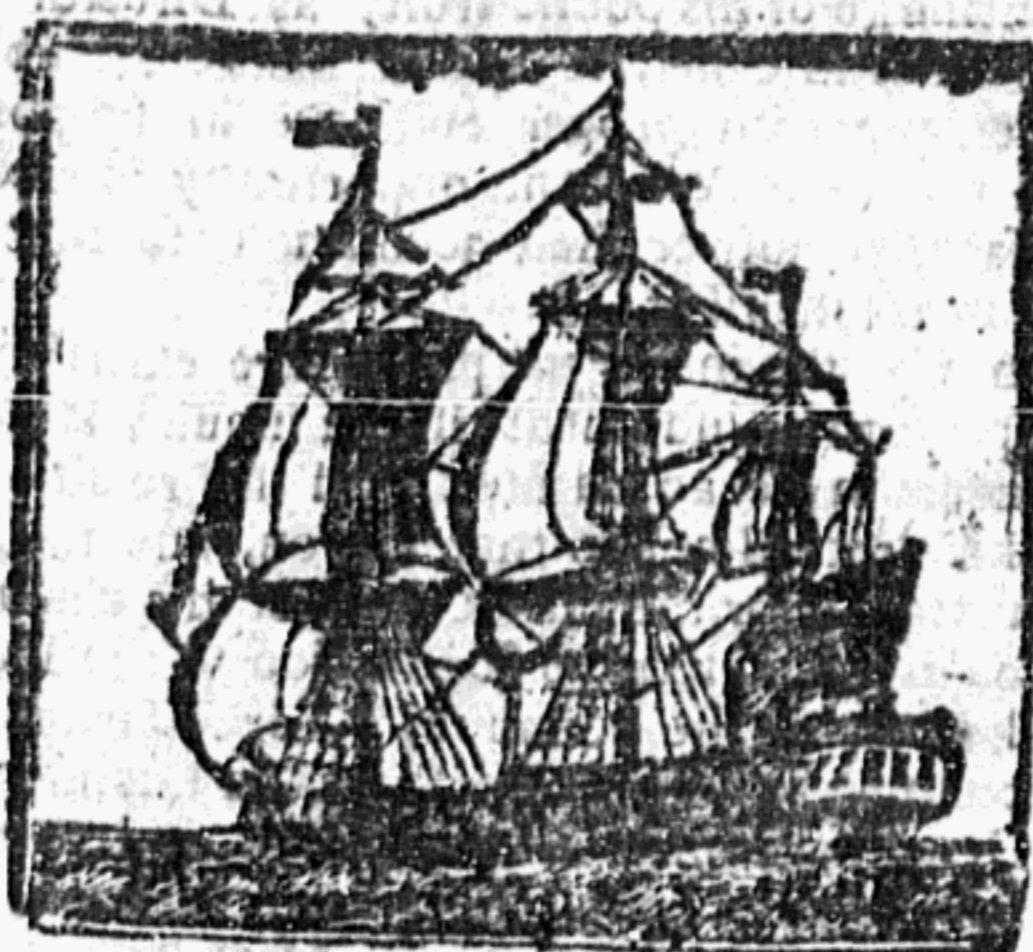


ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, and went on board the English fleet at the time they lay at Elk River, a Mulatto slave named MIKE HIGH, has short black curly hair, not woolly; he is near if not quite six feet high, nearly the colour of an Indian, pitted with the small-pox, has a small head, hollow eyes, large nostrils, broad shoulders, slender waist, thick limbs, small hand and foot for his size, is a good hand at reaping, mowing, plowing, hewing, sawing cutting cord wood, hauling rails, and is very handy with most kinds of carpenters tools; he can read and write, takes snuff, chews tobacco, is fond of liquor but rarely disguised with it; his common oath is *by Jing*; he sometimes pretends to be a Methodist. He staid with the English till they left Philadelphia, and then went to mowing in the Jerseys, where I am informed he was, nearly opposite the city, in June last. Whoever takes him up and secures him in the gaol of Philadelphia, shall receive the above reward.

JOHN BOLTON.

Chester Town, Maryland, Sept. 29, 1778. 6t.



OR
GENERAL

THE
ADVERTISER.

[Price Fifteen Pence single, One Shilling by the quantity. Published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.]

