INDEPENDENT GAZETTEER;

OR, THE

CHRONIC LE OF FREEDOM.

That the People barven Right to Freedom of Speech, and of writing, and publishing their Sentiments; therefore the Freedom of the Prefi ought not to be restrained .- Pennsylvania Bill of Rights. Letitbe impressed upon your Minds, let it be instilled into your Children, that the Liberty of the Press lathe PALLADIUM of all the civil, political, and religious Rights of Excemen. - Junius.

To the Freeholders and other Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia,

DEING favored with your fulfrages the two last elections, Dein placing me so high on the return with the present Sheriff, and as his time expires at the next election, I hope for a continuance of your ravors, by electing me to the Of-fice of Sheriff, which favor will be acknowledged by Your much obliged Friend, and Humble Servant,

IAMES ASH.

To the Respect ble Freemen, Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

TAKE this early apportunity to return you my warmoft acknowledgements for the honor done use at the laft General Election, as a Candidate for the Shorite's Office, Soliciting at the same time, for the continuance of your fulfrages to the appointment of Sheriff at the pext General Election, which shall be ever acknowledged with gratitude, Gentlemen, Your most of edient hum be Servant,

William Will.

Philadelphia, July 30, 1788.

To the Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

THANK you very fincerely for your Vores at the last Election, and again solicit the same savot at the approaching election, to place my on the return for the Shauff's Of-Sice, which will be gratefully a knowledged, by Gentlemen, Your much obliged,

And very humble fervant,
WILLIAM POLLARD,

C E.

WHEREAS Hellor Lithgow, who, in or about the year 1764, fewed at a private in his Britannig Majefty's 77th regiment, then quartered at Halifax, in Nova-Scotia, left that place for Great-Britain, and proceeded in the same capacity to the East-Indies, where he ded in the year 1784, postested of a considerable property, and by his last will and testament devices the fame to John and Hugh Lithgow, his two sons, who were horn in the said town of Halifax, and lately refided there, and affect o Frances Sweeting, their mother: This is therefore to notify the faid John and Hugh Lithgow and Frances Squeeting, or any of them, that fatisfactory inform tion of the whole transaction may be received, at Halifax, by applying to Melfres Brymes may be received, at results, or applying to Melits. Bryme and Belcher; at New-York, to Thomas Pope, Efquire; an Philadelphia, to Archibald Gosp, Lettica coust. Any who may have it in their power to give fatisfellory information with respect to the above persons, or any of

them, shall be rewarded for their trouble. The Printers in the West-Innia iffands, and the States of America, are defired to infert the above advertilement, and the charge of the fine will be defrayed by trans-mitting accounts to either of the above Gentlemen.

Philadelp ita, Septemmer 21, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sile, at the Coffee-House, in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday the 4th of October next, at So'clock in the evening, day the 4th of October next, at 50 clock in the evening, A certain Track or Piece of Marillory, Meadow Ground; the tuate in the township of Kingsessing, in the county of Philadeiphia bounded by Samencing Creek, and by land of Jonathan Paschall, William Warner, David Gibson, John Roach, and Thomas Morris, containing about 19 acres and one quarter of an acre; subject to a lease to Philip Price for above 42 years. Taken in execution as late the estate of Robert Hauvett, decrased, and to be fold by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT Sheriff.

A Q U A N T I T Y O F

Vellum and Parchment. For Sale at the Printing Office.

FORSALEAT E. Oswald's Printing-Office, THE FOLLOWING Books and Stationary,

BIBLES, Watta's Pfalms,

Pfalters, Prayers for Shabbath, Rosh-Hashanah, and Kippur, or the Sabbath, the Brain-ning of the Year, and the Day of Attonements; with the Amidah and Mulaph of the Moadin, or Solemn Calons, according to the Order of the Spanish and Portuguese Jews. Translated by Isaac Pinto.

The Economy of Human Life, Spelling Books,

Primers, Latin Teftamentes Ethics, Rational and Theo-

logical, Lord Chelterfield's Advice to Mifcellaneous Poems, M'Fingal,

V 1 % -- | Effusions of Female Fancy, Young Man's belt Compa-Perry's Man of Bulinels-Mariners Compals, The Seaman's Comp e Daily Affiltent,

Effay on Matter, Baron Steuben's Allitary Difcipline, Conditutions of the United

States, Maps of the Bay and River Delaware, Slates and Slate Pencils, Writing Paper,

Ink Powder, Pounces # Wafere, Sealing Waz, Bills of Lading Shipping Acticles Indentures,

Bonds and Judgments, Plain Bonds, Wills and Powers, &cc. &cc.

The Proprietors of the New-York and Philadelphia,

New Line of Stages.

