SC#NewSh. 3

The Pennsylvania Packet, *and Daily Advertiser.*

[Price Four-Pence.] MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1787. [No. 2754.]

Sales at Auction.

THIS DAY, the 3d of December,
At the Northern Liberty Auction-Store,
Will be Sold, for Paper Money
Of the last emission,

A Very Elegant India Screen, a pair of Adams's Globes almost new; a large Wilton Carpet of the best kind; an assortment of Ironmongery, consisting of handsaws and handsaw handles, hollowing knives, straw knives, bryar hooks, farbing hammers, iron squares, carpenters hammers, different sized augers, hatchets, adzes, &c. &c. and a general Assortment of MERCHANDIZE, as usual.

At same Time will be Sold—An Assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, &c.

The property of *John Meyer*, a bankrupt.
Dec 3. *C. Febiger & Co.* Auctioneers.

THIS DAY,

The 3d *December*—At the
Northern-Liberty Auction-Store,
Precisely at 9 o'Clock, in the Morning,
Will begin the sale of a Large and General
Assortment of Merchandize:
The stated Days of Sale are *Monday* and *Friday*.
Household and Kitchen Furniture,
and other out door Goods, will be received and sold every *Monday Morning*, and at no other time. *Dec* 3
C. Febiger & Co. Auctioneers.

Philadelphia, November 20. 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, will be exposed to sale (by adjournment) by *Public Vendue*, at *Joseph Grover's* Tavern, at the sign of the *King of Prussia*, in *Germantown*, on *Monday* the 3d of December next, at three o'clock in the Afternoon—A large two story Stone House and Lot or Piece of Ground, situate, lying and being in Germantown, and county of Philadelphia, containing 26 acres, 15 perches and 11 feet; bounded by lands of Paul Kepner, —— Logan, Balzer Traut, John Frederick Ax, Jacob Traut, and by Germantown Main street, and a lane or cross street, which makes it very convenient for public business: taken in execution as late the estate of Jeremiah Traut, deceased, and to be sold by

Joseph Cowperthwait, sheriff.

TO-MORROW,

Precisely at 9 o'Clock in the Morning,
At the City Auction-Store,
Will commence the Sale of a Large and General
Assortment of Merchandize.
The stated Days of Sale for Dry Goods are *Tuesdays* and *Thursdays*, and for Furniture on *Wednesdays* only.
The Public may rest assured of the closest Attention to their Interest in the Sale of Goods, and the strictest Punctuality in Payment. *Dec* 3.
John Patton, Auctioneer.

Public Sale of Bankrupt's Estate.

At the *Old Coffee-House*, on *Wednesday* the 5th of December next, at 6 o'clock in the Evening,
Will be Sold to the Highest Bidder,

The following Property,

Belonging to the Estate of *John Meyer*, a Bankrupt:
No. 1. FIVE Lots of Ground, 60 feet front by 180 feet deep each, with 2 acres of meadow adjoining, situate in the town of Hamburgh, Berks county, and 16 miles above Reading, on the Lancaster road. There is erected on the lots a very large two story frame dwelling house, almost new, with 5 rooms on the first floor and 6 on the second, an excellent cellar, a new kitchen, stone spring house with a never failing spring of good water, a large new stable and shed for twelve horses; is well fenced for a store and tavern, and has been occupied as such for several years past.
No. 2. six adjoining Lots in the Sadtown of Hamburgh, 60 feet front and 180 feet deep each, on which is erected a one story frame dwelling house almost new, with a cellar underneath, a small barn, and enclosed with a new post and rail fence; subject to a ground rent of £ 0 7 6 per annum each lot.
No. 3. One Lot in ditto 60 feet front and 180 feet deep, on which there is a neat new frame dwelling house; subject to £ 0 7 6 per annum.
No. 4. One Lot in ditto 60 feet front and 180 feet deep, with a smoothlot adjoining, containing three fourths of an acre, on which is a new frame smiths' shop; subject to £ 0 7 6 per annum.
No. 5. Three Lots in ditto 60 feet front and 180 deep, used as meadow ground, and enclosed with a good post and rail fence; subject to £ 0 7 6 per ann. each lot.
No. 6. One lot in ditto 60 feet front and 180 feet deep; subject to £ 0 7 6 per angum.
No. 7. Three fourths of an acre of meadow ground enclosed with a good fence.
No. 8. Twenty-one Outlots adjoining, of half an acre each, enclosed with a good fence.
No. 9. Four hundred and thirty-five acres of unimproved land in Brunswick township and county aforesaid, 30 miles above Reading, and from 100 perches on the river Schuylkill, distant only half a mile from Mr. George Myer's grist-mill, and within three miles of a saw mill.

A patent for this tract will be obtained in the name of, and delivered to the purchaser, free from expence. Plans of the foregoing property may be seen at the time of sale, when attendance will be given and any further information required, by

Casper Singer,
Charles Shoemaker
Peter Afton, and } Assignees, &c.
Robert Ralston.

Philadelphia, November 12. 1787.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said *John Meyer*, a bankrupt, are required to make payment to either of the Assignees, before the first day of January next: after which time suits will be immediately commenced for the recovery of all debts. 22awtf

TO BE LET,
A HOUSE,

THE south-west corner of Market and Seventh streets. Enquire of Jacob Hiltzheimer, near the premises. 30 s.t

BANKRUPTS.

LAST NOTICE.

In the Case of William Waltman,
BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against *William Waltman*, of the city of Philadelphia, dealer; and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or the major part of them, on *Friday* the 28th day of October instant, on *Monday* the 12th day of November next, and on *Wednesday* the 5th day of December following, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of the said days, at the State-house, 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 debts: at the second meeting to chuse assignees; 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 same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint, but give notice to the subscriber.

By order of the Commissioners,
JOHN JENNINGS, Clerk.
Bankrupt-Office, Octo. 23. 1787. 25 10 3.

SECOND NOTICE.

In the Case of Benjamin January,
BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against *Benjamin January*, of the city of Philadelphia, book binder and stationer; and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or the major part of them, on *Wednesday* the 28th day of November, instant, on *Wednesday* the 5th day of December following, and on *Monday* the 31st day of the same month, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of the said days, at the State-house 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 debts: at the second meeting to chuse assignees, 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 same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint, but give notice to the subscriber.

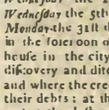
By Order of the Commissioners,
JOHN JENNINGS, Clerk.
Office, Watkins's alley, Nov 19 1787. 20.3 29.

James Glentworth,

At his *Office* the Corner of Third and Market streets,
Procures Money on Loan,
To any amount, on deposits or satisfactory security.
LIKEWISE,
Buys and Sells on Commission,
Bank Stock, Nicholson's Loan-Office funded and unfunded Depreciation, Stelle's, Story's, and Pierce's Certificates, and every other kind of Paper issued by Pennsylvania or the United States. March 26 2aw

FOR SALE,

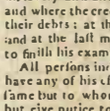
A valuable Plantation 19 miles from the city, in high cultivation, suitable for a country seat, or a person wishing to attend the market—Likewise, a *LOT* in Market street, a good stand for business



For Belfast,
The Ship FRIENDSHIP,
John M'Cadam, Master;

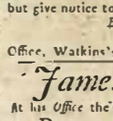
SHE is a stout ship, sails fast, and has excellent accommodations for passengers. Having great part of her cargo ready to go on board, she will be ready to sail by the 10th of December. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, at Bright's wharf, or to

STUART and BARR,



For L'Orient,
The SHIP FREDERICK,
Peter Le Telier, Master:

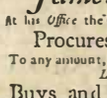
WILL sail the 10th of December next.
For passage apply to James Oellers, near the Drawbridge, or to the Captain on board, at Col. Benjamin Eyre's Wharf. She is a good and fast sailing vessel, and has the best accommodation for passengers.
Nov 28. dtf



Wanted to Purchase,
A VESSEL

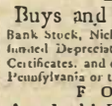
That will carry from 800 *a* 1000 barrels: she must be staunch and well found, and fit to be sent to sea immediately. Apply to Mr. HERBERT, at Mrs. *Sweers's*, the corner of Front and Chestnut streets.

for SALE, just LANDED,
Fifty Puncheons St. Kitts Rum,
of a high proof. For terms apply as above. *Nov.* 23.d

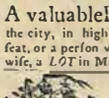


For Washington,
(NORTH-CAROLINA.)
The SLOOP BACCHUS,
ARCHIBALD FISHER, Master;

WILL sail in ten days. For freight or passage apply to the Master on board, the first wharf above Market street, or to BENJAMIN MASON.
Nov. 27. 9t



For Newry,
The Brigantine FANCY,
NOW laying at Carson's Wharf, above Market street; having three-fourths of her cargo engaged, and is expected to sail in ten days. For freight or passage apply to JOS. CARSON.
Nov. 27. 22awtf

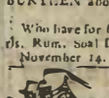


For Sale or Charter,
A SCHOONER,
THAT will carry about 800 barrels; will be ready for sea in a few days. For terms apply to

Howes and *Anthony.*

Who have sale at their store, the north side of Chestnut street wharf—A quantity of very excellent Boston beef in barrels and half barrels, 600 barrels turpentine and 100 barrels tar, Fayal and Port wine, New England rum and molasses, lamp and tanners oil, spermaceti candles, Liverpool salt, best fall mackerel, salmon and herring, Rhode-Island cheese, excellent chocolate in boxes, wool cards and Lynn shoes, a quantity of well seasoned mahogany, &c. &c. &c.
December 1. d

FOR
Sale or Charter,
The Ship RISING SUN;
BURTHEN about 200 tons. Apply to
GURNEY & SMITH.
Who have for sale, Burr Stones and Plaister of Paris, Rum, Coal Leather and dried Hydes.
November 14. eotf



For Charleston
The Ship CHARLESTON,
William Allibone, Commander;
WILL sail on Monday the 10th of December. For freight or passage apply to the Commander on board, at Meale's wharf, or to
GURNEY & SMITH,
Who have for sale—New and old Rice, Coal Leather and Rum. *Nov.* 22

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold by ROBERT SMITH & JAMES PRANGE, at their Printing-Office, below the Drawbridge, the third Door below Spruce-street, in Front and Water streets—A

Review of the Constitution
Proposed by the late
CONVENTION:
Held at *Philadelphia*, 1787.
By *A FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.*
Sed omnes omnium charitates Patria una complexa est. CIC. OFFIC.