To be SOLD at private Sale,
By the subscriber, living in East-Bradford, Chester County,

THE valuable Merchant Mills and Saw Mill, formerly known by the name of Jones's Mills, with two pair of stones, one whereof is burrs of the best quality, the other Cologne, with bolting chests and cloths which go by water; the Mills are newly repaired and in good order, water plenty in the driest seasons, with little expence of keeping up the dam, as it is turned by the main body of Brandywine Creek. The mill house is built of stone, about 38 feet square; a good dwelling-house, part frame and part stone; also a good frame barn, stables, and other out-houses; with about thirty acres of good land, about nine acres whereof is good watered meadow, and as much more may be made with a very little expence; likewise a good bearing orchard of excellent fruit. It is pleasantly situated in a healthy part of the country. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms of sale by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises. BENJAMIN POWEL.

T O B E S O L D,

A SMALL Plantation containing forty five acres, situated in Radnor township, Chester county, fourteen miles from Philadelphia, on the Lancaster road: There is on said place a dwelling-house, with two rooms below and two above stairs, half stone and half wood, a stone spring-house two stories high, with a chimney in the second story and plastered, a new stone smiths shop twenty-four feet square, with two forges, and a new frame coal-house, a new barn, nine acres of excellent watered meadow, two good bearing orchards, and wood land in proportion; it is supposed to be as good a stand for a smith as any in the parish, and will suit other tradesmen or a store keeper. For terms of sale apply to WILLIAM ROBERTS, near Col. Gronow's in the Great Valley, or DOCTOR ROBERT TOWERS, near Wrighter's Ferry, in Lower Merion.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

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Chester Town, Maryland, Sept. 29, 1778. 6t.

September 23, 1778.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away, last Sunday morning, the 20th instant, from the subscriber, living in Fairfax County, Virginia, a convict servant man named WILLIAM O'BRYAN, by trade a weaver; he is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, years of age, of a fair complexion, has a ringworm in his face, and is lame in one of his thumbs, which is shrivelled and shorter than the other: Had on when he went away, a blue fustian coat and breeches, home made shirt, thread stockings, country made shoes, a raccoon hat, more than half worn; the colour of his jacket is uncertain. It is likely he will change his cloaths; and for the husband of a certain BETSEY HANSON, as she went off with him. She was born in Pennsylvania, is of a thin visage, tall and slender made; had on a linnen worsted gown, wove shoot about, of a yellowish cast, and petticoat wove shoot about with blue and white, black bonnet, and old red stuff shoes. Whoever takes up the aforesaid servant, and delivers him to Mr. David Shields, hatter in Baltimore town, or to the subscriber, living in Fairfax County, Virginia, shall have FIFTY DOLLARS, if taken in Maryland; and if taken in Pennsylvania, the above Reward, paid by JEREMIAH MOORE.

N. B. All mariners are forbid taking him on board any vessel.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber,

near Newark, in Newcastle county, Delaware state, on the 27th of May last, a small bay Horse, about eight or nine years old, has neither brand nor ear mark, and no shoes. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold for the same. GEORGE GILLESPIE.

L A Z A R U S P I N E,
In Fourth street, a few doors above Market street, has for SALE, a quantity of excellent

Q U I L L S.
N. B. The highest price is given for any quantity of RAW QUILLS, at the above place.

HATTERS TRIMMINGS,
Of all kinds, to be SOLD by
S A M U E L Y O U N G,
Near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1778.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

A THREE story brick House, situate on the east side of Front street, a little below the Drawbridge, containing fifteen feet in front and forty feet in depth, with a front on both streets; subject to a ground-rent of 40s. per annum. For terms apply to the subscriber, living in Penn-street, near M^{rs}. Willing and Morris's stores. JACOB BANKSON, Attorney at Law.

CAME to JOB RUSTON's Mill, in Oxford, Chester county, on the 2d of August last, a sorrel roan Horse, has had the fistula and pole evil, branded L on the off buttock. The owner proving his property and paying charges may have him again.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in New Providence township, Philadelphia county, near Schuylkill Bridge, about the middle of July last, a dirty black colour'd Mare, supposed to be about 6 or 7 years old, 14 hands high, has a star in her forehead, one white foot and is a natural trotter. The owner is hereby desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away. WILLIAM SHEPHARD.

T O B E S O L D,

A LARGE new frame House, fit for a store, or a work-shop that requires room, in a good part of the town. Also a good saddle Mare, and the Time of a Dutch servant. Enquire of the Printer.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

"Secure he stands, his front undaunted shows,
Alone he combats, 'midst a host of foes,
Far more than death, he dreads a fully'd name,
And if he dies, would close his death with fame."