RESPECTFULLY inform their Friends and the Pub-lic. that their Sters leave Powles. Hook every after-noon, (-xcep: Saturdays) on their rou'e for Philadelphia: Proceed by Newark to Eliza eth-Town that evening, and leave Elizabeth-Town and Michael Dennifon's Philadelphia at 3 o'clock every morning, (except Sundays) and drive to Powles-Hook and Philadelphia the fame day. On Monday April the 21th on extra stage will start for the

accommodation of their cultomers and the public, from Powles floot 7 o'clock, and from Philadelphia S o'clock every morning, (Saturdays and Jundays excepted,) proceed with the fame (speed as the early Rage. The expence of the Stage to each patterner from city to city, will be three Spamilled dollars, and four pence per mile for all way patfengers, 150 weight of baggage the fame as a palfenger.

The expedition, lowners of fare, and certainty of artival, mult convince the public that this route is preferable to the Amboy, as the journey is performed in half the time.

Letters, newspapers, & . let at the New York, Albany

and Philadelphia Stage-office, kept by Chrutopher Reekman in Cortlandt-Arcet New-York, and with Michael Dennison, at the George Taveth, corner of Second and Arch-Streets
Philadelphia, will be fafely conveyed gratis.
MICHAEL DE NYISON, JUHN GULICK.

JOSEI'H DAVIS, DAVID HAMILTON. ROBERT STOCKTON,

Philadelphia, April 17. 1788.

THOMAS FORERT, MATTHIAS WARD, JOHN CUMMING,

JOHN MYERS.

BEGS leave to inform his frienns and the public in general, that he has removed from his late dwelling house in Myket-fixeet, to the fouth east confer of Arch and Second. Itreefs, where he fill continue his butiness io all its branches, and on the most reasonable terms. Any favors with the strength to with a unorthality and conferred upon him will be attended to with punctuality and

N. B. Alfo a neat affortment of DRY GOODS and MILLINERY, this country made Eventuiting and saiding Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, July 7. HIS MAJESTY'S ORDINANCE.

Declaring the Protest and Deliberations of Pars liaments and Courts, Seditions and Libellous.

T having been represented to the king that feveral writings had been clandellinely published, and that his indulgence had been much abused by no notice having been taken of them. That belides-fictitious lignatures have been made use of to give them consequence:-

These and other weighty reasons have determined his wifom to prohibit and fulpress them.

Those writings, under the title of resolutions, or Protells of different bodie; and communities, carry with them an air of disobedience and revolt, contrary to the duty of fubjects, and especially of the officers of those bodies, whom the king forbids to hold any farther allembly or deliberation, and from whom alone they hold the authority of exercifing their professions.

These writings are in their form-illegal --- in the effect they are intended to produce -fallacious; their conten sare equally reprehenfible, and alt the a superiority ever the ray authority. Some declare the king's alls, abfurd in their form, despotic in their principles, tyrannical in their effects, deltruftive of monarchy, and the rights and capitulations of pro-

vinces.

It is his Majelly's wish to hold out to the nation its true interest, in the tame manner to bring it back to its proper powers.

His goodness has delayed him hitherto from taking notice of those writings, hoping that his subjects would reflect and repent of their errors, and induce his Majelly to forget their

palt conduct.

His Majetty owes to his own authority-he owes it to is inithful subjects-he owes it to the people at large, to prevent for the future fuch acts, which, made without power, out of the places of the ordinary fittings, against the express command of the King, escape the notice of a formal proceeding to annul them, by the very vice of their formation, fince to annul them would be to suppose they had a regular existence; but which, spread abroad as they have been, to missead the nation from the true intentions of his Majety. The King being in his Council, orders, that the deliberations and protells of his Courts and other Allemblies, made fince the publication of his laws or the Sth of May last, and tending to prevent their execution and effect, are and shall remain sup-pressed as seditions, treasonable to the Royal Authority, made swithout Posver, and with a defign to mellead his People; defends all perions, particularly officers or the Courts, or other Judges, to Mit in future at fuchallemblies, or make Luch protes, on pain or forfeiture and loss of



against all those who shall ashit at, or tign them. Defends in like manner, and under the fame penalties, all and every officer in the different tribunals throughout the kingdom to pay any regard to fuch decrees and proteits, or theim-

pressions they may have made. His Majetty declares likewife, that he will take under his special protection, for the present and to come, all thote tribunals and others of his fubieds, who, firbmitting to fuch laws, fland forward to our them in execution, and holds himfelf to guarantee them, on every oceafion, against any feeble and feditious menaces which might alarm their fidelity .-- Commands in the fame manner all officers and commandants of provinces to pay firid attention to the execusion of the prefent ordinance, which shall be printed and stuck up wherever it shall be found necessary, and notified, by the express order of his Majefty, to all the grand bailiwicks and prefidencies throughout the kingdom.

Made at Verfailles, the 20th of June, 1788. (Signed) BARON DE BRETEUIL.

