in Harrison county, Virginia.

in Bedford county, Pennfylvania.

1221 200 do.

200 do.

INDEPENDENT GAZETTEEK;

R. THE

CHRONICLE OF FREEDOM.

That the People bave a Right to Freedom of Speech, and of writing, and publishing their Sentiments; therefore the Freedom of the Frest ought not to be restrained .- Pennsylvania Bill of Rights. Let it be impressed upon your Minds, let It be infilled into your Children, that the Liberty of the Press is the PALLADIUM of all the civil, political, and religious Rights of Freemen. — Junius.

India Sales.

The Cargo of TEAS.

Imported in the thip ALLIANCE. THOMAS REED, Efq. Commander, from Canton, in China, -contitting of

Hyfon, Souchong, Single, and Boheas, Will be fold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Stores of Mell'rs. I. Huzeleburfl & Co. in this city.

The faid Sales to commence on MONDAY the 22d infant, at nine o'clock in the forenco

A fecond fiels will be made on FRIDAY the 26th instant, at the same house, and will be continued on Friday in every fucceeding week until the whole is fold.

The Teas are trefh and the qualities the fame as theft purchased this teason by the Factors or the British East-India Company.

The purchafers at thefe fales must pay the cash before the goods are taken away, or give notes pavable in forty five to firsty days, drawn or indorfed to the litistaction of the owners, and paying the discount thereon, Audioneer.

Philadelphia, September 18, 1783.

Female Education.

Mr. MUSGRAVE

HAS opened his ACADEMY on the East fide of Second-street, the third door below Race-street; where Young Ludies are instructed in reading the English Language with a natural accent, and general erophasis; agreements to the modern systems of Sheridan, Blair, Lurgh, Sc. soingeniously adapted for forming the taste, and improving the judgement, in English Rheisric: English Grammar, with its application to composition, illustrated by a variety of critical remarks from the best authorities, and the new rules of purchadion: Alin, Weiting, Arithmetic, Geography, with the use of the Globes, &c.

As Mr. MUSGRAVE conceives that the advancement

of his pupits, in uleful learning, should be the ultimate objest of his instructions; therefore he proposes to profecute those regular and comprehensive methods, which, from his experience in teaching, he has found to be successful; expunging fuch as are futile and fuperficial. From the obfervations of feveral years as a teacher, and especially during his attendance in two of the must numerous female seminaries in this city, he trufts, by diffinguishing their excellencies from their imperfections, he will be enabled to conduct an

eligible system of Famole Education.

Such books only will be read in the Academy as obvious-Is tend to advance the female character, to improve the motime will be fet apart every day, for reading proper lesions

on Religion and Morality.

To facilitate the proficiency of the pupils, and to excite a noble emulation, (and not to promote schemesos parade and fulsome panegyric for newspapers) quarterly examinations will be held before fuch friends of the Academy as may choose to attend.

Terms Four Dollars per quarter. Philadelphia, 1216 September, 1788.

L L those who have any demands against the estate of Mr. WESTON CLARK (late of Georgia, merchant) A LL those who have any demands agrin, merchant)
Amr. WESTON CLARK (late of Georgia, merchant)
deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly attefted, to the fubscriber, near the Swedith Church ; all those that are indebted to the said estate, are defined to pay the same to WILLIAM BROWN, Executor. pay the same to WILLIAM BR Philadelphia, 27th August, 1788.

Hamilton township, August 22d, 1788.

OTICE is hereby given to those who stand indebted to the educe of Robert Levers. Fig. deceefed, to call upon the funferibers, and pay off sheir re-fpective debts without delay; and all those who have any demands against the faid estate, are requested to present demands agains the discounts for fettlement to
MARY LEVERS, Administrative,
GEORGE LEVERS, Administrator.

To the Public.

THE following statement shows the different numbers that have drawn the most majerial property in the scheme proposed by the subscriber for the sale of certain pairs of his landed interest, as herecofore advertised by him. The residuery numbers have drawn Lots of Ground in the rown of Monigomery, figuated on the north fide of Hughes's River, county of Harrison, and state of Virginia.

The Deed for the different Houses, Plantations, and

Town Lots, are ready to be belivered on application.
THOMAS PROCTER,

Walnut-freet, September 4, 1788. 4 200 acres in Harrison county, Virginia. 200 do. in Bedford county, Pennsylvania. 175 da. in do. 200 do. in Harrison county, Virginia. 200 do. in Harrison county, Pennsylvania. 200 do. in Harrison county, Virginia. 200 do. 120 200 do.

in Bedford county, Pennfylvania. in Hamifon county, Virginia. in Bedford county, Pennfylvania. 136 200 40. 200 do. in do. 208 in Harrison county, Virginia. 200 do. 150 do. in Bedford county, Pennfylwania. 217

in Harrison county, Virginia. in Bedsord county, Pennsylvania. 259 200 do. 268 150 do. in do. do. 286 175 do. do. do.