To the CITIZENS and FREEMEN of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

IT was well said by a certain illustrious chief to his King, on taking his leave; I go to fight your Majesty's enemies in the field; I leave you, Sire, to contend with mine at home. Thus every man who is called by the voice of his country to engage in its service, and to expose his life for its defence, has a right to expect that his person and character should be secured against the storms of clamour and detraction, the shafts of envy, or the secret plots of undermining foes. All those he is sure to meet, who comes in the way of the interested or ambitious pursuit of others, and who determines to perform all the duties of his place with justice and integrity. When such a person is appointed to any important station, he can scarcely fail to stir up the selfish passions of the envious, the ambitious, and the malignant, who will watch and misrepresent his actions, and twist every occasion that times of confusion and public calamity too often present to fully and asperse his character, and to defame those qualities in him, which they have not the virtue to imitate, in order to remove such an obstacle to their wishes, and with a view, if possible, to rise to his envied situation.

It is much to be lamented that nothing has been more common amongst us, upon any public calamity or signal misfortune happening, than to look out for some conspicuous person, or one placed in an elevated situation, to hunt down and sacrifice, with a pretended design of satisfying, but in fact to amuse and deceive the people, with a show of atoning for the imaginary faults of the individual who is thus given up to the cries of a faction, and to conceal, in reality, the ignorance and misconduct of those very men, who raise the hue and cry against him, in which they can only hope to succeed by preventing him from obtaining a public hearing.

But if a person who has discharged his duty to his country with fidelity, cannot be secured from the rude assaults of those demons of detraction that roam abroad, seeking whose reputation they may devour; if these are permitted to fix their envenomed teeth in him, and by the basest, falsest calumnies to tear and wound his fame, fortune, peace and happiness, or to call for a public sacrifice, of the first officers in any department, without a previous trial; what less is it than to level with the dust every thing that is most sacred amongst men, to violate the peace and order of society, and the common rights of human nature, and to trample under feet all laws, human and divine? In such a service, where is the honour of accepting a place of trust? Who is safe in it, or what person is secure from the devouring jaws of obloquy?

If clamours are excited, or accusations are brought against men appointed to the charge of any department, who have given unequivocal proofs of their attachment to the liberties and welfare of their country, of their strict regard to justice, and their watchful care of its interests, ought they not to have an impartial trial, and to be heard publicly in their defence, before any sentence of punishment, degradation or censure pass upon them? since it is known and observed by all, that those persons, whose behaviour in places of trust is most meritorious and self-denying, are most liable to be traduced by the tongues of envy and malice, and that very conduct, which viewed through the medium of passion or interest, appears distorted and unnatural, when cleared from the mist with which clamour and prejudice have surrounded it, may claim the warmest approbation of the virtuous and the discerning.

If such then is the value of a spotless reputation, that, like virgin modesty, it ought to be guarded with the greatest circumspection from any aspersions that may be attempted to be thrown upon it by the censorious and malevolent; and if he, whose public character is defamed, is shunned as a wasting plague, what have we to boast in the present struggle for liberty and independence, that is worthy of the contest, if, upon the factious cries of interested or wicked men, we may be delivered up to an evil worse than slavery, the death of our good name? To what more fatal injury can we be exposed, if designing men have it in their power to get a person condemned, degraded or punished as criminal, without a previous enquiry or trial, and "under an appearance of prosecuting the guilty, to injure and oppress the innocent?" Is not this the essence of the vilest species of SLAVERY?

This is a breach of the Magna Charta of every freeman, for the security of which our forefathers bled, and which they transmitted to us as the most invaluable inheritance; and shall we, their degenerate offspring, cowardly suffer the rich jewel to be torn from us as unworthy to wear it? To call for the condemnation of any man unheard, is to require the subversion of those liberties for which America roused to arms. It is to shake the foundations of all authority and obedience, which are laid in a security of our person, fame and property, and in a protection from violence and injustice. If precedent is of that weight that is commonly allowed, we ought to oppose every unrighteous attempt to introduce or establish one so dangerous to the liberty of the subject, otherwise a blinded people, whilst they, fondly, but mistakenly imagine they are in the enjoyment of liberties purchased at the expence of blood and treasure, profusely lavished, only hug a delusion, and instead of a Juno clasp a Phantom, not perceiving that if they trust such power out of their hands, they allow others to forge fetters for their posterity, and to lay the ground work of the most absolute despotism and most abject slavery, to the completion of which there never will be wanting either workmen or materials.