"Yet not the ties that kindred bosoms bind,
Not all in friendship's holy wreathe entwind
Are half so dear, so potent to controul
The gen'rous workings of the Patriot's soul."
Nov. 29. 3teo

Just PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by
T. BRADFORD, in Front-street,
The Substance of a Speech
Delivered by
JAMES WILSON, Esq;
Explanatory of the general Principles of the proposed
Federal Constitution;
Upon a Motion made by the Hon. Thomas M'Kean in the Convention of the State of Pennsylvania, on Saturday the 24th of November, 1787.

Was Found last Friday Morning,
In the Road between Germantown and Philadelphia,
A Sum of Money, in Specie.
Whoever has lost the same, by enquiring of the Printers hereof, may know where it is to be had.
Philadelphia. *November* 27.

To be LET for One Year, and possession given the 10th of February next,
The Middle Ferry on Schuylkill.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Board of City Wardens, from persons inclinable to rent the premises, on Monday and Wednesday evenings, at the Court-House, until the first day of January next. The expence of replacing the bridge, in case of its being carried away by freshes, and all necessary repairs, will be paid by the Board; and it is expected that the persons applying will offer explicit terms, and be prepared to give security for payment of the rent monthly.
Philadelphia, Nov. 21. eotf

THE Subscribers, Assignees of the estate and effects of Joseph Dean, a Bankrupt, call on all persons indebted to the said estate, by bond, note, or otherwise, to make payment of their respective debts to either of the assignees, on or before the first day of January next; immediately after which time suits will be commenced for the recovery of all debts that shall not be then paid.

John Wharton,
Jeremiah Warder,
Philadelphia, Nov. 17. 22wtf *Robert Ralston.*

TO BE LET,
(And possession given immediately)

A Convenient three story Dwelling House, and Stores adjoining, situate on the east side of Water street, the third door below Spruce street. Enquire of *Jesse & Robert Wain*, at their store on Spruce street wharf,

Who have for Sale—Lisbon, Liverpool and French salt, best French burr millstones, and a few hogsheads of St. Kitts Rum. *November* 19. 11teo

THE Creditors of *Robert Parish*, who have not yet rendered their accounts, are again requested to bring them in—by the 17th December next, to *Charles Marshall*; at which time the Assignees propose making a dividend of his effects in their hands; of which those creditors are desired particularly to take notice, to prevent their being excluded from said dividend.

Charles Marshall,
Joseph Fisher,
Jeremiah Warder,
George C. Schroeppel.
Philadelphia, *November* 15. 22w4w

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Doctor *Barnabas Binney*, late of this city deceased, are desired to make payment; and such as have demands against the said estate, are requested to present them for settlement, to

Mary Binney, Executrix.
John Nicholson, } Executors
David Jackson. }

To be disposed of at Private Sale—A few medicines, and a neat variety of shop furniture, also a neat of drawers; the whole very suitable for a person commencing the practice of physic: likewise, the following compleat setts of surgeons' instruments, viz amputating, trepanning, cuping, pocket, and teeth instruments; a case of scalpels, spring and thumb lancets lancet cases, &c. Enquire as above.
Philadelphia, October 26, 1787. 22w6w

ISRAEL ISRAEL,

At the *Crosse Keys Inn*, at the Corner of Chestnut and Third streets,

INFORMS the Public in general, that he has taken the commodious and airy STABLES in Duck street, near Third street (lately occupied by Mr. *John Hagey*) for the purpose of accommodating Gentlemen's Horses at Livery; he likewise holds the other Stables up Chestnut street, for the benefit of travelling Gentlemen, and shall esteem it a favour conferred on him by any that will oblige him with their custom. *Nov.* 5. 18sp.22wtf

James Miller

HAS received by the last vessels from Europe an assortment of WOOLLENS, OSNABURGS, &c. &c. which he will dispose of upon reasonable terms.

WANTED,
As an Apprentice, a Lad about 17 years of age, of reputable parents, and who writes a good hand——
None else need apply. November 30. 6t.eo

JUST IMPORTED,
And to be Sold on reasonable Terms by
Cornelius Barnes,
In *Bread street* (usually called *Moravian alley*) three Doors from *Arch street*—A Quantity of

WHITE and brown German linens of different sorts, by the bale or single piece
Also, A quantity of dark and light blue, brown, red, and white coloured broadcloths, from 6/ to 7/ per yard, by the bale or single piece
Black and white fattins
Pink and pea green sarsnets
Mantuas
Barcelona handkerchiefs &c &c. Nov 28 2aw2w

Donnaldson & Coxe

Have for SALE, in Walnut street,
OLIVES,
Capers
Anchovies
Almonds
Brandy and dried Sweetmeats
Marechal Powder and Powder-Bags
Hungary and Lavender Water
Liqueurs, &c —— ALSO,
A Quantity of Cocoa in Barrels.
Nov. 29 6tp

To be Sold for approved Bonds,
(The nearer Philadelphia they are payable, the more acceptable)
A WELL ASSORTED
Invoice of Goods:
Consisting of fine and coarse broad and narrow Woollens
A Variety of different kinds of Piece Goods
Calicoes, Chintzes, Silks, &c.
Nov 24 d Enquire of the Printers.

Excellent Salt,
at *Eighteen-pence* per bushel,
FOR SALE BY
Blair M'Clenachan & P. Moore,
at Hamilton's wharf.
N. B. They will give the highest price for Good, Clean FLAXSEED. Oct. 23 d

JUST ARRIVED.
SPANISH HIDES,
Of an excellent Quality—A few Packages of
Choice Beaver,
FOR SALE BY
Benjamin Mason.

TO BE SOLD BY
Stewart and *Nesbitt*,

COMPLEAT table sets of the very best green mazarine edged queen ware
Enamelled tea and coffee pots
Cream-coloured enamelled cups and saucers
Blue china glazed ditto
Stoutmont, half and tealoe mugs in crates
Bell Holland gin in cases
A few hogsheads of muscovado sugar
English fall duck No. 1 a 7 Oct. 25 d

FOR SALE,
An Iron-grey Mare,

SIX years old; has very good gaits——Also, a handsome PHAETON and Harness, almost new: with a pair of neat SORREL HORSES, four and five years old.

Mr. Dennison, at the George Tavern, corner of Arch and Second streets, will shew them to any person wishing to purchase. He is also empowered to make terms. They are sold for no fault; the person who owns them having no use for them.

N. B. They may also be seen at the Old Coffee-house on Saturday and Wednesday next. 3tp

Fifty Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS two Cases of Merchandize, imported in the ship Amsterdam Packet, John Collet, Master, from Amsterdam, appears, by the declaration of the Consignees, to have been opened by some Villain or Villains, and the following GOODS stolen out, viz.

20 Pieces black Taffities in Rolls,
290 Pieces Haerlem Lace, from No. 00 to 6, commonly called Beggars Lace.

The above reward will be given to any person who shall discover the thief or thieves, so that the Goods may be recovered, or a Sum in proportion to any Part of the Goods, by applying to
Nov. 16. d DUNCAN INGRAHAM, junr.

Ten Dollars Reward.

THE House of the subscriber being broke open last night, and the following Articles stolen, the above Reward will be paid on recovery of the same, or *Five Dollars* on conviction of the *Thief* or *Thieves*:

1 Case, containing 12 knives and forks, the handles plated
Taken out of a case 12 ditto ditto
1 Case desert ditto, handles white, cut ivory, and six silver desert spoons
6 Silver table spoons, marked, in a cypher, A. J. C.
1 Ditto soup spoon ditto J. M.
1 Ditto table spoon ditto J. E. R.
9 Ditto tea spoons ditto J. M.
1 Pair tea tongs ditto ditto
1 Plated mustard tank lined with blue glass
1 White beaver hat, made by Jos. Kerr, Philadelphia
1 Dit. under part green, marked inside MITCHELL
1 Black hat, cocked, ditto A. C. M.
1 Woman's black silk cloak, large, and interlined
1 Man's camblet cloak lined with green baize
1 Child's frock, of blue spotted poplin, not quite finished
2 diaper tablecloths and sundry small articles.
Nov. 21 *JOHN MITCHELL.* d

12 13 1

Foreign Intelligence.

ANTWERP, October 1.

OUR town is crowded with emigrants from all parts of Holland, which they abandoned, in consequence of their lives and properties being in the utmost danger. The stadtholder intends to publish a severe prohibition to the departure of the opulent inhabitants of the Republic.

HAGUE, Sept. 30.

M. de Berkenrode, ambassador of the Republic at the court of France, has sent a note of Mr. Secretary Fagel, which the minister for foreign affairs delivered him at Paris; this note contains in substance:—"That his most Christian majesty is highly offended at the insult offered him by the invasion of Holland by the Prussian troops; the Republic being at this time his ally. That his majesty expects that these troops will immediately evacuate the territory of the Republic, and that the king has already given orders to support, by way of arms, the pretensions of this note."

AMSTERDAM, October 1.

We were in hopes that our commissaries in their conference with the duke of Brunswick, would have obtained an honorable capitulation for this town, as every thing promised an happy issue; however the deputation of the two members of the Regency sent to the Hague, to her royal highness the princess of Orange, has replied, "That she will accept no other satisfaction, than the town of Amsterdam, to the four articles of the last memorial of the Prussian envoy." This is also the ultimatum of the duke of Brunswick.

The town council have in consequence assembled, and have resolved to send an express to the Hague, to demand of the states of Holland, a commission of two members of the provincial assembly, to meet two members of our town council, for settling the means most proper to satisfy the princess of Orange, and to induce her to relax in some part the four articles of satisfaction required. At the same time they have sent a courier to the duke of Brunswick, to request he will defer attacking the town, until the return of the express from the Hague. Such is the state of things at this moment.

P. S. The advanced posts of our town were attacked at three this morning, by the Prussians, which continued very brisk untill seven, when the enemy were repulsed in three places, and retreated in disorder. We are not yet informed of the loss on either side, and therefore defer till next post giving a full account. We are not however, yet out of danger; and all our burgesses are under arms.

BRUXELLES, Sept. 25.