200 do. in Harrison county, Virginia. 292 200 do. 311 150 do. in Bedford county, Pennfylvania. 150 do. do 337

in Harrison county, Virginia. 200 do. 200 do. in do. 3 8 1 200 do. in Bedford county, Pennfylvania.

397 200 do. in Harrison county, Virginia. in do. 200 do.

422 200 do. do. in Bedford county, Pennsylvania. 200 do. 443

200 do. in Harrison county, Virginia. in do.

in Bedford county, Pennsylvania. 467 200 do. in do. do. 150 do. do.

473 200 do. in Harrison county, Virginia. 200 do. do.

in Bedford county, Pennfylvania. 200 do.

2-6 do. in Harrison county, Virginia.
One two-story Brick House, and two Frame Tenements, in Duke-street, Northern Liberties. 583

200 acres in Bedford county, Pennfylvania. 619 150 do. in do. in de

175 de. in Harrison county, Virginia. 200 do. 643 645 200 da. in do. do.

in do.
in the flate of Georgia.
if a county, Virginia. in do. 200 de. 647 250 do.

200 do. in Harrison county, Virginia. 200 do.

in Flarrison county, Virginia.
in Bedford county, Pennsylvania. 764 200 do. 150 do.

719 do. 150 do. in do. 736 175 do. in do. do. 200 do. in do. de.

200 do. in do. in Harrison county, Virginia. 200 do. 832

in the state of Georgia. in Bedford county, Pennsylvania. 200 17.

911 200 do. in do. do. 200 do. in do. 923 200 do. in do. do.

949 150 do. in do. 200 do. 3015 in Marrison county, Virginia. 1035 200 do. in do. do.

200 do. in do. do. 1047 1105 200 de. in Bedford county, Pennfylvania. 1131 200 do. in Harrison county, Virginia.

200 do. in do. 200 do. in do. 1167

in Bedford county, Pennsylvania. 150 do. 1184 150 do.

1235 200 do. in do. 200 do. in Harrison county, Virginia. 1208 1426 in Bedford county, Pennsylvania. 200 do. 175 do. 1467 175 do. do 200 do. in Harrison county, Virginia. 1490 in Bedford county, Pennfylvania. 1575 200 do. in Harrison county, Virginia. 200 do. 1672 200 do. 1700 200 do. in do. do in Bedford county, Pennsylvania. 1753 200 do. in Harrison county, Virgina. 200 do. in Bedford county, Pennfylvania. 150 do. 1767 in Harrison county, Virginia. 1774 200 do. in Bedford county; Pennsylvania. in Harrison county, Virginia. 1818 200 do. 1812 200 do. 186.1 200 do. in do. in Bedford county, Pennfylvania. 1877 200 do. 1940 200 do. in Harrison county, Virginia. 1947 200 do. in do. do. in Bedford county, Pennsylvania. 150 do. 1989 150 do. in do. 2000 2073 One three-story Brick House and Lot in New-2000 Market-freet, Northern Liberties. 200 acres in Harrison county, Virginia. 200 do. in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, 2006 2109 in Harrison county, Virginia. 2141 200 do. 200 do. in do. in Bedford county, Pennsylvania. 2196 200 do. in do. 2226 200 do. in Herrison county, Virglaiz, in Bedsord county, Pennsylvagia. 2264 200 do. 2288 150 do. 175 do. in do. 2327 do. 200 do. in do. 2336 do. 2353 150 do. in do. do. 24.29 200 do. in do. do. 175 do. in do. 2434 do. 2437 200 do. in do. do. One two-flory Brick House, below the New-Market, in Second-freet. 2466

WE the subscribers having superintended the drawing of the lotsagreeably to the SCHEDULE, heretofore published for the sale and disposal of part of the property of Colonel THOMAS PROCTER, do hereby certify and declare, that the greatest regularity and exactness were observed through whole of the transaction; and that in comparing the foregoing lit of fortunate numbers with the Clerks' books, we find them to be accurate and just.

ELEAZIR OSWALD.

200 acres in Harrison county, Virginia.

ASSHETON HUMPHREYS. WILLIAM NICHOLS.

do.

Philadelphia, September 9, 1-88.

2493 200 do. in do. 2292 200 do. in do.

3486

Four Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Goshan township, Chester County, on the 9th day of August, a Dutch servant girl, named BIERIA CATHERSNA STOOKS, but commonly goes by the name of Kitty Stokes, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, sandy coloured laster, gray eyes, and a remarkable scar round horneck, which the lays was occ foned by a burn. Had on when the went away a friped linen thort goven, two petticoats, both dark brown, the one darker than the other, two brandker-chiefs, one coperis and white, marked C. S. the other white cetten, and marked L. T. a white tow apron, and a pair of black grain thoes, with pewter buck'er, a pair t white cotton mittins, two flifts of common homemas theeting, and a gause cap. Wheever takes up the base ferrant, and frours beein any goal. To that her made only get her again, find receive the above reward, and all coafonable charges paid by

William Bane,

reign Intelligence.