"People who are struggling for freedom ought to be convinced, from experience, that it is more than a mere name. To accomplish which the laws must be supreme, and every man know (the meanest subject, as well as he who basks in the sun-shine of favour) that if he acts agreeable to those laws, no other man, or body of men, however great, numerous or powerful, can injure him in his person, property or reputation." This, and this only, is the kind of liberty that deserves to be contended for, even unto death.

What but the very opposite to this has been experienced by persons of the most illustrious characters and distinguished virtues and talents this country can boast? A Putnam, an Arnold, a Sullivan, a Schuyler, and a Sinclair, Generals of whom some are equally celebrated by friends and foes, for their honour, courage, activity, and other military virtues, have successively felt the stings of the rancorous and malevolent, when the want of success attended any enterprize in which they were concerned. To this list let me add the name of Mifflin, whose character has been infiduously attacked by the clamours of factious men, which he is now employed in publicly vindicating and rescuing from the malice of his adversaries, in which he cannot fail of meeting with the good wishes of the virtuous part of the community.

To become the object of a malevolent persecution, it seems sufficient for men to have been the foremost in contending for the liberties of their country, to have been distinguished with an early confidence, and to have been called amongst the first to the charge of places of important trust; to have thereby stood in the way of ambitious, avaricious and crafty men, to have been a check and restraint upon a thirst of power or gain, which so fatally prevailed in some of the departments, and made it necessary to displace men who were obstacles to the gratification of the inordinate appetites of those persons against whose wiles and clamours, innocence is but a weak defence and merit an insufficient protector.

Full time it is, for such as have suffered from their arts and sinister practices, to step forth and endeavour to convince an impartial world how insufficient the greatest industry, virtue and integrity have been to shelter them from the storms of envy and defamation, which have been raised, it is to be hoped, in vain, to overwhelm them. The spells of private influence and bare faced clamour, it may be presumed, have now nearly spent their force, and that the minds of the people so long abused by the grossest falsehoods and misrepresentation, now freed from the magical charm, are capable to distinguish clearly betwixt fiction and truth, betwixt groundless unsupported assertions, and plain matters of fact, that rest on the sure foundation of unquestionable evidence.

It has been the chance of the subscriber, though innocent, to be pitched upon as the first victim to be sacrificed, in order to amuse and pacify the people, on a barbarous supposition, that the common people require such sacrifices to be made to the public misfortunes; misfortunes, in the production of which he had no share; but on the other hand, devoted himself, by the most vigorous exertions to prevent them. Nor has it fallen to the lot of any man, in the present day, however distinguished

by superior rank or talents, to have experienced, in an higher degree, the united assaults of rancorous and unjust men, in a perfection that has no equal. This he by no means presumes to place to the account of merit, but to having had it in his power, more than many others in more elevated stations, from his being entrusted with the disposal of public monies, and a power of appointing and displacing a great number of persons, to open or shut the door against venality, corruption, and unbounded profusion, in a very important department; to check the forwardness of aspiring ignorance and presumption, and to lead and encourage merit; but was so blinded to his own interest and the smiles, frowns and influence of others, as regularly to perform what his duty exacted, and what he esteemed the service of his country, to any selfish gratifications, or to an empty popularity, that he might easily have acquired at the expence of honour, or breach of public trust. He has therefore considered himself as called upon by Providence, to be one of the foremost to demand a public inquiry, and in stepping forth for the defence of his own character, and as an example and encouragement to others, in vindication of theirs, boldly to encounter this many-headed monster of slander and licentiousness, ever glutting, never fatiated, that trampling down all before it, seizes and mangles the characters of such distinguished person as present, and like a giant refreshed with wine, rises with new vigour from its sordid repast.

With a view to answer this great and important purpose, he hopes he may lay claim to the candour and indulgence of the public, and be allowed to call for their attention to the several steps he has already taken, and shall further take, in prosecuting the vindication of his much abused and insulted character in the station of Director General of the Hospitals, and Physician in Chief to the American Army.

To effect this, it is necessary to know how it came to pass, that a person appointed to the supreme charge and direction of the General Hospital, on whose skill, attention and conduct, the health and welfare of the soldiery of the whole army is supposed principally to depend, should be dismissed from that station without a trial and without an hearing, though earnestly and repeatedly called for, before it took place, after he had declared, that such had been his attention to the orders of the Commander in Chief and resolves of Congress, and such his vigilance, care and activity in the several duties of his station, and his integrity in every branch of trust, as would have immediately convinced every impartial person, how groundless were the complaints against him, had he been indulged with the common privilege of a freeman of being tried before his dismissal took place.

