

VIZ.

A pillowcase, containing one dove colour'd Damask Gown, with a white lining, three white Aprons, two fingle Lawn Handkerchiefs, one double ditto, one Lawn Cap, one pair of Thread Stockings, two pair of Sleeves, two pair of white Linen Mitts, copies of two Wills of GEORGE DICKESON and SON, in Bermuda, and two Inventories of Houshold Goods. A full trimmed black Bonnet, lined with white, was taken at the same time, out of a box. Whoever secures the goods and the thief, so that he be prosecuted to conviction, shall have the above reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for the goods only, by WILLIAM MILNOR.

Sept. 27, 1782. 27-29

S TO L D; BE Valuable LOT, fituate in the District of Southwarks Leventy Feet in Front on the east Side of Front-Street continued, and from thence extending Eastward eight-hundredand ninety Feet to the River Delaware, divided in the following Manner: Three Lots of twenty Feet Front each, on the East Side of Water-Street, having erected thereon, a good two ftory Frame House, fixteen and a half Feet by twenty-two and a half Feet deep, with a Kitchen back thereof, a twenty Inch Stone Wall, ten Feet above the Surface, and one hundred and fix Feet long; a Wharf extending one hundred and twenty Feet beyond the End of faid Wall, at the End of which Wharf there are fixteen Feet Water at low Water Mark; also the Foundations, and a Part of the Walls of two Stores, thirty-fix Feet by thirty-fix. Three Lots on the west Side of Water-Street, twenty Feet each, extending Westward four handred and four Feet to the east Side of a thirty Feet wide Street called Sweede's Church Alley, whereon are creeted a three flory Brick House, fixteen Feet Front by thirty-two Feet deep, with a two flory Stone Tenement adjoining, thirteen Feet by fixteen Feet and over; a Brick Pavement eighty Feet long by ten Feet wide, and a Pump of excellent Water at the Door; a good Cellar under the whole Building. Also a two story Frame Tenement, fifteen Feet by twenty-one Feet. Three Lots on the east Side of Front-Street continued, seventy Feet Front, and extending Eastward two hundred and fixty Feet to the west Side of Sweede's Church Alley aforefaid, having erected thereon three Frame Tenements, which are let on Ground Rents of eleven Pounds four Shillings per Annum. The Whole or Part will be Sold as may best suit the Purchaser, and Part of the Payment delayed, paying Interest for the same. For further Particulars inquire JOHN JONES, on the Premises. Philadelphia, August 16, 1782.

N. B. There is also appertaining to the Premises, the Privilege of a Landing on the east Side of Water-Street, thirty Feet wide, and from thence extending and widening into the River Delaware, where it is fixty Feet wide.

To the respectable FREEMEN, Electors in the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

FTER having served you faithfully, near fix Years in the Field, as a Soldier, in the Defence of your just Rights against the arbitrary Claims of Great-Britain, and having again retired to the Walk of a private Citizen, I now take this Opportunity to inform you, that I intend offering myfelf as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, at the enfuing Election; to be then placed on the Return with William Will, Efg; the present Sheriff: And should you think me worthy of your suffrages and Interest, which I now earnestly solicit, the Favor will ever be remembered with gratitude by,

Gentlemen Your devoted humble Servant, THOMAS PROCTER.

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia.

IO

GENTLEMEN, RETURN You my hearty Thanks for Electing me your Sheriff near two Years past. The Continuance of your Votes and Interests at the ensuing Election, will be gratefully acknow-

Gentlemen, your obliged humble Servant, WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

T. IL EDFERIGEDEDE DE DE CHARLELECTORS S.T intend offering myfelf a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, at the Expiration of Col. Will's Time, I channel neftly folicit your Votes and Interest, to place me on the Return with him at the ensuing Election; which Favor shall be gratefully acknowledged by, Gentlemen, your respectful Friend and humble Servant,

SAMUEL NICHOLAS.

### JUST OPENED A variety of Superfine CLOTHS,

Of the first quality, and most fashionable colours.