Lord Torrington, minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty at Bruxelles, having received from his court dispatches, to be communicated to the government of the Austrian Pays bas, and being in haste to obey these orders, has addressed the following letter to his excellency count de Murray, lieutenant governor and captain general *par interim*.

"The actual situation of affairs in the United Provinces, where the troubles have long since fixed the general attention of Europe, having still become more critical by the recent and relative state of politics in these provinces, and France having notified the resolution of aiding with her forces that party in Holland, who refuse to give satisfaction to the just complaints and demands which his Prussian majesty has made for the insult done to the princess of Orange, my court has ordered me to have the honor of informing the government general of the Austrian Pays bas, that his Britannic majesty cannot consider the alliance between France and the whole Republic, as a just and sufficient reason to engage her to support a party in an affair expresly disavowed by the majority of the states general.—His said Britannic majesty has declared and often repeated, that it was impossible for him to suffer with indifference the armed interposition of France in this affair; because, in tolerating this armed interposition, there could not but result consequences very dangerous as well for the constitutions and independence of these provinces, as hurtful in many respects to the interest and surety of the states of his Britannic majesty.

"In consequence of which, his Britannic majesty is necessitated to make the speediest preparations for equipping a considerable naval armament, and for augmenting his land forces, to the end that they may be in a state, and ready to act on any event.

"But that it will be his greatest pleasure to let his subjects and all Europe enjoy the felicity and blessings of peace, unless that the interest of his states force him to adopt a contrary conduct; that in consequence of these gracious dispositions, and in order to avert the scourge of war, his Britannic majesty has renewed to his minister at Paris, a repetition of these intentions, that in case the court of France are equally disposed, to engage them to terminate amicably, and by equitable arrangements, the points of discussion which have impaired the state of affairs of the Republic, and reduced it to the deplorable situation it is in this day.

"I have the honor to be, with the most distinguished consideration, your excellency's very humble, and very obedient servant,

Sept. 24, 1787. TORRINGTON.

CLEVES, September 29.

We learn, that on the approach of the Prussian troops, Mr. Capelle, the commander of Gorcum (formerly chamberlain of the prince, and colonel of the body guards, the new chief of the regiment of Philipstadt) broke down the bridge; which however was repaired by the duke's orders. That prince then sent a trumpeter to summons the city to surrender: and the free corps were so imprudent as to fire at him; upon which a red hot ball was thrown into the place, which happened to fall on the house of a patriot, and set it on fire. The commander then desired to capitulate, promising upon his word of honor to yield himself prisoner with the garrison. But whilst they were busy in arranging the articles of capitulation, he with his men courageously decamped; and our troops entered the city.

DECLARATION and NOTICE.

We William, by the grace of God, prince of Orange and Nassau, hereditary stadtholder, governor, captain general, and admiral of the united provinces, hereditary captain general of the union, &c. make known, that we have received with the most lively satisfaction and sensibility, the general marks of joy and true attachment of the citizens and inhabitants of every class on our entry into this place, and we could not refrain from publicly making our acknowledgement, and though we do not pretend to oppose these marks of joy of the citizens and inhabitants, we nevertheless think proper to beseech every one in the most serious and friendly manner to behave peaceably and moderately, to offend or hurt no one, still less to attack any persons or houses, or do any think which may disturb the public safety, or give room for complaints; but on the contrary, to refrain from every thing offensive to the laws and edicts of the country, so that the universal joy and contentment caused by the happy turn of affairs may not be in the least damped. And moreover all that is done contrary to this our declaration and notice, tending to keep peace, will be very disagreeable to us, and cause our indignation and displeasure. Done at the Hague the 20th of September, 1787.

(Signed) G. Prince of Orange.
Underneath by order of his Serene Highness,
(Countersigned) J. T. Larrey.

Last week were conducted to Utrecht, bound hands and feet, two private persons, apprehended in the camp at Zeyst. It is said one of them is the secretary of the prince of Salm, and the other is M. V——— de St. G————, called Antony.—A report prevails here, although we cannot warrant the truth of it, that the prince of Salm is taken himself.

DUBLIN, October 6.

Dublin Castle, Oct. 1, 1787.

It is his grace the lord lieutenant's pleasure, that all officers belonging to regiments of cavalry and infantry now serving in this kingdom, except such as are employed on the recruiting service, do join their respective corps without delay; and it is his grace's further pleasure, that all officers belonging to any of the garrisons in this kingdom, do repair to their respective posts without delay.

By his grace's command,
CHARLES FRANCIS SHERIDAN.

WAR-OFFICE, Dublin Castle, Oct. 4, 1787.

The commanding officers of the several recruiting parties belonging to regiments upon the British or Irish establishments, now serving abroad, are hereby directed to send returns of their respective stations, and the state of their parties, to Charles Francis Sheridan, Esquire, War-Office, Dublin Castle.

At this time, when there is a want of seamen to man our fleets, it would be highly laudable in the commissioners of the police to have the number of idle vagrants taken up, who daily and nightly infest our streets, and have them sent on board his majesty's ships. This would at once save the citizens from their depredations and a heavy expence, and at the same time leave the truly industrious at leisure to follow their respective occupations.

LONDON.

Sept. 29. The advices from Paris have not fully transpired. They are said to give ministers assurance, as far as the critical state of affairs can warrant, that France will not now venture, to make any attempt in favor of the Republican faction in Holland, and that the struggle on this point is concluded in Europe. But as the French have at this moment 2000 men at the Cape of Good Hope, 2000 in Ceylon, and a force at Trincomale, we understand it is the determination of government to keep up the force now prepared and preparing throughout the winter, as it will be so long before they can receive advice of the French having fully withdrawn themselves from all the Dutch possessions, that the republic is again rendered totally independent of this new but dangerous ally.

Various are the reports respecting the success of Mr. Grenville's journey to Paris, but the most to be depended on is that the court of France was not prepared to give an immediate answer to his dispatches, but in imitation of their new ally [the Dutch] had taken them "ad referendum."

By instructions from the War-Office, most of the regiments in the kingdom are now in motion; the line of march is directed for the sea coast, where they are to be cantoned until further orders.

On Thursday government contracted for 16000 tons of transports, which are to be immediately equipped and got ready for sea with all possible expedition.

Yesterday government contracted with Mr. Simmts, in the borough, for 10,000 beds, for the use of the navy.

The same day government contracted for 10,000 tents, and other field equipage, for the use of the army. This contract was made with Mr. Trotter, of Fifth-street, Soho.

October 4.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, Sept. 13.

"Great preparations are formed of an approaching discovery of a political nature which is very near at hand. Then we shall with certainty know what part our sovereign will play in the great scene which is ready to open in Europe. The talk of the exchange of Bavaria is again renewed: it is supposed the affair is already concluded though secretly: France, it is said, makes no further opposition to this transaction.

Substance of the Manifesto of the Ottoman Court against the Court of Russia, communicated on the 24th of August to all the foreign ministers.

AFTER the desire of tranquility and public repose had induced the Sublime Porte and the court of Russia to put an end to hostilities in the year 1774, this last took every occasion to make further propositions, incongruous with a sincere reconciliation, and contrary even to their own solemn conventions. She unexpectedly invaded the Crimea, the independence of which was the basis of the peace of Kaynardgy; and whilst to attain perfect security on both sides, and to annihilate all further causes for contention between the two states, it was agreed in a reciprocal piece of communication, and expresly declared in a capitulation, that neither openly, nor in secret, any acts of hostility were to be committed; the court of Russia excited the Kan of Teflis, (who, moreover, by virtue of an Imperial diploma, is subject to us) to rebel against the Sublime Porte; she afterwards introduced Russian troops into the place of Teflis, and gained over that Kan; by which means she raised disturbances in Georgia and its frontiers, and when called upon to desist, she returned a negative answer. In the articles of the peace, clear stipulations had been made for the exportation of salt in favor of the inhabitants of Orzakow, which had been assigned to them for a great length of time; yet the Russians by various vexations, have prevented the people of the frontiers from exporting the salt, and when required to fulfil their conditions have declined it.

Their consul has seduced the hospodar of Moldavia, who in our state holds the rank of prince; and when, after his escape, directed the consul, it was demanded, that he should be given up to the Sublime Porte, in conformity to the conventions, the Russian minister violated and invalidated those conventions by the decisive answer, "That his court would not give him up;" and in construing many other articles in whatever sense was most agreeable to him, he made manifest the bad intentions of his court.

In establishing consuls in Wallachia, Bessarabia, and in the isles and places where they could have no other business but to molest the Mussulmans, the court of Russia has seduced all the subjects of the Sublime Porte, and has enticed many of them into her own provinces, employing some in the navy, and others in different services.

The court of Russia has made an improper interference in our internal affairs in demanding the deposition and chastisement of several pachas, judges and commandants in our dominions, in particular the pacha of Cildu, and the princes of Moldavia and Wallachia.

Besides which, every one knows the facility with which the Sublime Porte gave permission to the Russian merchants to enjoy the free exercise of their commerce, in allowing them to go about whatever they thought proper; every one also knows the stipulation that was made—that the merchants, who were subjects of the Sublime Porte, should be treated with the same indulgence in a due reciprocity—but the court of Russia, in order to engross all the trade to herself, has obliged the subjects of the Sublime Porte to pay larger duties than those she imposes on the subjects of other powers; and does not suffer our merchants to pass through the provinces, when their object is to recover their just debts, by which oppressions many of them have been ruined, and others obliged to fly their country.

When the merchant ships of the Sublime Porte have from stress of weather, or any other cause, wanted to take shelter in any of the Russian ports, they have not permitted them, but have fired with ball on the crews of those vessels.

In the last place, the minister from the court of Russia has challenged us to war, insisting officially, that if we did not accede to the explanation made by his court, respecting the Kan of Teflis, general Potemkin would have orders with an army of 60 or 70 thousand men, to approach our frontiers, and compel us to the execution of those articles. And further, that the empress of Russia would herself come in person. The notification of such an order to general Potemkin, to come upon our frontiers with so large an army, is exactly the counterpart of the conduct which the court of Russia held on the invasion of the Crimea.