Chamber of the Chambe American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, September 23. VESTERDAY was launched, at the Ship-Yards, the new thip Auerica. Several thousand persons had affembled to see the launch, (anionett whom were numbers of the amiable lair) which, was indeed very fine. This thin is intended for the India trade ... The workmanthip displayed upon this vessel has been approved of by adequate judges; and re-

flects honor upon the builder, Mr. Ebenezer

Philadelphia, Sept. 25. Extracts from the works of the venerable Way-LIAM PENN, the great founder and benevolent protector of the laws of Pennivlya-" That the fundamental laws of England

eannot be more flighted and contradicted in any thing frest Englishmen's being quite deflroyed) than in not fuffering them to have an equal medium, or just way of trial, that the same law has provided, which into a jury.

"We have lived to an age, fo deboul from all humanity and reason, as well as faith and religion, that fome flick not to turn butchers to their privileges and confpirators agailf their own liherries: For however magna charta had once the reoutation of a facted, unalterable law, and few were hardened enough to incur and bear the long curse that attends the violaters of it ver it is frequently objected now, that the benefits there deligned are but temporary, and therefore liable to alteration, as other flatutes are. What game such perfons play at, may be lively read in the attempts of Dienthus. Phalaris, &c. which would have their will and power be the people's law.

" But that the privileges due to Englishmen. by the great charter of angland, have their foundation in reason and law; and that those new Collandrian ways, to introduce will and power, deferve to be detelted by all persons professing fense and honeity.

" There can be nothing more unreafonable than that which is partial; but to take any this form on's conduct and doctrine, I con- fluence in the hands of Congress, over the elec-

fural rights) without breaking the law of nature (and not of will and power) is manifelly partial, and therefore unreafonable.

" Where liberty and property are destroyed there must always be a state of force and war. which however pleafing to the invaders, it will feem intolerable by the invaded, who will no longer remain fubicat, than while they want as much power to free themfelves, as their adverfaries had to enflave them: The troubles, bazards, ill-confequences, and illegality of fuch attempts, So bave they proved most uneasy to the most savage of all nations, who first or last have by a mighty torrent freed themselves, to the due panishment and great infamy

"Magna charta imports nothing lefs than their prefervation. "No freeman shall be taken, or imprifoned, or be differred of his freeholds or Eberties, or free cultoms, or be outlawed, or exiled, or any other ways deftroyed : nor will we pass upon him, nor condemn him, but by the lawful judgment of his peers.

" It is eafy to differn to what pais the enemies of our great charter would bring the people of England. They are now freemen; but they would have them flaves.

" The power of judgment now lies in the breafts and confciences of twelve honell neighbours: Our tyrants would have it at the dif-

cretion of mercenary Judges. " Any judgment given contrary to magna charta, is to be undone and holden at nought,

25 Edw. I. chap. 2. " That the great charter, and charter of the

foreit, be holden and kept in all points; and if any statute be made contrary thereto, that it fhall be holden at nought. 43 Edw 3. 1. Upon which Coke, that famous English Lawyer, faid. That albeit, judgments in the King's Courts are of high regard in law, and judicia are accounted as juris dicta; yet it is provided by the act of Parliament, That if any judgment be given contrary to any of the points of the great charter, it shall be holden for nought. He further faith, upon the flatute of 2 C Edw. chap, 1. That this great charter, and the charter of the forest, are properly the common law of the land, or the common law to all the people thereof." Extract from the fournal of a Gentleman of a

neighbouring state lately in this city. Tuly 24. This morning waited on me an old. intimate friend-was extremely happy to fee me once more. In the most affectionate manner, fays he, " How do you do? How have you been this long time?" My answer was agreeable to his withes .- "Well, (proceeds he) how do you come on in your flate?"-pretty well-" But I mean with regard to the new conflictation."-O I do'nt know-very well I believe-" If it had not been for the governor and General L-(replied be) all would have been well long a go-I hope G-d may d-n them !" I hope not ! replied I-" Then you are an antifederalift. are you?"-an antifederalilt because I wish two

men may not be feat to the divil! Knowing him to be a professed Christian, I began, "May ourfelves and others be brought ioto the Heaven, and the king-" here he interupted me, " If you can apply that petition to fuch goilt as theirs (taking his hat and walking off) a good morning to you." His conduct on this occasion was the more extraordinary, as that fine passage of Stern is a favourite of his, " The divil is already—the more is the pity." From fecuse and promote a corrupt and dangerous in-

effate, commission, civil or military appointment. I the liberty and property of any (which are no. I clude-that An Antifederalist is everse than the