Kid Gloves,

ALSO,

CATTINS, Peelong and Sarfenets, Plain and coloured Men and Womens Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Hose, Yard wide Barcelona Hand-

kerchiefs, Neat bordered Linen and Check ditto, Sewing Silk, Silk Waistcoat Patterns,

Fine Linens, Brown, crimfon, fieth, and cinnamon coloured Camblets, Calamancoes, A neat affortment of Chintaes and Calicoes, Checks, Bed Ticks, 3-4 and yard-wide Britannias

With many other articles to tedious to enumerate, Which will be fold on reasonable terms for cash, hills of exchange, or country produce, by

KUHN and RISBERG, The north fide of Market-Street, midway between Fourth and Fifth-Streets.

Sept. 24, 1782.

### 5 0 L ROBERT COCKS,

In Water-Street, below Walnut-Street,

EST old MADEIRA WINE by the Pipe or Quarter Cafk. A few Pieces of yard-wide LINENS and DOWLASS. Fine White THREAD Best polished SAD-IRONS, A Quantity of best BEEF fit for Shipping.

## NONES and COHEN,

At their Office in Front-Street, two Doors below the Coffee House, in the House occupied by the Widow Laboyteaux,

RANSACT every Kind of Bufiness as Brokers fuch as buying and felling Bills of Exchange on France Spain, Holland, and other Parts; likewise Loan-Office and other Certificates, State Money of this and other of the United States; They will also receive and sell on Commission all Kinds of Dry and other Goods.

Their Employers may be affured of having their Bufinels done on the most equitable Terms, Dispatch, and Punctuality of Payments.

Constant Attendance will be given at their Office aforesaid, and at the Coffee-House, at the usual Hours of transacting Bufiness there.

WISH.

TVE often wilh'd to be the God of Love, A. Not to reign o'er earth, or Heaven above, But only to be King o'er Laura's heart, Nor gods nor men fuch empire can impart; Nor yet to tie Love's bandage round her eyes, For Laura's constant, true without disguise ; Much less to be immortal, for I swear, Were Laura dead, I'd not furvive the fair ; But only to bestow upon the dame, Love's dearest joy, Love's most extatic same.

CAUSIDICUS.

Biack, white, blue, brown and

spotted Jeans, Damascus,

Blue, buff, fcarlet, Cloth co-

A large Quantity of Barcelona

Mens brown Holland Gloves,

Cassimers, light, dark and

Ladies white and black lace

Spotted Sattinets,

Handkerchiefs,

Mitts,

blue,

Harlem Stripes,

Black Ruffels,

kerchiefs,

Printed Linens,

Sail Duck,

Trolly,

Lawns,

Gloves and Mitts,

Manchester Cottons,

Rose coloured Tabby,

Nonfopretties, Burdets,

White and black Gauze Hand-

7-8 and Yd. wide Ticklen-

Mens, Womens and Childrens

A large Affortment of fine

Coarle and fine Cambricks and

Silk, Kenting, Linen, and

Irish, Dutch and French Li-

Broad and harrow Kuma

White and brown Sheeting,

Flowered and milnet Lawns,

Sewing Silks of all Colours,

Plain and striped Muslins,

Twiff of different Colours,

Plated and gilded Buttons,

Mens coarfe Hole and Gloves,

Camblets, Durants, Rattinets,

Silver Locket Buttons of va-

Watch Chrystals and Springs,

Black and white, narrow and

An Affortment of Ribbands,

Ink Powders, Pots, iron

Copper Coffee Pots & Skillets,

Philberts and Almonds by the

Bengals and Ginghams,

Milnet Lawn Handkerchiefs,

Thread of every Colour and

Sheetings,

Dawlas, Lavals,

Finencis,

coarfe and fine,

Set Stock Buckles,

rious Patterns,

broad Lace,

Skillets.

Call Boxes,

Bag.

Brafs Candlefticks,

Window Weights,

Bake Stones, &c.

Tapes,

Cotton Handkerchiefs of

every Pattern and Colour,

Thread, Lace, Edgings and

English Leather Shoes,

loured, black, green and

千年十十十十十十十十十十十十十十十十十十十十十十十十十十 JOHNKEAN, At the SPINNING-WHEEL, on the Corner of Market and

Third-treets, a fresh and general Affortment of MERCHANDIE,

Which he will fell, Wholefale and Retail, on the most reasonable Terms, viz.