MIDDLETOWN, Sept. 16. ON Thursday last arrived here the floop Hannah, William Van Deursen, master, an days from Martinico, but laft from Sr. Euflatia. He informs that he was blown out of Martinico the 14th of August, in a heavy gale of wind. The pale came on in the morning of the 14th, the wind at N. E. with very heavy fonalls of rain -at 11 A. M. the wind backed to N. N. W. and began to blow fresh -at one P. M it blew a hard gale. Capt. Van Deursen then went out of the road, being the second vellel out, a great fea beginning to heave in .-The wind then hauled to N. and kept encreafing, fo that he could not show any fail, till : P. M. when it blew a violent hurricane, the wind veering from N. N. W. to N. E. till 11 P. M. when it shifted suddealy to S. W. and blowed with redoubled violence till one A. M. when the gale broke, Captain Van Deurfen then found himfelf to clote aboard the land that if the gale had continued half an hour longer he muit have loft his veffel. He then bore away for St. Euflatia, where he arrived on Saturday the 16th. Between St. Kitts and St. Eustatia he fell in with the floop Dolphin, difmatted. Hiram Coffin, mafter, belonging to Cuico-Bay, having been upfet under Dominico in the hurricane, and lost one man, and his decks all torn up; the mafter and one man came paffengers with Captain Van Deursen .-Arrived at St. Eultatia on the 17th, floor ---Ifrael Bithop, matter, belonging to New Haven, blown out from Martinico, loft one anchor cable and long boat, under command of the mate. Captain Billion being left at Martinico. He informed Capt. Van Deursen that when he left St. Pierres-Road, the schooner - John Paddock, mafter, belonging to this port, and three other veffels, belonging to the eastward; were drifted almost on shore, he thinks the veffels must have been lost. Arrived, alfo, at Sc. Eustatia, floop -, Phillips; matter, belong-

ing to Bolton, blown out from Martinico, who on his paffage down fell in with a thip and a brig difmafted. The shipping at St Eustatia put to fea, but had no very hard winds, but a very heavy fea from the fouthward, heaving into the Road.

On Sunday preceding the hurricane at Martinico, they had a light thock of an earthquake. There was no account at St. Euflatia of the damage done at the windward, when Captain Van Deprien left there.

Philadelphia, Sept. 22. By Captain Sever, who arrived at Boston

a few days fince from Ruffie, we learn, that Ruffia, has forbidden, under the fevereit penalties, any foreigner or native in her dominions, difcourfing or writing on the fubicats of political affairs; from which circumitance it is difficult to obtain any information of the fituation of affairs between the Ruffians and the Turks. Captain S. spoke the Swedish fleet, on their cruife; it confilled of 20 fail of the line hefides fmaller veffels. But holtilities between the Swedes and Russians have not yet been declared.

By letters received from Cape-Francois, dated on the 25th ultimo, we learn that a violent hurricane happened at Port-au-Prince on the

and the plantations on that part of the island were moitly dellroyed. For the encouragement of American literature and genius, it is refolved by the cornoration of Providence College, that a particular part of the library-room should be appropriated for the purpose of depositing the works of American authors.

The following excellent production appeared in the Independent Grzeiteer of the 28th of July laft. It aboundrivith found and folid reafon and arguments and is now republished to give it a candid and dispassiona e perujal.

IN every free government the first advances towards fupreme power thould be ferutinized with a jenious eye; of his country are attacked, muft either he divelted of true perceptive feelings, or guilty of treaton against the flate-The rate attack upon the rights of the people, in the person of Colonel Wiwald, is of a most alarming nature. It founded on implied laws, it is abidiotely necessary to have them fully explained, or totally expunged-implied power, where the party, pretending to be offenced, is to decide on the of fence, is of a dangerous nature, and ought no where to be exercised-wretched is the flate or that people whole laws are uncertain-Gentlemen of the one have too generally lofty ideas on this fubjict; and in countries of lefs equality, than owrs, the mais of the people are held in a degree of lubmiffive vaffatage, difgraceful to human nature; for amongit the great, I well know, the injerior class of mankind are viewed as a lower order of beings. In Pennfylvamis, this diffraction is totally removed; and the tattered unis fecured in his liberty equally with the folegoid voluptuary who rolls in his gilded carr. This liberty it is the duty of every man to protett-it is his own earle-it is the cause of his children. I that not pretend to enter into the merits of Colonel Ofwald's conduct, nor de I rake up the fubied as an advocate of party-it is to advocate the cause of liberty, and the confliction of my country, and I hope I fail do it of my own right, and every min's right, to speak plain othermy own feelings, or thate of others, with enthetical edom met with a field, which would afford a more ample