A Committee having been chosen, at a meeting held in Greenfourg, for the county of Westmoreland, in Pennsylvania, on the 5th day of Augull, 1788, and authorized to correspond with the counties of this flate respecting the propriety of joining with other states in endeavouring to procure amendments to the confliction for the general government of the United States :- and the respective citizens present at the said meeting having unanimonfly voted that amendments were necessary-and the committee having received letters on the fubject; think it their duty to express their own fentiments, and what they believe to be the prevailing fentiments of the people of the county of Westmoreland, on this important

They profess to possess fentiments completely

federal, and do believe, that no other than a federal republican form of government can fecure political liberty in an empire fo extensive as the United States. They are also fully convinced of the necessity of vesting more extensive powers in Congress than it could exercise under the confederation; confequently, they heartily approve of vefting the general government with every power and refource which is of a general nature. and which is generally relating to all the flates, fuch as imposts, or duties ariting from importation, regulation of commerce, treaties of all forts, armies, navies, coin, poll-office, &c. &c. But they regret that the proposed general govern-ment goes much farther than these federal principles will admir, and vells Congress with such extensive local powers in addition to the necessary general powers, as must eventually defirov the flate governments, and abserb the whole fovereignty; confequently, prove to be one entire confolidated government, which in our extenfive fituation must be a desposicone. They theretore with that it may be expressly flipulated that Congress shall not assume, or exercise any further or other powers, than what is expressly defined and clearly veffed therein by the express words of the conflictution.

Secondly. They confider the representation to be disproportioned to the powers wherewith the government is vefled, not only because the reprefentatives are too few in number to have that knowledge of, and common interest with the people at large, which is effential to political afery ; but also because the smallness of the number, together with the greatness of the powers and privileges which the new Congress will posfefs, will subject the members to the greatest temptation to corruption and undue influence .--They therefore propose that the representatives be increased to one for thirty thenjand at least, and regularly proportioned to certain diffricts to be described by the state legislatures : and also that Congress may not be veffed with the unnecffary and dangerous powers of leffening their own numbers, and confequently exercifing the supreme power by as few hands as ambition or corroption may fee fit.

Thirdly. They further consider the power of regulating the power of elections, as verted by the new general government, to be unfafely lodged; they apprehend those powers, especially as to place and manner to be only competent for the flate governments, where the most equal and most responsible representetation, in the very nature of things will always be found, and where there can be no interest in abosing the powers to dangerous purpoles .- They conceive this power is not necessary to the general government for any good purpofe, but teems rathercalculated to

the effential rights of a free people: therefore | gress; at the fame time they believe that the they earneflly with a revision of this part of the general government. Fourthly. They also observe that the extensive

and unlimited powers of internal taxation, added to the refources of the general government, must be, in their operation, entirely subvertive to of the flate governments, and that thus velled, without any conflicutional check or controll, are fafficient means of absolute power in the most extensive sense, if those who occupy the government think proper to make use of them for that purpofe:-and we ought not to truft more than is necessary to future men, and future measures. -But more particularly they with that Congress may not be vefled with the power of levying internal direct taxes upon the citizens of any flate, unless when such state proves obstinately dilinquent : nor even then to have the power of levying poll taxes, as they are in their nature unequal and always oppressive, as they go to tax not only poor individuals, but the poor and remote counties equal with the more wealthy and more valuable fituations .- They wish to have the powers of levying excise defined, so that it may be known what the particulars are of what the citizens eat, drink, or wear, which shall be subject to

power of keeping standing armies in time of peace, especially as combined with the power over every fource of revenue, is inconfiltent with the principles of a federal republican government, and the freedom of the citizens .- They therefore earnestly recommend, that if keeping flanding armies in time of peace should be thought necessary, the power should be put under fuch checks, as to fecure the liberty of the community at large, and the personal safety of individuals: and this they conceive may be accomplished, by rendering a majority of three fourths of the fenate and house of representatives agreeing to the necessity and propriety of raising a flanding army in time of peace; and by keeping the military in due fubordination to the ci-

Sixtbly. They conceive that by fo imperfect a bill or declaration of rights as the new plan of general government contains, whereby the trial by jury in criminal cases, the babeas corpus, &c. only, is fecuted; trial by jury in civil cafes, and every other effeatial right of freemen is impliedly given up to the a bitrary will of fature men. They therefore wish that such a declaration of rights may be added to the general frame of government as may fecure to potterity those privileges which are effential to the proper limiting the extent of fovereign power and fecuring those rights which are effectial to freemen. And that Congress may not have power to pass any laws which in their effects may infringe on, or tend to subvert the constitution of any particular flate, except in fuch cases as are mentioned in the first clause to be of a general nature, and properly belonging to Congress.