UFF, Mouse-colour, Black and scarlet Princels Stuffs, White, brown and blue coloured fecond Cloths,

Grey and brown ftrong Plains, London brown, fearlet, white and Ariped Castimers, London brown, ftriped, purple, and a Variety of Forrest

Cloths, Buff, blue, green, Cloth coloured and white Plufh, Green, scarlet, blue and Cloth coloured fine Plush,

Black Corduroys, Grey, white, blue and brown twilled Coatings, Black Everlastings,

fashionably ribbed,

SergeDenims and SergeDejean, Black, fcarlet, purple, green, blue and buff Prunellas,

Duroons, A Variety of corded and plain Worsteds, suitable for Gentlemens Breeches Patterns, A Variety of filk Vest and Breeches Patterns,

Dimities, corded and plain, White, brown, olive and blue Serges, Minorca Serges, White Flanneis, Blue and brown Baizes, White Swanskin,

halloons of every Colour, Mens and Womens worked Purple, green and Cloth co-

Toured Crapes, Cinnamon, Dove colour, black and Cloth coloured, blue, changeable, clouded and ftriped Mantuas of different

Patterns, A beautiful Affortment of Chintz and Calicoes, Marfeilles Quilting, Black, light and dark, blue,

buff, green, Cloth and Cotton Calimancoes, Black Ell-wide Perlians, White, blue, garnet and ftri-

ped Sittins, Black, white and blue half ! Sattins, Blue and black Modes,

A few Pieces of peautiful Brocades, Blue and black Sarfenets, Black, blue, white and green

India Taffeties, An Affortment of Silk Gauzes, Kentings and Catgut,

Muslins tamboured, Elegant ditto ditto Aprons, Skeleton and Cap Wire, Blue, Claret, Clo.h coloured and black Camblets, Pink, brown and black Du-

JOHN KEAN returns his most grateful Thanks to those who have generously favoured him with their Custom, and begs Leave to affure them, that co a fant Attendance, Industry in procuring the best and cheapest Goods, with every Inclination to give general Satisfaction, shall be exerted to merit a Continuance of their Favours.

TO BE SOLD,

NEGROWENCH, About thirty Years of Age,

For Cash, good Merchantable Flour, or Bar-Iron, &cc. CHE is capable of doing all Manner of House-Work, and will be particularly useful to a Farmer or Planter, as the prefers the Country to the City. She can do anykind of Farming Bufinels, which requires bodily Strength or Industry, equal to most Negro Men in the Country; and as to the domestic Bufiness of a Farm, the is equally acquainted with. Whoever inclines to purchase the faid Wench, will be pleased to apply to the Printer hereof, next Door to the Coffee-House, in Market-Street.

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

WILLIAM NICHOLS, and 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 Affortment of European and East-India

0 0 Amongst which are the following Articles, viz. Striped and fprig'd ditto. EST Superfine Broad. India Nankeens,

Manchester Cottons,

Flanders Bed-ticks,

Ticklenburg,

Calamancoes,

Serge Denims,

Pieces,

Royal Ribbs,

Corduroys

Stripes,

Ginghams,

Damafcus,

Micts,

Black ditto.

nels,

Fine Swanskin,

Worsted Hole,

Yarn, ditto.

Binding,

Coatings,

Forrest Clothes

Irish Ratteens,

Wilton Cloths,

Baragans,

Saggathies,

Cassimers,

Hair Plushes,

Worsted, ditto.

ftrong Plains,

Embossed Serge,

Bengal Stripes,

Black Everlasting,

Fustians and Jeans,

Marfaille's Quilting,

Worfted and Silk Breeches

Tamboured Vest Patterns,

Plain and corded Dimities,

Sattinets, and Burdetts,

Men's Buckskin Gloves,

Women's Silk Gloves, and

White Ruffia Sheetings 5 qrs

Single and qouble fold broad

Yellow and red flowered Flan-

Brown Holland, ditto.

White Caftor Hatts,

and 6 grs. wide,

Russia Sheeting,

Red and white Flannels,

Green, and blue Baize,

Broad and narrow worsted

Brown, grey, and white

Duroys, and Druggits,

Superfine Hair-viney,

Plain and spotted Velvets,

Sewing Silks, of all Colours,

Threads, anortes.