The grand and proper quellion on the prefent occasion is

fine without trial by jury? - Whether the act alledged to

Can any man be condemned in Pennsylvania for a criminal of-

cope for the jurgiant pen.

have been committed by Colonel Ofwald be in itself crimina or not, is nothing to the purpole-The conflictation and tawn of the country are to be our only rule, in occiding upon the point; and no confructive powers thall deprive a man of his liberty, where the conditution is either filent on the fub ngeniou, in producing cales and opinions to court, to support particular points; but no cale-no upinion must ever be permitted to overrule the fundamental liberties of our country, or to deftroy the express words of our con " tution. A crime is faid to have been committed and a is it to be giftature. The bill of rights is pointed in the case-fection right to be heard by himfelf and his countel, to versand the caufe and nature of his acculation, to be confronted with the witnesses, to call for evidence in his favor, and a speedy public trial, by an impartial jury of his country; suitheat the unanimous confent of which jury, he connect be found guilty : Nor can be be compelled to give evidence against similef; Nor can any man be justly deprived of his linerty, except by the laws of the land, or the judgement of his peers." the Semiramis of the north—the Emprels of Here we find a claufe as politive as words can frame it-" All profecutions (without any exceptions) that be by an impartial jury, without whole unanimous confent he cannot be found guilty"-His this form been complies with in the prefent cafe ? No .-. Colonel Ofwald has been arraigeed, tried, condemned, and pumphed in direct violation of the spirit the procedure, the latter part of the clause explains this za way, and a man may be deprived of his liberty, either 44 by the judgement of his peers, or the laws of the land;" and therefore, a trial by jury, " in all profecutions for criminal offences," is not effential under the confirmation ... this is pretty free restaning I must confess--- an indefinitely expelled clause in a lection, iball be conjured up to delt oy an independent of logic, the whole conditution may be converted to a very ductile code. But the words are too flubborn to bend to e-

very blaft of invention. The fente is finished and complete

with the words " without the confest of whom he cannet be

introduced, in order to define the effentials of the trial, vie nor can be be compelled to give evidence against himself. here the fenfe is again complete; but as if fearful of the future undue exercife of power, the fection reiterates the fenfe of the preceding woods, and adds, it Norcan any man be inflly deprived of his liberty except by the laws of the land, or the indement of his merce beautiful follows from the expreis words, and the clear unequirocal fenfe, that a man must have either a jary or a positive law to deprive him of his liberty. Where then are we to feek for the law, by refuled a trial by jury is known to every body. I functie we are to fearth for it in a vague and extorted explanation of the 24th fection of the frame of government, which declares " The fupreme court, and the feveral courts of common pleas of this commonwealth shall, befides the prevers bluelly exercited by fuch courts, have the cowers of a court of Changery. In far as relates to the nemetinating evidence from piaces not within this flate, and the care of the perfonal estates of those who are non computes mentis, and fuch ether powers as may be tound necessary by future affemblies, ear inconfilent with this configuration." .- They are to have the " powers iffusily exercifed by furh courts," and thefe nowges we that be told, are to be fuch as are exercised by the judges in England; for by the fecond law raifed after the revolution, it is amongft other things enacted, that the have hereunto been in force in the (aid province," " fhall be in force and hinding upon the inhabitants of this flate." Hence by a combination of the last part of the oth fection of the bill of rights " by the laws of the land," with this extention of the common law or England, the power is centended to have a legal and conflitutional operation in Pennfylyarogatories, with all their attendant pains and penulties, but of judging of matters of fact, and inflicting punishment without trial by jury. But hannily for the prople of Pennfylvania, their persons are fafely entrenched under the most unconivocal terms; and no man can be deserved of his liberty, and found guilty of a criminal offence, without trial by jury ; nothing thall supercede thebill of rights, nor introduce the law of England, " where inconfiftent with this

Some of the great law writer tells us, that punishing

contempts by attachment, has been immemorially used by the Superior courts of justice, and is as ancient as the laws of which the court cannot have to nerteet a knowledge unless by the confession of the party, or the testimony of others, the judges may upon afficient, if they be sufficient ground to fulped that a contempt has been committed. and answer interrogatories upon outh. This is held to be the law of the land, and is faid to have been confirmed by the flatute of magna charta, as well as by express that, 12 sar, 2,-it may be fo-lum not about to controvert it laws-but we have a magna charta of our own ; a constitution to far refining upon the common laws of England, as to protect every man from fuffering imprisonment; not only on allegations of crimes of which the judges may fufced? him gulity, but in all profecutions for criminal officiers, be thall have a trial by jury; without which he cannot be impulsated, unless by the laws of the land. How far the laws of the land, juffify the impriforment of Col. Ofwald; is the proper subject of inquiry; and if the advocates for the fambly by which he was imprisoned, they will relieve us from a world of argument; but I am politive foch a law is not to be found, and they must rest upon the common law. which in the prefent cafe cannot extend. The Atlembly tion, by pasting temporary laws to falpend the benefit of the act of habeas corpus in times of convultion and public danger; but fo very cautious were they of exercifing this power, that the laws for imperioning furpetted perions, were only from feffion to fellion; and even then no idea was entertained of punifoment-fate keeping and preventing danger to the flate, was all they had in view, -and the law ceafed with the occasion-Now, as no law exits by which Col. Ofwaid could be fined, and he has been denied a triel by jury, it must be concended that a very alarming inroad has been made upon the conflitution.