Some men may ask, why has this defence been so long delayed, or why was the matter suffered to sleep? He answers, it was not owing to any fault of his, or want of application for a more seasonable hearing, as 'tis likely the public will be fully convinced in the course of his narrative and vindication. Too long have the artifices of evil minded persons abused the credulity of the public! Too long were they enabled to prevent the voice of innocence, crying for justice, from reaching the ears of the rational and thinking part of the community! In the loud clamours that were excited against him, his feeble cries were not heard, or were no ways listened to. In vain did he declare his innocence. In vain did he call for a trial, that if guilty, he might be justly condemned, upon evidence, and if otherwise, that he might be honourably acquitted. The "AWAY WITH HIM" was incessantly shouted into the ears of the people, nor were the Members of Congress, who wished to oppose the tide of influence, and to bridle the spirit of faction, by taking equity and the established law of every civil society for their guide, to hear both sides, and to determine upon a fair trial, in the least hearkened to, on this occasion. Instead of this, the cries of violent and unjust men, who were instant with loud voices to sacrifice him, prevailed, as though on his devoted head depended the only safety of the American cause; and Congress, it seems, from the critical state of affairs, which arose not from him, but from the faults of others, were, on the general complaints excited amongst all ranks of persons against him, by the contrivances of men having more influence than public virtue, reduced to the necessity of giving sentence, even as they required, and to condemn him, unheard, "without having any one particular charge against him."

To the good people of these states, who have been misled by idle tales, forged for the purpose of deceiving them, and have only listened to the clamours against him, and not heard or attended to his defence, this declaration may seem strange, but if it is not found to be consistent with truth, he will readily pronounce against himself, that the treatment he has met with, so injurious to his fortune, safety and reputation, was tender mercy, compared to what he deserved to suffer. He dares to stake his life on the proof, that those slanders which have been so industriously circulated to his prejudice, of the sick having suffered from any neglect or mismanagement of his, are entirely destitute of truth; that he discharged his duty faithfully, and in a manner that merited applause; that Congress itself was borne down, or forced to give way to the storm raised by a set of factious men, who, with barbarous clamours, required his dismissal, without having any particular charge against him; clamours that were excited by base artifices, and carefully cultivated with a design to ruin him in the public esteem, under a pretence of interesting the humane in the sufferings of the sick, to which the impudence, ignorance and mismanagement of others had given rise, and the blame was shifted from them on him. The truth of which he will undertake to shew to the conviction of every impartial person, in characters so legible, that he who runs may read.

But for that purpose he has to intreat, that all those persons whose minds have received an unfavourable impression from the malice and invention that have been employed to injure him, first divest themselves of the prejudices which falsehood, misrepresentation and fiction have made, nor believe assertions against him ever so positive, or generally believed, or with whatever plausible circumstances dressed, in the seeming garb of truth, till they have heard his defence, as well as the clamours of his adversaries, and come to the enquiry with minds disengaged, and open to the truth.

He is now happy to inform the public that Congress have at length been at leisure to attend to him, and has appointed the Honourable Messieurs Drayton, Harvey, and Witherspoon, a Committee for the purpose of examining into his conduct in the public service, and of tracing out the true causes of the sufferings of the sick in the army

during the campaign of 1776, and the clamours they produced. He therefore once more openly invites and challenges every person who has any thing to allege against the faithful discharge of his public trust, as Director General and Physician in Chief, to appear before the above-named Gentlemen, with proper evidence in support of their charges, that he may have an opportunity of meeting them face to face, to answer their accusation, so that the truth may be made manifest.

In the mean time the indulgent public are earnestly requested to suspend their judgment till the inquiry is closed, when they will be made acquainted with the result; and the whole of his proceedings in that station, and the several steps he has taken for the justification of his character, as far as can be supposed to give satisfaction to the inquisitive and candid part of the community, or so far as may serve for an example and guide to others, in the management of the General Hospital Department, and the care of the sick soldiery, shall be faithfully communicated.

JOHN MORGAN.

Philadelphia, October 1, 1778.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

A WRITER signed Hampden, in this paper of September 26th, hath undertaken in a warm and positive manner to censure and condemn a body of men, who I firmly believe to be as honest and upright in their intentions and conduct as ever had, or will have, the direction of public matters in this state: I mean the present House of Assembly.