A beautiful affortment of

Silks, amongst which are

Corded Tabies, rich Bro-

Blue, grey, drab, and mixt

Cotton and Linen Checks and

Prunellas,

Crapes,

all cloaths, with or without Silk Serge for lining, of the following Colours, viz. Scarlet, crimfon, blue, green, plum, nut, grey, black, brown, drab, buff, claret, and mixt. Fine, middling, and coarfe Cloths of various Colours,

Ratteenets,

Shalloons, Tamies. A large and beautiful Affortment of light ground Chintzes and Callicoes, Of dark ground, Of Pompadour ground, Of double Purple ground, Of fingle Purple ground, Of Chocolate ground, ditto, A neat Affortment of printed Linens,

Furniture Callicoes, Crimion coloured Superfine Durants,

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

A large Affortment of Superfine Camblets, fuitable for Men's Summer wear, of the following Colours, viz. Cheinut, 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 Affortment of Pins, Cambricks and Lawns, Fine Irish Hollands, Laval Linens, Selifias and brown Hollands, Broad and narrow Britannias, German Dowlas, Drillings, Damaik Table Cloths,

Diaper, Checkered and printed Linen Handkerchiefs, Fine Lawn Handkerchiefs, Stripe bordered,

Kenting Handkerchiefs, and Apron Patterns, Fine Silk Gauze Handker-Barcelona Silk Handker-

chiefs, Spotted Bandana, ditto, Flowered Bandana, ditto, Silk Romal Handkerchiefs, Cotton Romal, ditto. Millinet Gauze, Cat Gut Book Mullin,

cades, Mantuas, Luteftrings, Satins, Pelongs, Perfians and Modes, A few Calks of Sheet Tin, &c. &c. Plain Jackinet Mullin, Said William Nichols, and Company, return their fincere Thanks to those who have been pleased to favour them with

their Custom, and request a Continuation of their Favors,

affuring 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 Tpeedy Payment, that they may be enabled thereby to be punctual in their Remittances, and have a conflant Supply of the best and cheapest Goods, which they will vend to their Customers, at a moderate

Profic. Profic. NICHOLS, and Co. Philadelphia, Tane 29.

LEVIHOLLINGSWORTH, Has for Sale, at his STORE, the 3d Wharf below the Bridge.

A Rice in Tiescos, Carolina Tar and Turpentine in Barrels, Sugar in Hogsheads and Barrela, A Quantity of Pig Iron, Imported and Country Steel, Madeira Wine by the Pipe or Quantity, Raifins in Kegs, Superfine and common Flour, James River and Maryland Tobacco, Coffee in Bags, &cc. &c.

> Just Importe and to be Sold by Andrew and James Caldwell,

I's IN in boxes and calks, Window-Glass 8 by 10, 9 by 11, and 11 by 12, Sheet and Pig Lead, a variety of printed Callicoes and Chintzes, fine Hollands, Royal and Laval Linens, white and brown Sheering, Sewing Silk and Threads, gold and filver twift Buttons, linen Handkerchiefs, Shalloons, Camblets, Bed-Ticking, Silk Everlatting, black Sattin and Pink Mode, Cambricks, Corded Dimity, white and blue Plains, Blankets, white Flannel, &c. &c. A few cases of Claret and Sallad Oil. Sept. 19, 1782.

SAMUEL DELLAP, Has for Sale, at his Book and Stationary Store, the Corner of Third and Chefnot-Streets,

HE Golden Medical Cephalic Snuff, which by long A Experience has been found an effectual Remedy of most Diforders of the Head, to which it hardly ever fails giving immediate Ease, and by frequent Use prevents their Return. It admirably opens and purges the Head, threngthens the Nerves, revives the Spirits, and has a most grateful aromatick Smell. It removes Drowfinels, Sleepinels and Vapours, relieves Dimnels of the Eyes, is excellent in curing recent Deafnels, and has been of great Service in hyfieric and paralytic Complaints, and in restoring the Memory when impaired by the Disorders of the Head. It is proper for all Persons who visit the Sick, or go into unwholesome Rooms, hot Climates, or unhealthy Places, as it fortifies the Head against noxious Exhalations and infectious Air. Numbers of Persons have experienced the happy Effects of this Golden Medical Cephalic Snuff, and is prescribed by the most eminent Occulists and Aurists in Europe, in the Course of their Practice, as a capital Medicine for the various Diforders of the Eyes and Ears. Printed Directions on each Bottle, for the Use of the above Snuff. Price 7 s. 6d. the Bottle.