Seventhly. They further observe, that the undue mixture of the legislative and executive powers in the fenate, is highly corrupting in its nature, and dangerous to liberty in to jinfluence; and that the power of pucting the militia under the terrors of martial law in time of peace, or of marching them, perhaps to defroy the freedom of an oppressed filter state, without any check to controll from the flate governments. fland also in absolute need of revision and amend-

The foregoing particulars the committee have thought proper to point out as amongst the most obvious exceptionable powers vested by the new jetts, and confequently entitles them to the full privileges of

tion of its own members, highly dangerous to ; fyliem of general government in the future Conpeople of the county of Weltmoreland are willing or concur with fuch further or other a. mendments as shall render the proposed plan a government of freedom, confidence and ener-

WILILAM IACK, Chairman,

English trader, when in one of the Indian towns, whether the English had not a book (meaning the bible) among them; and being informed that they had, the Indian told the Englishman, that that book was once or long ago theirs; and that, fo long as they kept it and acted according to it, their Gon was kind to them, and they prospered ; but that the white people (which is a general name they call other nations by that are white) at length bought it of the Indians, whereby they learned a great many things and prospered; while the Indians on the other hand, began to decline from the time they fold it : and that their God being very angry with them for parting with this book, left them, and then other nations began to use them very ill, so that they were exposed to many hardthins, and suffered many things at their hands: but, however, that their Fifibly. They apprehend that the unlimited | God, at length, taking pity on them, brought or directed to this country of America; that one of the Indians, who went before them tried the depth of it by a long pole or reed, which he had in his hand, and found it too deep for them to wade. Upon their being nonpluffed, and not knowing what way to get over it, their God made a bridge over the water in one night, by which they passed over fafe; and that next morning, after they were all over, God took away the bridge

> The fame Indian reprefented the future flate of good and bad men, to the trader in this manner: that all the Indians, who were good when they died, went in one or two days to a fine pleafant place, where there was prepared every thing that was good to est and drink, and to give fweet repose or rest, and that when they awakened from fleep, they found another disferent course confisting of a great variety of things, most pleasant and agreeable to the tafte, and that in this pleasurable manner they front their beings; but that fuch a were bad, i. e. did bad things, when they died went in one or two days to a very bad place, which he represented as the most disagreeable ... the very reverse of the other --- where they were as miferable as the others were happy, having nothing to eat or drink, though very hungry, without any enjoyment of relt by fleed.

> For the INDEPENDENT GAZETTEES. WHEN, in the grand deftiny of providencial events, it became necessary for Aurricane to declare themfelves independent of England. Local circumfunces, as well as prejudices, directed the catabilisment of win confitutions under the authority of THE PEOPLE. Pennishuawis therefore having afoired to her rank in fovereignty as upon the broad bans of freedom and focial library! In the bill of rights is through and incontrovertibly affected the I berties of the people; and this bill of rights in clearly a part of the conflitution, never to be infringed by the truffees of power and government. Every precaution of oath and honor to prevent abuse of power-every path for trial and redrefs for gricuators, is preferated in the combitution; and with the meanest officer in public flation, and equally ac

It cannot be reafonably (appoint, under this furvey of things, that the former could ution and laws of the country can prevail in derogation of our prefent conflictation, which has aftered the lituation of the inhabitants as Emplife fob-

the revolution; granted to the people by the bill of rights

But unless special circumspection be used, our conflitution will preve a poor bulwark, if /peculative expolition is permitted to reales down slour and express claufer The first legislature convened under the conflictation in a

law paffed for reviving the courts of juffice, has introduced fuch parts of the common law and flature of law as were ration of independence." Yet inalmuch as the confliction has effentially changed the common law in many respects, it A fober intelligent Indian, inquired of an is not to be imagined that in such parts which are evidently inconfiftent with, and contradiflory to the conflitution, that the common law, as heretofore, flould prevail - Nor had the legiflature, fworn to support the conflitution, a right to introduce fuch common law.

The present purpose is an swered in pointing at the trial by jury minit criminal cales, and an equal fecurity given every citizen in not condemning bimfelf for contempts, by anfwering interrogatories. Doubtiets the English proceedings daranged in this state by the constitution

A REVOLUTIONIST.

Mr. OSWADD.

THAVE jut seed in your paper of this day the Queries put to Mr. Heatly, under the figuature of Quairwer, Having been prefent as the argument which took place in your case before the Supreme Court, I beg leave to fit your correspondent right as to some particulars. Mr. Sergrant. counsel for Mr. Ofwald, exacefor his defire that the Course would take up the marter by information, and dimife the application for an attechment. Mr. Heatlyin reply mentione ed, that he hoped the gentleman did not will that flarchamber proceedings thould be introduced to this country.

I conceive, Sir, he was juffified in making the remails, as I do not at prefent recollect that attachments were ever complained of as having been exercised by the Court of Star Chamber-But when informations were extended by 11th Heary 7th, and were made the infirements of opport fion by Employ and Dudley, they were universally and justly reproduted, and one of the fruits of the appointion to Charles of was the abolition of that flatote by the act toth of Charles 1ft.