It is alledged that the commitment was not for the contempt personally shown to any of the judges, but for a cubication deligned to influence a cause then depending in judgement; and on this ground the process of attachment might be obliged to answer on outh to intersegatories : norwithflanding the pointed claufe, in the 9th fellion of the bill of rights, which declares, "nor car be be compelled to give exidence against himfelf." - Every three of this butiness ends in a breach of the conflitution .- Colonel Ofwald in charged with publishing certain matters, tending to influis of no importance in the prefent question-which is-Har harricane napport 50 fail of veilels were lost, found going for me find a new and admost (asyloclis ness) the matters alledged regardly in I like an appetite printing. leges which are granted to the perpetrator of even the mod & flood committed for refusing to answer interrogatories, yet triffling petty largeny? A criminal offence is faid to be comcourt to aufwer interrogatories -- we will fungole for a momorhing to do with the prefs ; that as officious perfon had in his delle, which a inconsyman had in his ablence taken Col. Ofwald be deprived of the right of making this appear to an impartial jury -and hall he be halter punished, be-The cafe is a very supposeable one, and we have a right to funnafe it-every man has a right to hold himfelf as an innecent man until he is proved guilty; and though he may in cestain cases he detained in prilon, it is only for his

prefsly condemus. In Congest of the evereile of this indicial power it may be before of the court might be whally impeded. If for a mand suglist to condemn themselves moment we foould even admit this reafoning to apoly to general cafes, forely it cannot be pretended that initiationsour injury arole from the prefent cafe; or that the commitment would prevent a reactirion of the affence, if the printer choic to rifour it a and that he or force other perion has rifued it, every hody known; for the offentive owner doubted-Numerous cales might arife, where tumulis and affaults might difable one halt, or the whole of the judges at their own houses, or in the freets; bot I prefume no man will be hardy enough to sifert, that a reial by gary fault be waved, and a followflad perfor taken up, and punished, became the person assulted happened to be an officer of the court; and yet the business of the court might be as effecroully ability that this way as if the affinit had been in open easifement is to be the terror to sail doese; and on thefe vania depend. The conflictation has made ample provision for making " punishments proportionate to crimes." If laws are wanting to protect the courts, they facult be anplied for: and then, whatever canifbrant is inflifted, wi be legal and conditutional; and no innocent man will fatfer

If we compare the fixture of magoa charra with the conflitution of Pennsylvania, we shall be convinced that the Convention of 1776 had this great fistate before them; the 46th fection of which provides, that " No freeman that be taken or imprisoned or differed, or outlawed, or banth-ed or any ways delireyed; nor will we pais upon him or meers, or by the law of the land," But our bill of right goes into a more minute direction of trial; prefcribes the effential forms; and fixes it incontestibly by jury. The rule ply to every pain or penalty recited -that is, he may be imprisoned by the law of the land-different by the law of the land, and outlawed, banished or any way defroyed by the law of the land. But our magos charts makes special provision against such alternative proceedings. The fine qua non, is a trial by jury; and if by any process of law a man shall be imprisoned, before trial, he may have his remedy; for the a8th fection of the frame of government admits that " all prifoners thall be bailable by fufficient forety, unless for capital offences, when the proof is eviof the oth fection of the bill of rights, in the feofe the most favorable to Col. O(wald' commitment, it can only extend to an imprisonment, subject to bail, and subsequent trial. The length of the term of imprisonment, and the fine imposed, are no where warranted by even the most extensive latitude given to the words of the conflictation; and he ought immediately to make the legal application for a dif-

Mr. OSWALD.

FROM feveral publications, it feems that only there instances of fammary proceedings against printers for itbelling, which was converted by the Jultices to a contempt of Court, can be gleaned from the English history. As to Middleton's cafe: baying acquiriced to the juridiction of the Court, in fabritting to a fine without litigating theregularity of the proceeding, it is not by any means viewed as an authority or precedent .- And it is a recorded fact, that although this power was exercised over Bingley, and he * File Mr. Fitch's publication in this paper of the 17th led.