That notification, in addition to the steps before taken, has destroyed all confidence, and made her dangerous intentions clear and certain. And as the principal cause of that insecurity was the Crimea remaining in the power of Russia, the sublime porte manifested its inclination to renew and consolidate the friendship between the two courts, provided that the Crimea was by a new treaty put into its former condition, to which the Russian minister gave a positive refusal, adding, that he should not even make the proposition to his court, and that if he did, no advantage could result from it, his court being determined neither to abandon the Crimea, nor to accede to those articles, which she had already declined. War is become for the Mussulmans indispensably necessary, as well for these reasons, as others without number, both private and public.

On which account it was thought necessary to remit this manifesto to our respectable, esteemed, old, and sincere friend, the king of , in order to notify and declare to our friend the resolution which the sublime porte has taken to make war upon the court of Russia; a resolution which is submitted to his mature consideration with an eye of discretion and equity.

Given at Constantinople the 24th of August, 1787.

October 5.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, October 1.

"There are now at Spithead 12 ships of the line under the command of lord Hood, ready for sea, being fully manned, and in every respect equipt for service; and six ships more of the line will be ready before the conclusion of the month, though many persons here still fear that the whole of our naval preparations will be over before Christmas, and that there will be no WAR.—The victualing office next week will begin to cure salted provisions for the use of the men of war, and the brewery will also begin to work as in war time. A prodigious quantity of timber will be cut down in the new forest next month for the use of the navy; our stock even now is far from being small."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Sept. 28.

"Tuesday last we had the good fortune to see in this place, all the serene family of the illustrious house of Orange; on which occasion there was an illumination in general, as circumstances would permit.

"The house of the chevalier Harris, envoy from England, was superbly illuminated with great brilliancy; also the houses of the true patriotic societies. All the evening and the night passed in the greatest joy, and without the least disorder."

Dispatches were sent off on Friday night from the admiralty office to Portsmouth. They are intended for commodore Gardiner at Jamaica, and commodore Parker at Antigua.—Captain Thornborough of the Hebe frigate carries over the first, and captain Burdon of the Alert the latter.

The following short recital of facts is genuine. The first dispatches from Paris announcing the receipt of the intelligence that the British government were arming, gave ministers assurance of the pacific appearance of the French cabinet. This dispatch came by the regular mail on Friday.—On Sunday morning a messenger arrived, giving an account of Mr. Grenville's arrival on Tuesday, in which the pacific assurances were repeated, but still with this very material circumstance against them, that orders had been given for equipping at the ports with all possible expedition. On Monday morning the messenger arrived with an account of the conference which Mr. Grenville had with the minister on the Thursday preceding, in which, according to the authority upon which we give this report, the French minister expressed himself so equivocally, and spoke in so high a tone of the equipments going on in England, that Mr. Grenville was of opinion they meditated hostilities, and he was supported in this conjecture by the preparations which are now making in every department.

Such was the posture of things on Monday, and upon which our ministers thought fit not only to continue, but augment the equipment.

It seems to be the will of fate, that the present ministers should break the mighty confederacy formed against us during the American struggles. No period was ever so propitious to the interest and felicity of the country as this. The general aspect of things indicates, that Britain is about to acquire a vast accession, not only of fame, but of strength—of fame by having seasonably interfered to restore the balance of power among the continental nations; and of strength by attaching to herself, as she doubtless will very soon do, the undivided influence of the Dutch navy.

The following is the latest order of the admiralty board in respect to the complement of men on board each of his majesty's ships and vessels of war, which is to take place from the 22d of last month.

First rate of 100 guns and upwards, 875 men; if with an admiral's flag, 900; commander in chief 920.

Second rate, 90 guns and upwards, 780 men, if with a flag, 800; commander in chief 825 men.

Third rate, from 84 to 80 guns.			
64 guns	525	to	560 men.
74 guns	575	to	625
80 guns	640	to	700

Fourth rate, 50 guns and upwards, from 450 to 500 men.

Fifth rate, from 28 to 44 guns.			
28 guns	200	to	230 men.
32 guns	225	to	250
36 guns	250	to	300
44 guns	275	to	325
Sixth rate, from 20 to 24 guns.			
20 guns	150	to	175 men.
24 guns	175	to	200
Sloops and Cutters.			
18 guns	100	to	120 men.
16 guns	90	to	110
14 guns	80	to	90

Cutters from 40 to 60 or 70 men each, and up to 90 men upon particular service.

Oct. 6. The Hague Gazette, which came yesterday with the mail from Holland, says, that on the 22d of September, the town of Haarlem surrendered—and that news had just arrived of the capture of Nieu-Sluis, with 700 men in garrison.

The aim of the duke of Brunswick, in his first skirmish, was to possess himself of a sluice, the power over which would enable the Amsterdamers to lay the country under water. The duke effected his purpose by stratagem, but lost 5 officers and 105 men.

Thus far the mails of yesterday, which we give in common with other prints; but a private correspondent, treating this affair more lightly, writes that three squadrons of Prussian troops appeared before Amsterdam, and summoned it to surrender—but that the governor proposing terms which were rejected with disdain, a few shots were exchanged, in which some lives were lost, when the Prussian troops fell back to await the arrival of their artillery, against which the city was expected to make but a faint and short resistance.

A morning paper of this day says, to some of the demands of our court, the French ministry have acceded; they pledge themselves not to oppose the prince of Orange's pretensions in Holland; and withdraw the troops they have at the Cape of Good Hope: they are equally disposed to conciliate a good understanding with the court of Petersburgh. The only point on which they hold out, and which they wish to carry, is the works of Cherbourgh; our ministry insist on their annihilation within certain limits; but though they have not yet entered into any engagements on this head, they have gone so far as to withdraw their engineers from Cherbourgh, and stopped the progress of the works.

The British court are so earnest to effect this object completely, that it will be the first expedition of our armaments—The *arme en flutes* fitting now at Portsmouth, will have Cherbourgh for their destination, unless an accommodation takes place.

Lord Heathfield we learn from the first authority, will very shortly return to the government of Gibraltar.

October 8. Last night, about a quarter past 9 o'clock, the right hon. Mr. W. Grenville arrived at his house at the army pay-office from Paris, with the ultimatum of the French court, which we learn is pacific.

On his arrival in town, he sent immediately to Mr. Pitt's house in Downing-street, but he was absent with the chancellor at Norwood, in consequence of which Mr. Grenville dispatched a messenger with the particulars of the negociation.

His grace the duke of Dorset left this kingdom yesterday morning for Paris.

Yesterday morning, Mr. Potter, one of his majesty's messengers arrived at the treasury from Berlin, and shortly afterwards Mr. Coats another messenger arrived—both of them had passed through different parts of Holland so lately as Wednesday last; and there were at that time no accounts of the city of Amsterdam having surrendered. Advices are said to have been lately received, that near 6000 troops had been sent to the West Indies by the French government, which they have contrived to send out in small vessels, in each of which were not more than 60 men, and that some attack was meditated against our West India islands. The advice is said to have been received by government from the governor of Jamaica.

The trade of the Dutch, during the disturbances, has dwindled almost to nothing. In the distribution of this among neighbouring nations, Great Britain gets the better part.

The cause of the French war, if such an event should take place, will be on account of the Cape of Good Hope and the island Trincomali, which the French some time since garrisoned, and will refuse to surrender to the Dutch.

The forces the French have at the Cape of Good Hope are 2000 men, supposed to be thoroughly well appointed, and with artillery and stores in the best condition.

AMERICA.

BOSTON, November 19.

On hearing that Mr. Gorham had petitioned the legislature for a million acres of land in the western part of this commonwealth, a correspondent, struck with astonishment, exclaimed—a million of acres! what *ten hundred thousand acres*: what did he propose to give for it? 1s 6d *per acre*. Will the court sell such an immense quantity of land to one man? will they divide and parcel out the country into *Lordships* as soon as they have got it in their possession?—No. They have not yet granted it, *because* the senate non-concurr'd——Heavens be praised that we have a *senate*—and Heaven be praised who hath given them wisdom.

The following is a list of the members who withdrew from the late continental convention, previous to the signing of the proposed constitution, viz.—Gerry, Strong, Massachusetts—Ellsworth, Connecticut—Yates, Yancey, New-York—Martin, Maryland—Randolph, Mason, Virginia.

October 22. By captain Lewis, in the brig Tybalt, arrived here on Tuesday last, in 37 days from Lisbon, in Portugal, we learn, that the Prussian army had taken the city of Amsterdam—that twenty sail of the line, of France, were under sailing orders; their destination unknown—and that the commotions which have long agitated Europe, were likely to produce a general war.

On the 12th ult. Congress elected the honorable Thomas Jefferson, minister plenipotentiary to reside at the court of France—his commission is to continue in force for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked by Congress.

SALEM, Nov. 20.

By a vote of the Ohio Company, 100 settlers are to be sent on to their lands this fall and winter.—These settlers are to be supplied with provisions to the settlement—on their arrival at Pittsburg, to be taken into the pay of the Company, at 4 dollars per month, and to continue in pay till May next: The payment of their wages to be in lands; computing their monthly wages to purchase public securities at the rate they may be procured when their service expires, and estimating the lands at the rate the Company purchased of Congress. Each man must provide himself with a good musket, bayonet and cartridge box; and if they provide an axe and an hoe, and mechanics their necessary tools, they will be transported gratis.

We hear a number of families will set off from this neighbourhood in a few days, to settle on the lands of the Ohio Company.

NEW-YORK, November 28.

A letter received yesterday from Halifax, dated Nov. 17, says, "We have had great doings here with the prince, who is since sailed for the West-Indies. We have every reason to think he will soon have occasion to shew his abilities;——there is nothing talked of here but WAR. A packet arrived here last week; in her came orders for all the king's ships to be ready to sail at a day's notice."

Philadelphia, *Dec.* 3.

A gentleman who arrived here last Saturday evening informs, that *he* left the Merchant, capt. Bunker, bound from Cork to New-York, on Wednesday last, off the capes of Delaware, then in company with the ship Lord Charlemont, and sloop Liberty, both from Antigua for New-York. Two days before they spoke the Ann and Susan, from Newry: and were informed there were several other vessels on the coast, bound for New-York, that had been drove to the southward by the late N. E. gales.

The state convention having accepted an invitation from the German Lutheran Academy, attended the public commencement, at the church in Race-street, on Thursday last.