The late invasion of the country---the embarrassed condition of affairs for the year past---the impossibility for the best and wisest men living to have remedied every evil that arose---the world of various business that was to be done, and the little there was to do it with---the backwardness of many to lend a helping hand, who, perhaps, are now the loudest to complain---the starving condition of the army last winter, which called for every attention and exertion of government to supply them---the comfort and protection required for the distressed and well affected, and the curb necessary to be held over the dangerous and disaffected---are matters so generally known, that the bare recollection of them, I should think, were sufficient to impress Hampden with some sense of decency and respect to those who have had so much to struggle with.

I am one who have no connection with the Assembly, no dependence on, nor place or office under them, nor any favor or grant in expectation from them: I never had any hand in the framing a ticket or opposing the framing of one. In short, I trouble my head as little as any man in the country about personal matters; but I hate to see men abused who do not deserve it, and I feel a natural respect for the present Assembly as honest and upright men, who, I sincerely believe, have done as well as men could do in such times as the past.

While numbers in the country were deserting the duty of their station, and others hanging back waiting events, the Assembly, uniform and steady to their trust, were in almost constant service. As members of the legislature they were particularly marked out for vengeance by the enemy, and, as they could hold no pecuniary employments, they could have no other inducement to duty, than fidelity to their constituents and attachment to the public welfare.

I do not perceive how they have deprived any freeman of his right of voting. Why did not such persons qualify themselves in time and become freemen when they might? The several laws passed last year, and that in April this year, excluded no man, but offered the rights of freedom to all men, and that without money and without price. The last mentioned law only limited the time to the first of June, and the late law, which Hampden alludes to, explains and confirms that limitation: Therefore every man had his choice, and no man has a right to complain.

As the descendants of naturalized persons, born after the naturalization of their parents, become free by inheritance, there will consequently come time when oaths of allegiance will be unnecessary; but at the dissolution of the late government every man in the country was as an alien, and having no freedom under that government which was abolished, was left at liberty, either to continue an alien, or incorporate and become a member under the new government. He was in the same situation as if he had gone into another dominion, where his former allegiance could give him no right or title. Neither does the paying taxes make a man a freeman, because that is a duty, not a right; an act of submission, not an exercise of privilege. For my part, I wish every incapacity was taken off, except that of electing and being elected, and I wish even that to remain no longer than the safety of the state makes it necessary: But it was the duty of the Assembly to guard this pass. A power of electing or being elected is as dangerous in some mens' hands as arms, and may be used to the purpose of more lasting destruction, and that perhaps even to themselves. As for trade, I wish to see it as free as the sun; the more persons there are in trade the more trade there will be, and the better it will be for every body. It is the interest of a state to make every man work that lives in it, be he friend or enemy; for the richer he is the more taxes he will have to pay, and the better able to pay it. By limiting the number of persons in trade we reduce the quantity of it, and spread a gradual poverty over the whole community, because the decline of any one man does not wholly centre in himself, but extends more or less throughout all his commercial connections. I mention this, having understood that the Assembly, had time permitted, intended to have made the increase of trade a subject of deliberation.

Hampden is industrious in comparing former with present salaries: I have as much dislike as he can possibly have to large salaries; but we ought to take in the difference of money, and not rank pounds now with pounds formerly. But suppose any of the officers that Hampden alludes to were to ask him what is a Lawyer's fee for pleading for a tory delinquent, perhaps Hampden would be staggered at the question.

However, I leave this part to be settled by him or any other who understands the comparison of fees and salaries better than myself; wishing at the same time that every man in or out of office, or in or out of trade, would lend a hand to make money of more value than it is at present. Then we might justly complain; now it is hardly in character for any man to do it, because those who make the complaint contribute to the evil they complain of.

One thing I am persuaded of, which is, that the Assembly have had a hard time of it, and that without profit or advantage to themselves; and I have no doubt but their accounts, extensive and complicated as the tumult and necessities of the times have occasioned them to be, will bear

the examination of Hampden or any body else; for among other consolations I am certain, and no man I believe will contradict me, that the Treasurer of the state is as honest and upright a man as any one in it or out of it in any part of the universe. A PLAIN DEALER.

To the FREEMEN of the State of PENNSYLVANIA.