Attachments are at this day necessivily incident to courte both of taw and rquity, and have been from the first instithemselves, they are punishable by attachment In a court of equity if a party defendant does not appear, animer, clead. or cemur, he is fild to be in contempt and purithable by attachment—and here, Sir, in our Ornhan's Court, ellabliftee on equitable principles, I conceive, the regular moda to enforce obesispes to its fentence, is by attachment for

As to the questions proposed, I shall only observe, that vone correspondent muft appear rather inconfillent-putting interfogato ies without giving his real name, or exhibiting his authority-and in the fame breath reprobating the princi-

I remain, Sir, your's, &cr. A CITIZEN. September 211, 1788.

FIRST NOTICE.

In the Case of Joseph Harrison,

WHEREAS a committee of backrust is awarded and iffued forth against Juseph Marylina, now or late of he city of Philadelphia, Merchant, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to furrender himfelf to the animificances, in the faid commission named, or the major flant, on Manday-the 13th day of October rest, and on Wednesday the 5th day of November following, at ten o'clock in the foremen of each of the falls days, at the Stateboule, in the city of Philadelphia, and make a full discovery and disclosure ut his estate and effects, when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts ; at the fecond meeting to chufe siffgnees; and at the last meeting the faid bankrupt is required to finish his examination. All persons indebted to the faid 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 By order of the Commissioners,

JOHN JENNINGS, Clerk, Bankrupt-Offier, Watkin's-siley, 248 Sept. 1753, 25 10 2 The Highest Price Given for

Clean Linen and Cotton Rags By the Printer hereof.

This Day is Published, By M. CAREY.

> In Second near Chefnut freet, (Price A QUARTER DOLLAR,)

The American Museum,

FOR J U L Y 1788,

(Being the first number of volume four.) Such Ladies and Gentlemen as have not had an opportunity of inspecting this work, are respectfully referred, for its

From bis Excellency General Washington, to the printer of the

character, to the following extracts uf letters:

SIR, Mount Vernon, June 25, 1788.
BELIEVE the Acresican Museum bas met with ex-I BELLIEVE the Adrences Muleon bas specified from tensive, I may say, with universal approbation from competent jodges: for I am of opinion, that the work is the same of the ant only eminently calculated to diffeminate political, agri-cultural, philosophical, and other valuable information; but that it has been uniformly conducted with tafte, attention, and propriety. It to these important objects be superadded and propriety. If to these important objects be superaded the more immediate design, of rescuing public documents from oblivion-1 will venture to pronounce, as my fenti-MENT, THAT A MORE USEFUL LITERARY PLAN HAS NEVER BEEN UNDERTAKEN IN AMERICA, OR ONE MORE DESERVING OF PUBLIC ENCOURAGEMENT.

From the Honorable John Dickenson, Esquire.

WITH very great pleasure I have observed that it [the American Museum] has been conducted in a manner highly deserving encouragement. As I do not doubt but it will be constinued with the same diffusered, pradence and meal, for advancing the welfare of this state that have hitherto so emirrently diffusquished its direction. Vervently with, and simly truft that a generous and enlightened people will justly estimate the merits of a work carried on with such a variety of exertions, and fuch a fidelity of intentions for the public good.

From bis Excellency William Livingston, Esquire, Governor of

New Jeefg.

PER USING one of your Museums lent me by a fri'nd,
I hesitated not a moment to subscribe for the work. Since that, I have read all the preceding num ers, and can fay, withwer feateers, (which I siways detented) that it for exceeds, in my opinion, coury attempt of be kind, subirb from any other American preference came to very hands.

Any other ramerican pressurer capit to my pands.

How fimilian foreyer many of these fugitive pieces, with
the collection and republication of which you periodically
oblige the public, may be to those of the present generation
who have seen them before, they will to posserite be endoubtedly extremely enterraining, and I presume that good printers, like good painters, mean to delineate for eternity. The forceeding age will, with the keenest avidity, f arch For every thing that has been written, some time previous to, and during the whole continuouse of that memor able conflict, which, by the blefling of God, finally terminated in one of the greatest revolutions recorded in history

The recosition will also be of fingular use to suture bifferians and annalists, by your collection and preservation of such public documents, as would otherwise, in all probability, be swallowed up in the abyts of oblivion. Nor will the prefent generation reap an inconsiderable benefit from those original pieces, that are calculated to diffuse political, agricultural and obilolophical knowledge. Thus much as to my fentiments reflecting the willy of your und-taking. Relative to it execution, I think it has hithertobren conducted with great taffe, prudunce, accuracy and judgment; and will, if continued with the Jame affiduity and kill, he effortished conductive to public emolument. As fuch undertakings ought in my opinion to be encouraged by every lover of this context. Increase with your sould trease in our published. country, I fincerely with you good fuccels in your laudable

From Benjamin Ruft, M. D. to the fame.