On Wednesday Mr. M'Kean closed a long speech on the legislative article of the new constitution, with this striking observation: "Though a good system of government is certainly a blessing, yet it is on the *administration* of the best system, that the freedom, wealth and happiness of the people depend. DESPOTISM, if wisely administered, *is the best form of government invented by the ingenuity of man*; and we find that the people under absolute and limited monarchies, under aristocracies and mixed governments, are as contented and as prosperous as we are, owing, undoubtedly, to the wisdom and virtue of their rulers. In short, the best government may be so conducted, as to produce misery and disgrace, and the worst so administered as to ensure dignity and happiness to a nation."

On the same day, Mr. Smilie, in an elegant, ingenious and argumentative speech, traced some of the leading defects in the constitution, and endeavoured to shew, that, if not in express terms, yet by inevitable consequence, it would terminate in a consolidation, and not a confederation of the states. To this objection, (which Mr. Wilson agreed, if taken upon true grounds, was a very serious and important one) the argument respecting the necessary relation between the state legislatures, and the federal branches of government, was repeated, the latter of which could not exist, it was said, if the former were annihilated. "But (added Mr. Smilie) let us review the history of Rome, and we shall find, after the most absolute and horrid tyranny was established on the imperial throne, the ancient forms of the commonwealth were preserved; its senate still met, and were flattered with a shew of authority, but we know the power and dignity of that once illustrious body were dwindled to a name. So here, Mr. President, the shadow of state government may long be retained, when the substance is totally lost and forgotten."

"Liberty and happiness (says Mr. Wilson) have a powerful enemy on each hand:—on the one hand tyranny, on the other licentiousness. To guard against the latter, it is necessary to give the proper powers to government; and to guard against the former, it is necessary that those powers should be properly distributed." "I agree (replies Mr. Smilie) that it is, or ought to be, the object of all governments, to fix upon the intermediate point between tyranny and licentiousness; and I confess, that the plan before us is perfectly armed to repel the latter, but I believe it has deviated too much on the left hand, and rather invites than guards against the approaches of tyranny."

On Friday the convention proceeded in their deliberations upon the first article of the proposed constitution, and Mr. Wynkoop moved, after some debate, that the second article should be taken into consideration. On this Mr. Smilie observed, that he hoped so precipitate a measure would not be adopted, for, in his opinion, they had not yet got over the first six words of the preamble. He then reduced the present subject of discussion to two general heads, viz. 1st, The necessity of a declaration of rights, and 2dly, Whether the plan was a consolidation, or a confederation of the United States? After these points are ascertained, he observed, it would be proper to consider each section of the first article particularly, in order to state the objections to the powers delegated to the Congress for imposing internal taxation, raising a poll tax, and maintaining a standing army in time of peace. The convention adjourned at two o'clock.

Mr. M'Kean said on Friday in the convention, that he wished the opponents of the proposed constitution would not merely find out its defects, but state the remedies. Since they consider a bill of rights so essential, why do they not shew us one, that we may judge of its necessity? To this Mr. Smilie answered, he was happy to hear the idea suggested, for he had understood that the convention did not mean to admit either additions or amendments, but let them agree to do this, and he pledged himself to produce such a declaration of rights, and such other amendments, as would conciliate the opponents of the plan in its present state, who wished not to reject it altogether, but to make it as secure as possible, in favor of the civil liberties of the people.

On Thursday the General Assembly adjourned, to meet again in this city on the third Tuesday in February next. The important business of the Luzerne Bill has protracted the sessions several days, and was at last found so difficult and obscure, that all sides of the house concurred in postponing it till the next meeting.

The following paragraph is copied from the Cork Hibernian Chronicle, of October 15, 1787:

Amsterdam, Oct. 4. At four o'clock in the morning of the 1st of this month, the Duke of Brunswick attacked this city, and a vigorous contest was maintained till about six. The ports of Muyden, Diemardam, Duiyendrick, Ouderkerk, and that of the Dyke of Haarlem, were assaulted at the same time. The enemy was repulsed from the four first mentioned ports with very great loss. The post of Ouderkerk sustained three different attacks in the space of three hours. Unable to withstand the fire from this place, the enemy abandoned their enterprise, which cost them dear. The post of the Dyke of Haarlem being attacked in two places, and by a superior force, was abandoned almost without resistance, and the auxiliaries who defended the place retired without loss. The post of Amstelveen was carried by the Prussians in the afternoon; and it is said it might have been better defended. The loss of this port occasioned Ouderkerk to be evacuated, for by the above event it would have been situated between two fires, and could not possibly have been defended. An armistice for a limited time ensued; and each party is to give twelve hours notice before the recommencement of hostilities. We do not expect that the convention will be renewed, as fresh negociations are begun. The number of killed and wounded is not known.

From the Boston INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE, *November 22, 1787.*

OBJECTIONS *of the Honorable* George Mason, *Esquire, one of the Delegates from the State of Virginia in the late Convention, to the new Constitution.*

THERE is no declaration of rights, and the laws of the general government being paramount to the laws and constitutions of the several States, the declarations of rights in the several States, are no security. Nor are the people secured even in the enjoyment of the benefit of the common law, which stands here upon no other foundation than its having been adopted by the respective acts forming the Constitutions of the several States.

In the House of Representatives, there is not the substance, but the shadow only of representation; which can never produce proper information in the Legislature, or inspire confidence in the people; the laws will therefore be generally made by men little concerned in, and unacquainted with their effects and consequences*.

The Senate have the power of altering all money bills and of originating appropriations of money, and the salaries of the officers of their own appointment in conjunction with the President of the United States; although they are not the Representatives of the people, or amenable to them. These, with other great powers (viz. their powers in the appointment of Ambassadors, and all public officers, in making treaties, and in trying all impeachments) their influence upon and connection with the Supreme Executive from these causes, their duration of office, and their being a constant existing body almost continually setting, joined with their being one compleat branch of the Legislature, will destroy any balance in the government, and enable them to accomplish what usurpations they please upon the rights and liberties of the people.

The Judiciary of the United States is so constructed and extended, as to absorb and destroy the Judiciaries of the several States; thereby rendering law as tedious, intricate and expensive, and justice as unattainable by a great part of the community, as in England; and enabling the rich to oppress and ruin the poor.

The President of the United States has no Constitutional Council (a thing unknown in any safe and regular government) he will therefore be unsupported by proper information and advice; and will generally be directed by minions and favourites—or he will become a tool to the Senate—or a Council of State will grow out of the principal officers of the great departments; the worst and most dangerous of all ingredients for such a Council, in a free country; for they may be induced to join in any dangerous or oppressive measures, to shelter themselves, and prevent an enquiry into their own misconduct in office: Whereas, had a constitutional Council been formed (as was proposed) of six members, viz. two from the eastern, two from the middle, and two from the southern States, to be appointed by vote of the States in the House of Representatives, with the same duration and rotation of office as the Senate, the Executive would always have had safe and proper information and advice: The President of such a Council might have acted as Vice President of the United States, *pro tempore*, upon any vacancy or disability of the Chief Magistrate, and long continued sessions of the Senate would in a great measure have been prevented. From this fatal defect of a constitutional Council, has arisen the improper power of the Senate, in the appointment of public officers, and the alarming dependence and connection between that branch of the Legislature and the supreme Executive. Hence also sprung that unnecessary and dangerous officer, the Vice-President, who, for want of other employment, is made President of the Senate: thereby dangerously blending the Executive and Legislative powers, besides always giving to some one of the States an unnecessary and unjust pre-eminence over the others.

The President of the United States has the unrestrained power of granting pardon for treason; which may be sometimes exercised to screen from punishment those whom he had secretly instigated to commit the crime, and thereby prevent the discovery of his own guilt. By declaring all treaties supreme laws of the land, the executive and the senate have in many cases an exclusive power of legislation; which might have been avoided, by proper distinctions with respect to treaties, and requiring the assent of the House of Representatives, where it could be done with safety. Under their own construction of the general clause at the end of the enumerated powers, the Congress may grant monopolies in trade and commerce, constitute new crimes, inflict unusual and severe punishment, and extend their power as far as they shall think proper; so that the state legislatures have no security for the powers now presumed to remain to them; or the people for their rights. There is no declaration of any kind for preserving the liberty of the press, the trial by jury in civil causes, nor against the danger of standing armies in time of peace.

The state legislatures are restrained from laying export duties on their own produce—the general legislature is restrained from prohibiting the further importation of slaves for twenty odd years, though such importations render the United States weaker, more vulnerable, and less capable of defence.—Both the general legislature and the state legislatures are expressly prohibited making *ex post facto laws*, though there never was, nor can be a legislature but must and will make such laws, when necessity and the public safety require them; which will hereafter be a breach of all the constitutions in the union, and afford precedents for other innovations.

This government will commence in a moderate aristocracy; it is at present impossible to foresee whether it will, in its operation, produce a monarchy, or a corrupt oppressive aristocracy; it will most probably vibrate some years between the two, and then terminate in the one or the other.

* This objection has been in some degree lessened by an amendment often before refused, and at last made by an erasure after the engrossment upon parchment, of the word *forty*, and inserting *thirty*, in the 3d clause of the 2d section of the 1st article.

This Morning,
At the Southwark Auction-Store,
Will commence the Sale of a
Variety of Merchandize,
Amongst which are
Broad and narrow Cloths—Woolens—Irish Linens and Dowlas—Stationary—Perfumery—Hardware. Also some English Plate, and a few Crates
Queens-Ware.
A. Hubley & Co. Auctioneers.