GENTLEMEN,

IN an address to us, by a gentleman under the signature of Hampden, published in the Packet of the 26th of September last, he has called our attention to the conduct of our Assembly, whom he is pleased to represent as destitute of justice, moderation, frugality, temperance, and industry, tyrannically depriving many of the freemen of this state of their essential and undoubted rights and privileges, with a base view of establishing themselves in power; subverting the constitution of this state, in open violation of their oaths, wantonly and profusely squandering the public treasures, and withholding from us a state of their accounts; nay, as daring to exceed, in the tyranny and enormity of their measures, a British Ministry, whom he stiles a hot-bed of corruption. Did our Assembly indeed deserve such an abandoned character, it would justify the use he intends to make of his address, namely to dissuade us from electing them into office for the ensuing year. But if they are innocent of these charges, the coarseness of his expression, and the insolence of his abuse, can admit of no apology.

Hampden's first charge is, "that by a late act, they have deprived a great number of the freemen of this state of their right of voting." On which he makes these three observations;---that it was done on the narrow policy of continuing themselves in power;---that they were not competent for the purpose of making such a law, without new powers from a convention of the people;---and consequently that the law was null and void in itself.

Let us enquire who these freemen are, who are thus deprived of the right of electing and being elected into office. Why truly they are a set of men, who have been required, by a law of this state, passed on the 13th of June, 1777, to renounce their former allegiance to the King of Great-Britain, and to give an assurance of their attachment to this state, under the penalty of forfeiting this privilege, but refused to do it, and voluntarily submitted to the penalty; and of whom the Assembly did not, however, finally take the forfeiture, without calling upon them again for the same purpose, by two subsequent acts; but they still refused, for the space of a year, to profess any attachment to the constitution, or subjection to its authority.

Now would Hampden persuade us that these Tories, these professed subjects of the King of Great-Britain, who repeatedly refused to give assurances of their attachment and allegiance to this state; who refused to assist us in our virtuous struggle for our freedom, and endeavoured to support the independence of this commonwealth; but meanly skulked in an hour of danger, to screen themselves from the ravages of the British tyrant and his savage plunderers, while their country was bleeding under their depredations; that these unfeeling, internal enemies should be considered by us as fellow citizens, and be equally entitled to the same rights and privileges with us, who have hazarded all in the cause of virtue, liberty and our country? For shame! Hampden, to disgrace the venerable name of that bold asserter of liberty, by pleading for such a set of wretches, who have not only forfeited this right, but even the privilege of living among freemen, or of having either life or property protected by a state, to which they would profess no attachment, and of which they would not so much as acknowledge themselves members. When our worthy Representatives have given this proof of their guardian care of our rights, by drawing the line, in perfect conformity to our constitution, between the citizens of this state, and the useless cyphers, or concealed enemies of our freedom, who through our unwarrantable lenity were still permitted to live in the midst of us, can any freeman, who has taken a decided part in our contest, restrain his honest indignation against an attempt to abuse their characters as the worst of tyrants?

It is not a little surprising that he has been contented with this single instance of their perjury and infringement of our constitution; and that he has not also mentioned their having made laws, defining treason and subverting the traitor to the loss of life and property, which are as well guarded by our constitution, as the right of voting at our elections. No doubt we shall soon hear a violent outcry raised against them for taking away the lives of those Tories, who have joined the enemy and led them through the country to ravage and murder the unarmed citizens, with a barbarity that would have disgraced an Indian.

I said above, that the law in question, for the making of which Hampden thinks the Assembly incompetent, was framed in perfect conformity to our Constitution, which expressly provides, in the very 7th section of the Bill of Rights which he has quoted for a contrary purpose, "that all freemen having a sufficient evident common interest with, and attachment to the community, have a right to elect officers or be elected into office." Now has not this law suspended the enjoyment of this right upon their professing their attachment and allegiance to the state, without which they are declared incapable of exercising the right of freemen, both by the law and the constitution? If they, therefore, considered themselves as citizens of this state, they ought to have yielded obedience to its authority, or quietly submit to the penalty of refusing. From the nature of civil government and the fundamental principles of self-preservation, every civil society must necessarily have the right of demanding of its members an assurance of their allegiance to it, even under the penalty of being disowned, or deprived of all the privileges of membership. And should they, after refusing to give such assurance, be still permitted to live in the state and enjoy any of the rights of freemen in common with the citizens, they are to consider it as an instance of the lenity and condescension of the Legislature. Yet according to the doctrine of Hampden, the Assembly could make no law to abridge them of this right, let their conduct be what it will, without first deriving new powers from a Convention of the people for this purpose. His words are; "Admitting the propriety of taking from such persons their right of voting, yet the Assembly were restrained, not only by the Constitution, but by their oaths, from doing it---a Convention only were competent for that purpose." Unhappily for Hampden, both the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and their oaths to support it, as well as the fundamental principles of civil government, of which he seems totally ignorant, require their making of this discriminating law.