I CHEARFULLY concur, in adding the tellimony of my name in favor of the niefulnels of your Muleum, together with my best wishes for its extensive circulation, while it continues to be the vehicle of ell in that are calculated to devence the interest of science and ortue, and of the arriculture-manusassures-and national government of the United States.

From, fir, your humble fervant, BENJAMIN RUSH.

Wednesilay, July 3016, 1788.

WE. whose names are hereunto subscribed, having carefully confidered the object and tendency of the American Muleum, Published by Mr. Mathew Carey, of Philadetphis, are of Opinion that it is a very useful work, calculated to differninate literary, political, historical, agricultural, and other valuable information, in a very advantageous manner, and to a great extent, and more especially to pre-ferve interesting documents from oblivion. We therefore chearfully recommend it to the patronage and protection of the public in general.

AZRA STILES, D. D. L. L. D. President of Yale College. Judge of admiralty for the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. WILLIAM WHITE, D. D. bishop of the protestant episcopal shurch in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. JOHN EWING, D. D.

provoft of the univerfity of Penn-SAMUEL MAGAW, D. D.

vice-provoft of the univerfity of Pennfylvania.

JOHN ANDREWS, D. D. principal of the academy of the protestant episeopal church, in the city of Philadelphia.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for this work are received by Mr. Ifast Recra, New-Fiaven; Mr. Thomas Allen, New-York; Mr Koilock, Elizabethtown; Mr. Arnett, New-Brunfwich; Mr. Singer, Trenton; all the principal book-Franklick; Art. Singer, Frankin; at the principal block-fellers in Philadelphia; Melfis. Albright and Lahn. Lan-cafler; Mr. Gnddard, Baltimore; Mr. Green. Annapolie; Mr. Shields, Talbotton; Mr. Piper, Cheflettown; Mr. Davis, Richmond; Mr. M. Lean, Norfolk; Mr. Gram-mer, Petersburg; Mr. Richards, Alexandeis; Mr. Spotfwood and Mr. Bowen, Charleston; and Mr. Johnston, Savannah.

Those printers of news.papers, throughout the United States, who are patrons of literature, and are disputed to oblige a brother Typo, are requested to insert the above in their respective news-papers, as long as may be convenient. Should any opportunity offer, of repaying the complinient, the Printer of the American Muleum will chearfully em-

brace it. . . The fubscription in Philadelphia is eighteen Aillings per annum; other places twn dollars and a half.

Wants a Place, a Wet Nurse,

VITH a good breaft of milk, will either take a child VV to nurie at home, or go into a family: She can be well recommended - Inquire of the printer.

September 12, 1788.

Ph'ladelphia, September 22, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni expothe Coffee-House, in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday the fourth day of October next, at 6 o'clock in the evening,

the following Annuative and Lotsol Ground, vie.

No. 1. A yearly Rent Charge of £.5, issuing out of a
Lot of Ground, situate on the east side of Third street, between Brown-freet and Poplar lane, in the Northern Li-bertjes of the City of Philadelphia, containing in front on faid freet 40 feet, and in length or depth to St. John'sfreet 230 feet, or thereabouts, binding westwardly on Thirdthreet, eastwardly by St. Juhn's fireet, northwardly by ground of George Cooper, and fouthwardly by ground of John Hasa, whereon there is erected two frame melluages.
No. 2. One other yearly Rent Charge of £.2 10 0

issuing and payable out of a lot of ground, situate in the Northern Liberties aforesaid, and on the east side of Thirdfreet, between Brown freet and Poplar-lane, containing in front on faid Third-Rreet 20' feet, and tunning that width to St. John's-street 230 seet, houndedon the west by Third-sect, on the east by St. Sohn's-street, on the north by the shove described lot, and on the south by ground of Michael Stevens.

No. 3. Also Four Lots or Pieces of Ground, situate in the Northern Liberties aforesaid, and lying cuntiquous to each other on the east side of Budd-freet, containing in breadth north and fouth in the whole, 80 feet (that is to fay 20 feet each lot) and in length or depth each and well 143 feet, more or lefs; boundeil eastward by other ground of William Coates, northwardly by ground of _____, fouthward by ground of Levy Budd, westward by Budd-street sforeswid. Taken in execution as part of the estate of Willi-

am Coates, Elg. and to he fold hy IOSEPH COWPER THW AIT, Sheriff.

Philadel phia, September 20, 1788. Poliadal polas September 20, 1788.

Y science of a sorie of alias venditionic expones to me dieCoffee bouls, in the city of Philadelphia, on IVEDNESDAY

the 1st day of Officher meets, at the o'clock in the evening, the
following LOTS of LAND, vizz.

the vsf day cf Officher next, at six o'clock in the evening, the following LOTS of LAND. viz.