LOGWOOD.
On *WEDNESDAY* next, the 5th December, at Twelve o'Clock, at the *Coffee-House,*
Will be Sold at Public Sale,
A PARCEL of CHIPT LOGWOOD, lying on Gurling's wharf (late John Jones's) just below the Swedes church. The whole quantity is about 5 tons, and will be sold in two lots, as nearly equal as possible, and will be weighed off and delivered immediately—It will be sold by the ton. Dec 3 3so

FOR SALE,
The time of a Servant Boy.
HE has about 18 months to serve, and is well acquainted with the business of a house servant. Enquire of the Printers. Dec 3. 4awtf

This Day is Published, SOLD by
Thomas Dobson,
In Second street, second Door above Chesnut street,
A LETTER
TO
Mr. John Stancliff.
Containing some Remarks on his Piece entitled, "An Account of the Murrinitish Plague," &c.
Price Four Pence. mff

Madeira & Teneriffe Wines,
Of an Excellent Quality, for SALE by
John Clifford,
At his Store in Front street, midway between Market and Arch streets
Where also may be had a Variety of
Elegant Silks and Moleskin Waistcoat Patterns wstf

Just Arrived, and for Sale at
De Heyder Veydt & Co's.
In Second-street, between Arch and Race streets,
A small quantity of Cocoa;
As Likewise,
A general assortment of Goods,
Suitable for the ensuing season.
September 25. 2awtf

French Language.
J. D. HAMELIN, Teacher of the French Language, returns his grateful thanks to the Gentlemen who favor him with their attendance, and begs leave to inform them and the Public, that he has removed his Evening School next door to Mr. Lemaire's Fencing School, in Market street, between Second and Third streets, where he continues to attend from 6 to 8 o'clock, as usual.
Ladies or Gentlemen who wish to be instructed privately, will be waited upon at their own houses.
Mr. *Hamelin* will also undertake to explain to his own Countrymen the Principles of the English Language, so far as to enable them to reap greater advantages from an English Master; and for their convenience he will act as an interpreter and translator, in which capacity he will endeavor to use the greatest attention and faithfulness. For terms enquire at Mr. De la Croix's, in Second street. Nov 20 2aw6w

CONCAVE RAZORS
Of the best Quality—To be Sold by
John Murduck,
At his *Perfume Shop,* at the Sign of the *Rose,* in Walnut, between Second and Third streets.
One great advantage attending the *Concave Razors* is, that they never require grinding, by which means their polish and beauty are preserved; a few strokes upon the hone gives them an edge, and by careful stropping they may be kept in order a long time.
N. B. Said *Murduck* knowing how valuable good Razors are, intends to keep none but the very best to dispose of. Orders from Gentlemen however distant, will be attended to with as much care as though they had the immediate choice in his shop.
He has *Likewise*—The very best
Razor Hones, best Razor Strops, and small Portable Shaving Boxes. *Oct.* 29 2aw
Mallows Paste, *Pate de Guimauve,*
TO BE SOLD BY
Jos. de la Croix,
In Second-street, Half Way between Chesnut and Market-streets.
This *Paste* is already renowned for its good qualities, & the success it hath met with, during these two years, makes it needless to say much to recommend it; suffice to repeat, that nothing hitherto has proved so effectual in curing *Pains in the Breast,* and all kind of *Colds, the Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Asthma,* &c. *Price* 1/ per box, and 1/6 per half box.
He has to Sell, Wholesale and Retail,
Sugar Plumbs
Candy
Barley
Syrup d'orgeat
Capillary ditto
Cordials
Currants and very fine prunes
Burgamot, Lemon, Lavender, Thyme } Essences
Orange flowers and cinnamon waters
Scented pomatum of all kinds
Hair powder
Ditto ditto coloured
Wash balls
Combs and down puffs
Likewise, a very fine assortment of Millinery
New taste ribbons
Sattins
Black modes
Tiffiny
Plain and figured muslin
Silk stockings and gloves
Jacket patterns embroidered with silk
Ditto ditto ditto with gold
Barcelona handkerchiefs
Blond and point lace
Lawns
All kinds of gauzes
Plumes and feathers of all colours
Calicoes and chintzes
Worsted and cotton stockings
Leghorn hats. Nov 2 2a6

WHEREAS *Barbara Reinboth,* wife of the subscriber absented herself from his bed and board on the 22d instant, and makes her home at her son's, D. Alberty (where she thinks to live more contented): I do forwarn all persons not to trust her in my name, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from this date.
Nov. 26. FREDERICK REINBOTH.

"These are the times that try men's souls"—and he who now espouses the cause of his country will receive the thanks thereof and of posterity, and the applause of the world.

THE CRISIS.

E'EN now, my countrymen, before our eyes,
At our own option, Fame or Ruin lies.
Ye brave Columbians (if you now can claim
The glorious boon, to bear so great a name)
Arouse! Let all that's dear to men inspire
Those breasts which once display'd a gen'rous fire;
Secure that empire firm, for which you fought—
Which many lives and free-spent treasure bought.
Can you so soon, in dark oblivion waste
Such ard'ous toils, and ills so lately past?
Will you your country into factions break—
Bow down your necks—the yoke of bondage take!
No! you reply—we'll join in Freedom's cause,
To prop her strength, consolidate her laws,
And firmly fix her government, to sway
'Till time shall cease, and nature fade away.

ANECDOTE.

THE Philosopher Bias being in a vessel with a set of criminals, who during a storm, invoked the assistance of the Gods, desired them to be silent, that the Gods might not know there were such people on board.

For Belfast,
The SHIP RISING SUN,
WILLIAM BLAIR, Master.
SHE is a stout vessel, sails very fast, has good accommodations for passengers; considerable part of her cargo is engaged, and will sail the 15th instant. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, at Willing's wharf, or GURNEY & SMITH.
December 3.

Ten Pounds Reward.
MADE his escape near the gaol door last night, on his return from trial at the court of general quarter sessions, being in the custody of the subscriber, a certain *Enoch Buffington,* who was convicted of horse stealing: he is a remarkable stout, able bodied young fellow, about 6 feet 3 inches high, short black hair: had on when he went away a light blue broad cloth coat and jacket, corduroy breeches, blue yarn stockings, round hat. It is expected he will make towards Virginia or the back parts of this state. Whoever secures said felon in any goal, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by
A. MUSGRAVE, Gaoler.
West Chester, Chester county, Nov. 29

WAS committed to the Gaol of this county the 5th day of Nov. last, two persons, supposed to be run-aways, one young white man, about 22 years of age, five feet 6 or 7 inches high, his hair short and turned up before: had on a pea green coat, linen shirt and trowsers, round hat, and says his name is George Clark—the other a young likely negro wench, about the same age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high: had on a lindsey short gown and petticoat, and says her name is Mary. They say they are man and wife, and that they formerly lived near Harford court house, in Maryland. Their master or masters, if any they have, are desired to come, prove their property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be sold for the same in three weeks from the date hereof.
A. MUSGRAVE, Gaoler.
West Chester, Chester county, Dec. 1, 1787

To be Sold at Private Sale,
THAT valuable PLANTATION, formerly the property of col. Thomas Lowrey, in the township of Amwell, county of Hunterdon, state of New-Jersey, 25 miles from Trenton, and 25 from New-Brunswick, containing upwards of 340 acres of excellent land, a considerable part of which is good English meadow (more may be easily made) and will produce about 60 tons of hay annually; the upland is rich, and fine for any kind of grain, and very natural to grass: said farm has thereon a sufficient quantity of woodland, two good bearing orchards of the best grafted fruit, two good dwelling houses, one of which is a large stone house two stories high, four rooms on a floor, and a large entry through the middle, a good barn, stables, chair house, and a curious smoke house.
The whole farm is well incloted, and supplied with never-failing springs and rivulets, and is contiguous to that well known market, Flemington. Where may be had, the Trenton prices for all sorts of country produce. For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the premises, who will give an indisputable title for the same. HENRY CHAPESE.
Flemingtown, 17th Nov 1787. 2aw3w
For further particulars apply to Doctor Bellerville in Trenton, or to James Vanuxem in Philadelphia

Just imported in the ships Nord America and Aurora, from Amsterdam, and
TO BE SOLD BY
BERTIER & CO.
In Third-street, three doors below the Bunch of Grapes Tavern.
Ticklenburgs — Oznabrigs
Dowlasses — Creasses
Russia sheetings — Ravens duck
Brown holland — Britannias
Shot No. 00.0. 1. 2. & 3.
Best saltpetre in barrels of 125 weight
Clear white Geneva spirit
Black pepper in bales——Mace and nutmegs
Sugar candy, white and brown
Best Holland Gunpowder in half and quarter barrels; each barrel being packed up in strong ticklenburg linen, makes it safe and convenient for exportation either by land or water.
They have also on Hand,
Womens white and coloured kid gloves
Mens ditto
Broad striped silk velvet ribbons, *No.* 60, 120, and 130, for round hats
Black velvet ribbons of all numbers
Hair ditto of different qualities
China, persian, and sarsnet ditto
White tiffiny and French chintzes
White and black gauze handkerchiefs
Likewise, Holland writing paper assorted, brandy in pipes, gin and Burgundy wine in cases, coffee-mills, German looking glasses—And
A Variety of Dry Goods.
October 19 m&f

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of *Brooke Smith,* deceased, are requested to send in their accounts; and those who are indebted to the said estate, are desired to make immediate payment to *George Roberts,* administrator. Those who have demands against, or are indebted to the House of *Russells & Smith,* of which *Brooke Smith* was a copartner, are desired to apply to *Nicholas Sluley,* attorney in fact for the said Copartnership. 2aw3m

JUST ARRIVED
the *Commerce*, captain *Clay*, from *Exeter*, and to be sold very low by

PETER BLIGHT,

Bickley's Wharf, just above Market street,

BROADCLOTHS of different prices and colours
Low priced ruggs in bales
Tea urns in cases, 6 each
Twine, manline, white rope, &c.

He has also for SALE,

Tin ware in hogsheads, very low
A variety of copper ware, brass cocks, bell metal kettles in nests, skellets &c. Nov 27 6w

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Now Landing at Race street wharf,

The CARGO of the ship Ann, captain Kanage, from St. Petersburg—Consisting of,

HEMP
Cables, from 7 to 11 inches
Cordage, assorted Ravens duck
Russia sheeting—*And for sale by*

Haynes and Crawford,

Who have to dispose of,

Antigua rum and sugar
Irish linens
Irish beef. Cork sail cloth
Claret in cases of two and a half dozen, &c.