Binrley, without his folicitation and defire, upon a confor that purpose. Where was the negestity for their little tricks and practices if the measures were right ?-With reconfidered their conduct level and juffitable, and commit

fallion, and refcued their four from crotterry arrhytice, from dumpton; and salls, to a invalidition, and racks and

But it is our peculiar fatheraction in this flate, to pollefe

A CONSTITUTION of our own, which expressly ferries So that it cannot be infringed upon, or violated on any kind of pretence, or any arts of fophistical reasoning --- We have tempts and interrogatories. I think our conflictation is to pi telane, we are fure to reach the loveus cortof eveland fafe. ty and public happinels ... May Perefulo Tola and her freebare diffant generations the trial of jury, and the rights of per fincerely (weet! And may the judgment of the Affembly in your case or coor all an apparatus question upon which they are to deliberate C. A. N. D. I. D. II. S.

To Mr. JOHN FITCH.

B competed, good Mr. Figh. If by foiling you f have excited your effeatmen and drawn on my poor " wounded bead" the weath of a nounded projector I ought to be forty for it, to be fure; and if the following will make you any amends, take it and welcome. It is only a diffi tagredients " composing it-I hope the feafouing of it will

1. I day that " when a man grows angre with his opponent, it is a CERTAIN fron he have but cause in hand"hough, in your own cale, I admir it may be true. How sould you feel, Mr. Fitch, to be taken by the nofe, with-

2. I dony that a fireke on the " boad" of a fercent is roughto one well hid on at the tail a Because by the one the power of firing is endangered; whereas the other would act as a filmulus. You know the head to be a render part. 2. I deep that your drictures on Mr. Rumfey's ingenious plane were " fair"-though I admit they were "open" of

necessity to answer the purpose in view. 4. I deep that the word " rejelling " applies to the petition presented at Trenton-but readily admir the complimen

5. I admit you to the liberty of " telling flories in you own way " -- because hitherto they have been favorable to

6. I admir that your " oublication flands over for eviti but I deny it deferves it. 7. I day that my piece descended to et personal abule".

though conder will compel me to admir that it so did not undergo the infoettion of the whole company." 3. I desy that you " can support your opinions in all companies face to face"--- I will admir you may do it beck to

o. I admir that you have a GRAND POSITION." and you out of it" ... for, in your first address it was used ren feyeard times; id eft; "The effect will ever be propertisate to the caule." I, too, have a "grand position," but of which I am rather more fparing -- that is -- when the fun thiers

10. I infif that your actions do not always " foware" with your favorite principle .- for inflance, your retentment a gainst Rumfey is an "effect" not proportionate to the cause. 11. I infiff that your officious interference with his mille was both " illiberal," and "indecent;" because you becan things you dis not underftand. I perfift, then, in calling it . wantes attack.

12. I deep that the account published of Mr. Rumfey's intentions was "puffed" beyond their merits; nor can I inflowed the representatives of Pennsylvania; but I admit they have been tormerly to desert into excludes low which are new flumbering out their existence " ... witnessparenes. 13. I admit that in the late attack open grain, your "own private intereft" was the "dimulus "--but lave.

I contrie, fame intrufive doubts as to the true motions of thole catch-wards the " public good." 14. I dear that your restoning on Dr. Barker's millewas either " candid or honed ;" because the object in view mes mean and fordid gestification ... which candor and house,

To. I admit that you have accommoded to Mr. Rum'and friends "three fimble questions" -- but which it would be text, in the name of wonder, tempted you to flow forth

terminate an unprofitable difeute, is the fincere with of Perion As to the sixtee my real name to the millie, in would make my argements neither better nor worfer I am content to sell them on the bufes of Tunyus. Perhaps you have been rather precipitate in the exposure of your exper wame in fuches casie, and, like the for who had loft his tail. fuffer me to decline the honor intended You now fland committed at the bar of the public. I pity your fituation, and will pray, In the mild language of the law, " God fend you a good deliverance." Acres!

VERITAS. Philadelphia, Sept. 19th, 1785. Charles The second of the seco

THE Several Creditors of Robert A. Hunter, of the State of Maryland, and John Pincaut, Infoleant Deirors in the Goal of the City and County of Philatelphia-are hereby notified that they have flant, at the Goal at those oblight hear them and their toweral Creditors.

Philadelphia Gaal, September 10, 1788.

DY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Expo-D nas to me directed, will be exposed to fale by public the following Meffuages and Lors of Ground,

No. 1. A large, well-finished Brick House, and several other Buildings, a Griden with Eight Summer Houses, Walks, &c. with the 12 Lots of Ground theceto belonging ; Middle Ferry, in the city of Philadelphia. This place has No. 2. A large three-story Frame Messuage (20 by 40 feet) compleatly unliked, and convenient rooms, with two

No. 2. Alfo c7 City Lots of Ground, fituate on Racefreet, each lot ao feet front, and 95 feet deep.
No. 4. Allo-46 City Lots, firmate on Spruce-freet; each ent: The loss will be fold feparately, and a plan of the Paken in execution and to be fold as the property of Edward.

> IOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Shrift WANTED,

In a Merchant's Compting House in this city, an APPRENTICE LAD, Of about 17 years of age, who can write a good hand, and

understands figures. - Inquire of the Printer.

N. R. None need apply, but those who can bring good

Wants a Place, a Wet Nurse. WITH a good breast of milk, will either take a child to meric ar home, or go into a family : She can be well recommended-Inquire of the printer.

To the Respectable Freemen, Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

TAKE this early epportunity to return you my warmast acknowledgements for the honor done me it the last General Electron, as a Candidate for the Sherist's Office; foliciting at the same time, for the continuance of your suffrages to the appointment of Sheriff at the next General Mection, which finall be ever acknowledged with grantude,

Your most nbedient humble Servant,

William Will. Philadelphia, July 30, 1788.

LAST NOTICE. In the Case of Isaac Sidman,

WHEREAS a commission of bankrupt is awarded and VV iffued forth against Israc Sidman, of Easton in the county of Northampton, Merchant and Dealer, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the countilismers, in the said commission named, or the major part of them, on Friday the 15th day of Augustiastant, on Monday the 1st day of September follow-ing, and on Thursday the 25th day of the same month, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of the faid days, at the Statehouse, in the city of Philadelphia, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects, when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debrs; at the fecond meeting to chuse allignees; and at the last meeting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination.

All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or who have

any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the fame, but to whom the commissioners that appoint, but give notice to the Commissioners.

By order of the Commissioners, JOHN JENNINGS, Clerk

Office in Watkin' 4-2'lev, August 13th, 1788. 15 27 22

SECOND NOTICE. In the Case of Peter Grubb.

BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of Bankrupt is avanted and issued first bagainst Peter Grubb, of the county of Berks, Merebant, Deales, and Chapmans, and be being declared a Tsankrupt, is bireky required to surrentler kinsses to be commission numed, or the major part of them, on Saturday the 30th day of August instant, on Wednelday the 3st day of October next, and on Friday the 10th day of the sum month, at ten o'clock in the sirve of Philadelphia, and make a full dispovery and discourse of birestine and effects, who may not receive the certainty are to come prefared to prove noben and rubere the ereditors are to come pregared to prove

when and where the evaluate are to chair affects at the level meting to chair affects, at the level meting to chair affects of the lift meeting the faid Rankupt is required to fright his examination.

All persons indebted to the said Bankrapt, or who have any of his offers, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the sommissioners shall appears, but give notice to the subscriber.

Based of the commissioners shall appears, but give notice to the subscriber. By order of the commissioners, JOHN JENNINGS, Clerk.

Office in Watkins's alleg, 29th Aug. 1788. . 30 22 4

John Telles & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE, At their STORE in WATER STREET, CORNER of PINE-

MALMSEY. PASSADO, YINES, from 2 to 5 years old, PORT, PICO, and FAYAL Cinnamon and Boliea Tea in cheffs,

Black Pepper in ditto, Lemons and fweet Oranges in boxes, Best imported Gunpowder in kege, A quantity of empty bage, and raw Hider.

Cotton in bales,

Alfo, a large Affortment of India Silks,

Viz-Plain and thiped LuteR ings, of various colours, Peelongs, Pedual is and spotted Silks, Ruse and red coloured Nankeens, India Faos of aiflerent qualities.

To the Freeholders and other Electors of | To the Electors of the City and County the City and County of Philadelphia.

BEING favored with your fuffirages the two last elections, D in placing me to high on the return with the prefient sheriff, and as his time expires at the next election, I hope for a continuance of your favors, by electing me to the Office of Sheriff, which favor will be acknowledgedby. Your much obliged Friend, and Humble Servant,

IAMES ASH.

To the Respectable Freemen, Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

FOR former favors, pleafe to accept my fincere thanks, and flould you be further favorably inclined to Indulge me with your votes and interest at the ensuing Election for the Coroner's-Office, it will be acknowledged with grateful

remembrance, by your Friend and Humble Scenant,

JOHN LEACOCK, CORONER.
Sept. 8, 1778.

Philadelphia, September 17, 1788. To the worthy, the independent Freeholders and Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

WITHOUT nectioning any of my fervices in the field, the Old Solnie reverse his fincere thanks to his former friends for their Votes and Interests at the last Election, and hegs a configurance at the next, to be placed on the return as Coroner; which shall be gratefully acknowledged by the public's friend and well wither,

WILLIAM A. PATERSON.

Jehoshaphat Polk

EGS leave to inform the public in general and his house that he lately dwelt in, in Mirket threet, to the west fide of Fnurh freet, four doors below Market freet, where he continues to carry on his business, as usual, in all its various branches.