The British Tooth Powder, and Tincture for the Gums. It takes off all Foulness from the Teeth and Gums, renders them very beautiful, perfectly fastens such as are loose, prevents their decaying, and intirely cures the Scurvy and all Diforders of the Gums. Price 5 s. per Box, and 5 s. per Bottle.

The true Italian Pomade de Venus, whose excellent Virtues are well known in the polite World for preventing the Hair from falling, preserving it in its pristine Vigous and Colour, and even in Case of Baldness it causes the Hait to grow thick and strong. Price one Dollar per Pot.

The most violent Tooth-ach cured in a few Minutes, without . drawing, by an Effence which gives immediate Ease therein. By applying this Effence outwardly, it will remove all Kinds of Swelling in the Cheeks, or Pain in the Ears; and is an abfolute Cure for the Head-ach, if ever fo violent. It likewise eases the rheumatic Pains in any Part of the Body. It is fo harmless, that it may at any time be made Use of agreeable to the Directions. This valuable Essence is prepared and fold in Bottles, at 10 s. each, with particular Directions in print for using it.

Hills Genuine Patent Medicines. The Effential Tincture of Golden Root. This Medicine was esteemed by the Antients as the best of all Medicines against the Gravel and Stone, and is celebrated by Theophras, Diascorides, and Pliny. The Use of it has been revived by a late Treatise on those Disorders, and Multitudes have used them with Success. By a regular Use of this Tincture at Intervals, the Complaint will be perfectly cured; it will bring away all Gravel as fast as it is deposited in the Kidnies, and never suffer it to lodge and form

Stones again. Price 15 s. the Bottle. Effence of Water Dock, for the Scurvy, Leprofy, and all ob-Rinate cutaneous Diforders. Physicians of the highest Credit have prescribed it with Success as a certain Cure for the Scurvy, and perhaps there never was an Instance in which it failed.

Elixir of Bardana, for the Gout and Rheumatism. The Numbers who have had Relief from this Medicine, prove that it has answered the Expectation; and fresh Instances of its good offects thew it to be of Benefit to Mankind. To prevent the Return of the Gout has been found impossible, but to relieve those who suffer, to reduce the Pain, and shorten the Continuance of the Fits, it always effects. In the Rheumatism it is a safe and absolute Cure, and the

Difease never returns. Price 125. 6 d.

Alfo a few Sets of Stern's Works, Cartridge Paper, Turlington's Balfam, Wine and Spirit Bitters, Watch Papers, Deceptions, &c. Velvet Corks, Coffee by the Bag. A Catalogue of a Collection of Books for Sale, to be feen at faid Store.

OPTNED

## The FRENCH ACADEMY,

Where proper Mafters are provided for different branches of education, viz.

HE French, English, and Italian languages, Dancing and Drawing, The dancing schools are kept in the lower room at the Freemafon's lodge, in Lodge-alley, three times a week, by LOUIS D'ORSIERE, lately from France; who proposes to teach, all forts of dances most in fashion in Europe, and principal graces and manners.

The different schools will be attended at times the best suited to the scholar's leifure : The night-school from fix to nine. The languages and drawing schools shall be continued at the

Director's lodging, as formerly. Those who defire to be attended, may apply to the Director, or Mr. D'Orfiere, in Secondftreet.

LOUIS D'ORSIERE, Dancing-Mafter. ALEXANDER QUESNAY, Director. N. B. The entrance of those who learned from other masters, shall be very moderate.

Sept. 24.

26--28

## DANCING-SCHOOL,

Carter's-Alley, Sept. 17, 1782. IN R. M.DOUGALL begs leave to inform the pub-lic, that he has opened his SCHOOL for the infruction of young ladies and gentlemen, in the polite and necessary accomplishment of dancing.

N. B. Also an Evening-School for grown gentlemen.

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With Letters, Dispatches, or Matters of Trust,

WILL be performed at an Hour's Notice to any Diftance, within (if necessary) the shortest limited Time possible. The Confidence of the Person in this Matter arises from the Excellency of the Horses which he has dedicated to this Purpose, and his Knowledge of the Roads. He is also persuaded, that he shall acquit himself of the Undertaking to the Satisfaction of his Employers ; because he would not forfeit a fair and good Character. Any reasonable Security (if defired) will be given, for the Performance of his Engagements. Please to inquire of the Printer.

> PRENCH ARMY BILLS of EXCHANGE, At thirty Days Sight,

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