Donnaldson & Coxe,

In Walnut street, have for Sale

FRESH souchong and tonkay tea
Blue and white setts of table china
Enamelled and pencilled breakfast and evening setts of ditto
India lutestrings, handkerchiefs and fans
Japanned tea-boards, ink-stands, &c.
Shone's best London porter in casks of 4 to 5 dozen
Best Bourdeaux claret in cases of 3 dozen
Ditto of an inferior quality
Copper bottoms
French and English silks, cottons and calicoes
Irish printed linens
Ribbands and silk hose
Superfine cloths, Gauzes and kentings
Dittings, threads and tapes
Scotch carpets of different sizes
Also, Carolina rice in tierces, and New-England foal leather. d Sept 5

Thomas Wistar

Has imported in the late Vessels from London, Liverpool and Hull, and now selling at his Store on the north side of Market street, between Third and Fourth streets, lately occupied by *Adams & Wistar*,

A General ASSORTMENT *of*

Woollen and other Dry Goods,

Suitable for the present and approaching season; a quantity of Coarse Hosiery; Townsend's London Pewter, well assorted, in small casks.

He has also for sale, a few barrels of Jersey Pork, Carolina Hitch, Rosin, Spirits of Turpentine, and Snakeroot. 11 mo. 12. mwf3w

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Philadelphia Bottled Porter

WIRED.

WARRANTED equal to any imported from Europe, for sale by the subscriber, in Second-street, between Union and Spruce streets, at 8/4 per dozen, bottles returned.

Orders for exportation, warranted to stand any climate, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

All sorts of mait liquor, wine, cyder, &c. fined, bottled and wired in the best manner, on moderate terms. CHARLES ROBINSON.

The subscriber having been regularly trained to the business of a wine cooper, flatters himself that those gentlemen who favour him with their commands will meet with the utmost satisfaction, as no exertions in his power shall be wanting to accomplish it. 2awtf

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Holmes and Rainey

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have removed from their late store on Market-street wharf, to Water-street, 3 doors above Market street, where they are opening for sale, just landed out of the brig Two Brothers, from Dublin—

9-8 and 10 8 white sheetings
3 4, 7-8 and yard wide ditto
Brown and half bleached Drogheda dowlas
Printed ditto
Also, Superfine and second cloths
Forest and hunters ditto
Ratteens, coatings and beavers
Corduroys and velverets, silk handkerchiefs, &c.
A Range of *STORES* to be Let:—Enquire as above.
September 27, 1787. cotf

Mill Stones & Boulting Cloths,

FOR SALE BY

Robert Lewis & Sons,

At their Stores and Mill-Stone Manufactory, On the fourth Wharf below the Drawbridge, and next to Levi Hollingsworth's,

BURRS of excellent quality, just imported from France, and are now manufacturing into mill stones of all sizes and dimensions which may be ordered, by a complete workman from England, and warranted at least equal in quality, and low in price, as those imported from Europe. Directions will begiven (if required) for laying out the quarters, and dressing them to the best advantage, according to the temper of the stones

COLOGNE MILL STONES (commonly called CULLINGS) imported from Holland; a few of different sizes.

COUNTRY MADE ditto, from the American rock, of every usual size, or any other that may be ordered, the *best grit* to merchant or country work, either to run together, or work with a French Burrow Cologne, ever yet experienced in this state.

Warranted Boulting Cloths.

A very extensive and compleat Assortment, lately imported from the manufactories, suitable to every branch of the boulting business; which are to be disposed of at the same low rates as they were sold before the revolution, at the stores abovementioned, or at ROBERT LEWIS's dwelling house in Spruce street, three doors from Third street. MILLERS and others may be furnished with cloths *of superior quality and texture* to any we have hitherto known imported into America: those who are unacquainted with this very *difficult and precarious* article, may rely on being supplied with such cloths as will certainly answer their purposes; provided they attend to directions for using them on the reels, in the most advantageous manner to perform the work intended; which will save the trouble and expence of returning cloths *of an inferior kind*, which are frequently sold in this and the neighbouring states.

Philadelphia, November 13. 1787. cotw2awtf

Excellent Bourdeaux Claret

of the vintage of 1784, in cases of 3 dozen each, just arrived in the Georgia Packet, and to be sold by

Donnaldson & Coxe,

Who have for sale, the *SCHOONER TRIAL* burthen 300 barrels, now lying at Mr. Hazlehurst's wharf. *October 8* d

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John D. Blanchard,

At his Wholesale and Retail Grocery-store, in Third street, between Market and Chestnut-streets,

HAS FOR SALE

MADEIRA
Sherry
Lisbon
Port
Teneriffe
Malaga and
Claret
Brandy
London porter
Jamaica spirits
Antigua and N. Eng rum
WINES

Best Holland gin
Spermaceti, mold & dipt candles
Loaf and brown sugars
Best hyson, souchong and bohea teas
Rice, indigo, coffee, chocolate
Raisins, spices of all kinds, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

Boston mackrel, pickled salmon in barrels, cod fish by the quintal. Said Blanchard also intends to retail the best wines, which he will warrant pure, and free from adulteration. 22w

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Paul Siemen,

At the late Store of *Wynkoop & Siemen*, in Front, near Arch street, has just received by the Brig Sally, from Bremin—A Quantity of

TICKLENBURGS, Oznaburgs,

linens, claret in boxes, mens low priced hats, and a small assortment of china; which he will dispose of on very low terms for cash or short credit.

He has likewise for sale, coarse woollens, coffee in barrels and bags, Malaga wine in pipes and quarter-casks and a 10 inch cable of 120 fathoms Nov. 10 d

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Kaighn and Attmore

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Store in Water-street, between Market and Arch-streets, and next door above the Old Ferry,

A Large assortment of super and best superfine English 7-4 broadcloths, with suitable trimmings, by wholesale and retail; among which are many fit for women's cloaks, and double milled drab, for men's great coats
An assortment of cassimers of various colours
Silk and worsted sagathies and hairbrines
Wilton carpets, of the most elegant patterns, from 13 to 20 feet square
Best Scotch carpeting
Wilton bed side carpets
Red and scarlet coating
Crimson and red baizes
Brown forest cloths
Yellow and red flannels
Yarn, worsted and thread hose
Silk and cotton ditto
Women's London-made stiff shoes, by the trunk or dozen
Best hyson teas, lately imported from China, by the chest or dozen
A pair of genteel oval gilt parlour glasses
Chamber, dressing, toilet and pocket ditto
Dutch toys assorted
London made broad, framing, binding and nailing coach livery lace
China ware, consisting of coffee and tea cups and saucers, tea pots, cream pots, sugar dishes, and bowls from half a pint to three quarts, blue & enamelled
Elegant plated tea urns
Japanned waiters
Beaver, castor and felt hats
Hard metal plates
Pewter brisons and dishes
Hard metal and pewter spoons
Hatters trimmings; consisting of coloured linings, flat, button and mohair looping, bands with silk tassels, hair buttons, white and drab silk cord, silver and gold bands, silver and gold chain, silver and gold buttons
Common and fine drawn 3d and 4d nails
Smiths tools, in cases
Gilt and plain message cards
Genuine Weston's snuff, in bottles
Brass kettles, assorted
Mace, cloves & cinnamon
Brass nofel bellows
Sieve, straining & girth web
Brushes; consisting of hatters, painters, scrubbing, horse, white-wash and buckle brushes, hair brooms
German steel, heart and club
Pit saws, with tillers
Mill saws, iron and steel platehand saws
Iron shovels, Dutch box coffee mills
Anvils, blacksmiths and vises
Brass inkpots, shoemakers awl blades, watch seals, keys and chains
Money scales and weights
Brass weights, in sets
Pistol-cap'd pocket knives
Temple and common spectacles
Chest and cupboard locks
Candle snuffers, shoe and knee buckles
HL hinges, Jack cards
Whitechapel and common sewing needles
Brussels camblets, worsted damasks
Rib'd and plain callimancoes
Durants, dorsetteens, everlastings
Masquerade d poplins, moreens
Tully & Scotch gartering
Quality shoe & coat buttons
Norwich crapes, worsted plush
Fine Irish linens, Flanders sheeting
Cambrics and lawns, in pieces and patches, long lawn
Plain and sprig'd lawns
Plain and flower'd Kentings
handkerchiefs
Cyprus gauze and gauze handkerchiefs
Russia and clouting diaper
Damask and diaper table linen
Flanders bed ticks and bed bunts
Striped and white ticken, in pieces
Cotton and linen checks
Bengals
Haerlem stripes, cotton & linen ditto
Blue dyed linens
Fine book muslin handkerchiefs
Coffees and humhums
Brown huckram
Callicoes and cottons
Cotton, worsted and linen bed furniture
Printed linen and Scotch check handkerchiefs
Scotch, coloured and stirching thread
Tapes and bobbin
Plain English lutestrings
Modes
Taffaties, persians, farsnets
Black and white fattins
Florentines
An assortment of ribbons
Sewing silk, assorted
Bandano, new romal, lungee and Barcelona handkerchiefs
Silk purses, ladies fans
Morocco pocket books
Ink powder, best irish wafers
English and Dutch sealing wax
Pewter inkstands
Black lead and slate pencils
Ivory knives and folders
Queen cord, corduroys and velvets
Printed and plain velvetees
Black and white fattins
Boot legs
2d, 4d and 6d ferreting
Men's & women's gloves
Ivory and horn combs
Brass and glass sleeve links
Gilt, plated and lacquer'd coat and vest buttons
Death-head and basket scarff ditto
Dunscomb's white metal ditto
Sixpenny brads, table buts
Darning needles
Velvet corks
Turlington's balsam
Daffy's elixir
Anderson's Scotch and Lockyer's pills
Spanish brown, white lead, roll brimstone
Testaments, spelling-books primers, & other books for children
Also, Burlington beef, pork, hams and lard, & butter in tubs

Pennsylvania PAPER MONEY of the last emission will be taken in payment, at the current exchange.
Nov. 5. mwf4w

Duncan Ingraham, jun.

Has just Received by the Harmony, capt. Willet, from London, a small parcel of

GOODS,

Which he will sell very low for cash—they consist of
Red, green and white drapery Baizes
Flannel Baizes
Six quarter Colchester ditto
Mens, womens and childrens cotton Hose
Mens worsted Hose, some very fine
Ditto silk ditto
Yard wide Irish Linens, &c. &c. etf

Just Arrived,

AND FOR SALE BY

Willing, Morris & Swanwick.