No. 1. One certain Let of Ground on the east side of Third-street from the river Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front 23 seet, and extending in depth 20x sett towards on the north by other ground of Christiana Casellana, containing in the next by other ground of Christiana Casellana, on the east by Barron fleet, on the suuth by Springetlane, and on the week by Third fleet associated.

No. 2. Also, all the Right, Title, share and interest of Christiana Casellana Gaskell, of, in and to one other Lot of Ground, containing in front on the east stide of Third fleet from Delaware 40 seet, and extending that width through to Second-street; bounded on the north by the back ends of Lombard fleet the Next-Markee) on the south by ground of the said of Special and Hurst, and on the work by Third street aforesoid.

No. 3. One other Lot of Ground on the east side of See shall street from the river Delaxuare, containing in front on said street from the river Delaxuare, containing in front on said street from the river Delaxuare, containing in front on said street from the south by ground of Gaskell and Hurst, on the sast by ground of The said on the sast by ground of Gaskell and Hurst, on the sast by ground of Gaskell and Hurst, on the sast by ground of Gaskell and Hurst, on the sast by ground of Gaskell and Hurst, on the sast by Gaskell-spreet.

No. 4. Also, all the Estate. Right, Title. Share and stease of said Christiana Gastelma Gaskell-spreet.

No. 4. Also, all the Estate. Right, Title. Share and stease of said Christiana Gastelma Gaskell-spreet.

No. 4. Also, all the Estate. Right, Title. Share and stease of said Christiana for some one where the containing in front on Sauth shreet from the survey Delaware viver; bounded on the north by the back and to one other stands of Lombard fleet lost, on the sast by Title shirt freet, on the

from the Delaware river; bounded on the north by the back ends of Lombard firet lots, on the east by Third firet, on the fouth by ground of faid Caskell and Hurst, and on the west by Fourth firet aforesaid.

No. 5. Alfo. one other Lot en the well fide of Fourth-freet 100. 5. Allo. on volver Last on low way; not on paid fleet 100 feet, and extending in depth 110 feet; bounded on the north by ground fold to P. B. Audibert, on the welf by an alley of 17 feet and 3 inthest, on the following the stand of the pranted on ground rent by faid Gaskell to Charles Hurst, and on the east by Fourth-

Arcet aforefated.

prett ajorgana.
No. 6. Alfo, all the Efiate, Right, Title, Share and Interest of the said Christiana Gulicima Gaskell, of in and to one other last ground, centaining in front on Fish Prett from Delavare 40 set, and extending that vaidab through to Fourthfreet from Delavare; brunded on the north say the lots lately fold by the fire of Pennfylvania, on the coff by Fourth freet aforesaid, on the south by Gaskell-street, and on the west by Fish freet aforesaid.

No. 7. Also, one other Lot of Ground on the north side of South or Cedur freets and between Seventh and Fishth streets from

the river Delaware, in the faid city, corraining in front on South or Cedar freet 366 feet, and extending in depth between faid Seventh and Eighth freets 20 feet to a 16 feet aller.

Taken in execution as the property of Christiana Guilelma

Gaftell, and to be fold by

IOS EPH COWPERTHWAIT. Sheriff. N. R. The aforefaid Lass will be divided into building lots, of which plans may be feen at the place of fale, and at the office of Clement Riddle Ffguire, (Broker) in Front, between Chef-nut and Walnut-Arcess.

Philadelehia. Seprember 15, 1788. BY virtue of a writ of levari facias to me directed, will be exposed to Cale by Public Vendue, at the Coffee-Houfe, in the city of Philadelchia, an Saturday the 27th day of this inftant, at rwelve o'clock at noon, a certain well finished three-flory Brick Messuage, a two.story Brich Kitchen, and Lot of Ground, situated on the north side of Lombaid-street, between Front and Secondthe north fide of Lombaid-fireet, between Front and Oceania freets from the river Delaware in the city of Izhiladelphia ; containing in breadth or Lombard. firet re feet and 6 inched on the east by ground la e of Julieph Wharton, oo the west by ground late of Julin Palmer, on the north by ground late of Matthew Cooles, and on the fourth by Lombard firet aforefaid (clear of groundrent.) Taken in execution as the property of James Stewart, late decrafed, and to be fold by JOSEPH COWPERTH WAIT, Sheriff,

George Wescott,

AVING removed from Market to the corner of Third and Vine-streets, has far Sale Braft Kettler in nosts.
Pewter io caffes, Pewter Spoons, Sexthas in boxes of £ 12
therling each, one caffe of Copper Teakertles, Spetbocles,
Sneff Boxes, &c. &c. —He requests all those that are indehted to the estate of George Wescott, deceased, to make immediate payment.

Said WESCOTT has just received, by the hije Alert, Captain Robinson, from Liverpool, a quantity of Correa

Philadelphia, June 27, 1788.