Said Polk makes all Kinds of Gentlemen and Lidies' Sad- Horien ens' Caps

dles, in the most approved Placed and polifhed Bridles of different patterns, Horfe Cloths. l'ortmanteaux. Portmanteau Trunks,

Saddle Bagn, Piftol Hollters, Sword Belts. Sword Scabbards. Catridge Boxes. Velvet Jackey Caps, Fire Buckers, Coach, Phæton, and Chaife Fiarnels, Waggon and Cart Gears, Horfe Collars, &c.

HAS FOR SALE,

A quantity of ready made up work, which will be fold reafenable for cash; a considerable abatement will be made to merchants who purchase to tell again

He returns his fincere thacks to his former cuflemers, and to the public in general, for their past favors, and hopes that by his attention to their consenands, to mer it the conti-

The Regular Land Stages,

CONTINUE to run au ulual, fr m Mr. Thempfon's, Indian Queen in Fourth-threet, Philadelphia, and from Mr. John Starek's, Indian Queen, Market-fireet, Baltimore, on Mondays, Wednefdays and Fridays, at the low rate of \$1/6 for each paffeoger. The Charlefton Stage will flatt from the above office in Philadelphia, on Tuefdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at four o'clock in the metning, and arrive in Baltimoreon the same days they leave Philadelphia, or early the next morning. The whole fare this line, from Philadelphia to Baltimore, will be Fifreen Shillings.

KERLINS & Co. N. B. The New-York Line of Stages flart from the above faid Mr. Thompson's every day in each week (except Sundays.) The sareof each passenger from city to city, is Pifteen Shillings.

September 3, 1788.

A LL Persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN GRANT, deceased; are requested to make payment on or before the sirit day of December next, and those having any demands against faid Estate, are defined to furnish their accounts as speedy as possible, to

Ann Carswell, Administratrix.

of Philadelphia.

THANK you very fincerely for your Votes at the laft THANK you very lincerely for your voice at the approach-ing election, to place me on the return for the Sheriff's Of-ace, which will be gratefully acknowledged, by Gentlemen,

Your much obliged, And very humble fervant,
WILLIAM POLLARD.

THE subscribers to the DEBATES of the General Affembly of Pennsylvania, are most refpectfully informed, that the Editor has reduced the annual Subscription in future, from ONE GUINEA to THERE POLLARS, or ONE DOLLAR each fellion—And it is with the greatest pleafure he takes this opportunity to express his gratitude to those Gentlemen, who, by their generous pa-tronage and support have enabled him to make sngreat areduction in the price of this ufeful work. Subfcribers will be regularly supplied every morning with a half sheet. Every exertion shall be made to keep pace with the House. Added to these advantages, the Editor has enlarged the

Sphere of circulation for this publication by delivering them in numbers every market day, price gd. As each number will contain three half theets, it reduces the price to that of

newspapers of the same size.

The numbers may be had at the Book Stores of Messes.

J. James, 'T Seddon, T. Dobson, W. Young, Rice & Co. Hall and Sellers, Prichard and Hall, W. Woodhoufe, and J. Cruckfhank.

* . A few of the First, Second and Third Volumes of this work to be had complete. Also, the Debates of the late Convention, of T. Seddon, Market-Reet, who will likewife receive fubfcraptions for this work.

September 8, 1788.

Afsheton Humphreys, Attorney at Law, Notary Public,

Conveyancer and Broker, At his Office on the North Sideof Chefout-fireet, three Doors below the Corner of Third-Greet,

ONTINUES to perform the feveral duties belonging to his Othice, with accuracy and dif-patch. From his long continuance in the feveral branches of business he undertakes, he must necessarily be acquainted with what properly belongs there'o; and from the counter nance and Support he has hererofore received from his fellow citizens, he hopes for a continuance of their favors.

Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Letters of Artorney, Charter Parties, Bills of Bettomry, Ref ondentia Bonds, Memorials, Petitions, and other Infroments of Writing, are deaven, as usual, at a moderate charge.

Bank Stock, Bills of Exchange on England, Holland, France, Spain, &c. braught and fold on Commission. Also, Houses, Lots and Lands, in either town or country; of which he has at present a number to difpole of:

He likewise procures Money on Loan upon approved fecurity.

His Employers may depend upon his utmoft Exertions for their Intereft, and a firit Adherence to and Observance of their several Orders and Directions.

ISAAC FRANKS.

BROKER:

JAS Removed his Office, from the north fide of Market Street, to the fouth fide, near, opposite, and between Front and Second-threets, at the upper correr of Letitiæ Court-where he continues to tranfact every branch of bufinels as a Broker, with fidelity, care, and difpatch. September 19th, 1728.

FOR SALE BY Haynes and Crawford.

LARET of 1st and 2nd quality, in

Cork Canvas No. 1 and 3. and yard wide lrift Linens, Printed ditto, Red and White Frift Flannels. May 27th. 1728.