FROM Bremen, in Germany—A large assortment of white & brown linens, damask tablecloths, &c.
From Havre-de-Grace—A quantity of French burr millstones and plaister of Paris.
From Teneriffe—A choice cargo of Teneriffe wines, in pipes, hogheads and quarter-casks.
From Madeira—A choice cargo of London particular Madeira wine, in pipes, hogheads and quarter-casks, among which are some pipes of fine old Madeira wine fit for immediate use:
From Malaga—A quantity of red & white Catalonia wines, Malaga and Sherry wines, and oil and Holland-proof brandy, in large and small casks, jar raisins, filberts in bags, sweet oil in jars, fowling pieces, cases of liqueurs, confectionary, &c.
And by sundry other vessels—Fine French chintzes, of light and dark grounds, queens-ware and china, in crates and boxes, marble chimney pieces, slabs and paving tiles, rod iron, cassia, Virginia COAL.

James Lockwood & Co.

Between Arch and Race, in Water-street,

HAVE FOR SALE

A Quantity of SHEEP's WOOL;

ALSO,

BOurdeaux Claret, of the first quality, in cases
Port wine
West India and New England rum
4d. 10d and 20d nails, manufactured in this country
Iron shovels, ditto
Pork Beef
Hogs lard
Tallow
Candles in boxes, extraordinary good
Hams
Albany peas, White beans
A few casks of rice
Salmon
Lynn shoes
Boston iron tea-kettles
Brass kettles 2awtf
And a number of articles of DRY GOODS, &c. &c.

Philip Nicklin

Has removed from his warehouse in Front, near Arch street, to the west side of Front, near Chestnut-street; where he has for sale, on the lowest terms, (imported in the Pigou from London, Polly from Hull, and John from Liverpool) a general

Assortment of Goods,

Suited to the present and approaching season, in which are contained

SUperfine, second and common broad cloths
6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 beaver coatings and duffles
Yorkshire plains and blue halfthicks
6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 rose blankets
Stripped duffil ditto
Tufted ruggs & coverlets
Scarlet and dove-coloured cloth and nap cloaks
Cloaking cloths of different breadths & shades
Striped linseys
Joan's spinnings and durants
Plain and striped wildbor: cambiets
Camblettees, rattinets and shalloons
Moreens, callimancoes & tammies
Lastings, fattinets and moncrieffs
Plain and printed velverets
Honeycombs & corduroys
Lasting ribs & stockinets
Checks and striped hollands
Striped ticken and bed bunts
Low priced Irish linens
Yard wide brown ditto
3-4 and 7-8 British shirtings
9-8 white and brown sheetings
German dowlas & brown silesias
British osnaburgs
White and brown buckrams
Mens grey and marble, plain and ribbed worsted hose
Youths and boys ditto
Mens yarn ditto
Women's blue worsted do
—— Cotton & silk ditto
Black and coloured worsted mitts
Womens black and coloured silk gloves and mitts
A general assortment of black laces
Lace lap cawls and lapping
Travell, 3-4 and yard wide black modes and fattins
Rich 1-2 ell black florentines
Sattin, persian and durant quilts
A great variety of printed cottons, callicoes and chintzes
Rich moreen gowns
Cotton and linen handkerchiefs
Black, drab, white and fancy silk ditto
Cordered muslin and kenting ditto
Plain, striped and checked muslins
Book ditto and needle worked aprons
Black and white silk and thread gauzes
French and Scotch clear lawns and cambrics
Checked, striped and needle worked lawns
Huckaback and diaper tabling
Damask ditto in sets and 9-8 clouting diaper
Ladies black and coloured beaver riding hats
Mens and boys castor and felt ditto
Mens fine and coarse shoes
Womens fluff and childrens Morocco ditto
Tapes, bindings, gartering and shift buttons
Pins No. 4, 4 1-2, 5 and 12
Sewing silk and twist
Scotch oz. and coloured threads
A large assortment of the most fashionable gilt & plated buttons
Death head and basket do
An elegant and extensive assortment of the most fashionable jewelry and plated ware
Morocco pocket books
Steel & gilt watch chains
Gilt and gold trinkets
Pistols and fowling pieces
Hand and hunting whips
Saddles
Saddery assorted and spurs
Harnesses for one or a pair of horses, with brass or plated furniture
Ironmongery and cutlery, very generally assorted, among which are
Brass cafe, iron rim, and flock locks
Cupboard and chest ditto
Hinges, gimblets, screws and hammers
Steelyards, files and rasps
Virginia hoes, broad and narrow, in casks
Spades and shovels
Saw mill saws and others of various kinds
Edge tools assorted, in casks
Sad irons, vices and blacksmiths
Barlow and other penknives, and cutlery in general
Eleggant square and bow front grates, with furniture compleat
Iron chests and anchors
Queens ware, in hogheads and crates
Pewter assorted, in casks

N. B. *Also* for sale, Burlington pork, ginseng, butter in firkins and London bottled porter. mwtf

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Andrew Clow & Co.

Have Imported in the *Pigou* and *Harmony* from *London*, and the *Grange* from *Liverpool*, an excellent

Assortment of Choice Goods:

Consisting of the following Articles,

Directly from the best Manufactories, which will be Sold on very low terms by the Package or Piece:

SUPERFINE and common broadcloths
Bath coatings, baizes and serges
Fancy striped cloths for vests
Camblets: callimancoes, and durants
Rattinets, ferges and shalloons
Sattinets, lastings and moreens
Worsted furniture checks
Olive velvets, velveteens and velverets
Thicksets, denims and royal ribs
Printed velverets and corduroys
Black and blue velverets
Beavers, jeans and pillow
Counterpanes and Marseilles quilting
Coverlets and muslinets
Black, dove and white fattins
3-4 wide and square modes
Changeable mantuas and armazeen
Taffities, persians & farsnets
India and best English Bandanos
Martinico, policat & culgee silk handkerchiefs
Black and coloured Barcelonas
Check and printed fancy handkerchiefs
6-4 flowered, check and striped muslins
Kentings and Scots lawns
Plain bordered kenting handkerchiefs
Needlework handkerchiefs and aprons
Loom flowered ditto ditto
Spotted, striped & plain lawns
Mitlinet & thread gauzes
6-4 plain muslins & cravats
New fancy calicoes and chintzes
Best black fattin florentines

CAUZES.

French net and cypress gauze
Riddle, Paris net and crape
Tiffany, valenciene and patent net
Black chain and valenciene
Sonice black and white ditto
Point lace and trimming
Thread lace and edging
Black silk lace and edging
Cotton and thread ditto in 8
Knit and blue worsted ditto
Worsted mitts and gloves
Leather, mens & womens beaver ditto
Scots ounce and taylors thread No 9 and 10
Scots shittings and sheetings
Silk plaid fancy waistcoating
Black and coloured sewing silks
Scarf twist and black vest buttons
Wire ribband and silk and cotton wire
Plain and figured ribbands
Rich silk fancy velvets
Hair shag and worsted plush
Carpets, hats and tarbour silk
Quality and shoe bindings
Gartering and bed laces
Tablecloths and black crapes
Spotted French lawns, &c. &c.

N. B. Old sherry wine in quarter-casks
Raisins in barrels & boxes
Burlington hams
A few bath stoves & grates
October 16 10sp.eotf

Philadelphia, October 16. 1787.

For Grist Mills & other Water Works

On an extensive Plan,

One of the best situations in America is offered

FOR SALE;

Together With

Batsto Iron - Works,

At the forks of Little Egg-Harbour river, one of the most healthy spots in New Jersey, 38 miles by land from Philadelphia, and within a few hours sail of New York.

THE river, communicating with the sea by the best inlet on the Jersey coast, is navigable for vessels of 200 tons within a few miles of the works; those of 100 tons may approach within one mile: flats and scows, carrying 10 or 12 tons, load and unload at the works. The usual freight to New York or Philadelphia is 10 shillings per ton. The furnace stream affords plenty of water, in the dryest season, for 3 or 4 pair of mill stones, besides supplying the iron works.——An excellent dam, which has been increasing in strength many years by the cinder from the furnace, is well secured from the danger of freshes, and the works are scarcely ever injured or delayed by either ice or hard water, though the tide swells to the foot of the dam: mills may therefore be erected at a moderate expence; This being a part of the country in which many people and many teams are necessarily employed in collecting and preparing for market the iron and lumber with which it abounds, and at the same time ily adapted to the raising of grain for their support, there is, and must continue to be, a demand for large quantities of middlings, cornell, shorts and bran, at advanced prices; and the convenience of conveying flour at a light expence, either to New York or Philadelphia, or to more distant markets, will not be overlooked nor considered as of small importance, especially as there are few mill seats of any considerable capacity equally adapted to the New York market, which is not unfrequently supplied with superfine flour from Philadelphia. A choice of the various kinds of wheat may be drawn to this seat from Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, and New York with greater ease and convenience than to almost any other mills now in being.

The *FURNACE*, which by the extensive lands annexed to it, is abundantly supplied with wood and ore, is now in blast, and is noted for producing the best hollow ware in America, the metal being peculiarly well adapted to the making of castings of all kinds; as well as excellent bar iron.

A *FORGE*, with four fires and two hammers; belongs to the estate, and stands about half a mile from the furnace, on another fine stream which affords plenty of water.

A *SLITTING* and *ROLLING MILL*, having been disused for the last two or three years, may want some repairs to prepare it for use; but the tools, bays and gates are in perfect order, and being in the proper spot for grist mills, may be appropriated to that use.

Two *SAW MILLS* in good order, and a small Grist Mill.

The *MANSION HOUSE* is elegantly situated about 100 yards from the furnace, on an height, which commands a view of the whole works, and of the two villages formed by the surrounding buildings belonging to the estate, such as barns, stables, cool houses, workshops, storehouses and dwellings for workmen. Adjoining the mansion house is a large and fruitful garden, affording plenty of vegetables, and well stored with chosen fruit trees: also a young bearing orchard, containing near 2000 apple trees, mostly grafted.

These excellent accommodations for extensive and profitable manufactories, are offered to sale at a very low rate, and on terms of payment calculated for the ease of the purchaser, who may pay the greater part in the produce of the Iron Works, at a price to be agreed upon; and they are capable of producing more in one year, than will pay the whole price demanded.

For particulars, apply to WILLIAM RICHARDS, at the said Works, JOHN COX, at Bloomsbury, near Trenton, or CHARLES PETTIT, in Philadelphia.

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