It would be a pretty constitution truly, that could not give the essential rights of citizens to those who dis-
cuss its authority, and refused to renounce their allegi-
ance to a foreign power, or profess their allegiance and
attachment to the government in which they lived; but
it would also guard them for the future against a possibility of
depriving their rights by their practice. Is it possible that a
man who ventures to write upon this subject, should be so
ignorant of the nature of government in general, or could
he read over that 7th section of our Bill of Rights with so
little attention, as to imagine that the constitution of Penn-
sylvania contained such an inconsistency, or to quote that
very expression and the most obvious meaning of the
article? It would conduce more to the public peace, that
he would read and study with more attention, before he
throws out his crude aspersions on the guardians of our
liberties, for the very act which endears them to every
true Whig.

Hampden's argument to prove that the Assembly passed
this law with a view to continue themselves in their present
state, is as curious as it is absurd. "Suppose (says he)
for this purpose, they had passed a law declaring there
should be no election, but that they would continue ano-
ther year by their own authority, would not the blood of
freemen boil with indignation?" From this extra-
ordinary supposition of a thing they never intended to do,
he would have us infer, that they certainly intended to
continue themselves in power, by their passing a test?
The distinction between the citizens of the state and those
who by their repeated refusal had forfeited their right to
be considered as such. Could any person who is not to-
tally blinded by an immoderate attachment to his Tory
friends, imagine that the freemen of this state could be im-
posed upon by such a flimsy argument?

As to his abusive charge of wasting the public treasures
in voting extravagant salaries to their friends and depen-
dents, it is equally void of truth, and scarcely deserves a
notice. It is certainly uncandid in Hampden to compare
the present with former salaries paid to the different offi-
cers of government, without ever mentioning the undeni-
able depreciation of our currency, the advanced price of
all the necessaries and conveniences of life, the increased
business of the respective offices, the loss of the perquisites
which formerly belonged to some of them, and the high
fees that are now paid for services in other offices that are
not under the direction of this Assembly. Had he design-
ed to give an honest and impartial representation of this
matter to the public, he would have paid some attention to
these and other circumstances, which cannot fail to have
a very considerable influence on our judgment. Let us se-
lect one instance out of many, and examine the salary voted
to the Chief Justice, and we shall find that the 3000l. paid
to him will not purchase so much of the necessary articles
of life, as the 400l. paid to the late Chief Justice; to say
nothing of his holding another office in the gift of the pro-
prietary, possibly the most lucrative of any in the provin-
ce. Former assemblies have constantly acknowledged
that the salary was inadequate to the dignity, importance
and business of the office; and yet they would not enlarge
it, unless the Governor would grant him an independent
commission, during good behaviour. Could they have
gained this single point, they would have cheerfully grant-
ed him a salary of a thousand pounds per annum. Our
Chief Justice is now rendered independent of the executive
power, and in order to employ his extensive knowledge of
the law, and other abilities for the advantage of the state
in that important office, has relinquished a practice at the
bar, by which he might have acquired double the sum al-
lowed him, with reputation. And what is his salary,
compared with such a sum? The like candid examination
of the salaries of other offices, would readily induce us to
make this general conclusion; that they are rather scanty
than liberal, and that they are at present as low as could
have been expected, all circumstances duly and candidly
considered.

As to his last charge of "wantonly and profusely wast-
ing the public treasures, and keeping us totally in the
dark as to the state of our accounts:" Let me ask, can
Hampden be so totally ignorant of the state of our distract-
ed and invaded country, as not to know, that there is not
an Assembly in America that has yet had either time, or
industry (as he affects to call it) to settle their public ac-
counts, not even excepting those states, that have never
been invaded by the enemy. Although our state has been
the immediate seat of war for twelve months past, yet our
Assembly are as forward with their accounts as any other.
Does not Hampden know that they have appointed audi-
tors at their last sitting to settle their accounts with Con-
gress, and prepare them for the public inspection; and
that the ordinary committee, according to the invariable
custom of former Assemblies, appointed for the settlement
of their other accounts, are, at this very juncture, engag-
ed in the business? Why then is this unmerited abuse from
this uncandid or ill-informed writer, as if they had abso-
lutely refused or neglected to give an account of their ap-
plication of the public money? Why are dark insinuations
thrown out against them, as if the collecting of the sub-
sistence money from the disaffected Tories, who refused to
assist us, and the application of it and our other public
money, for the defence of this state against the depredati-
ons and tyranny of the British King, was an instance of
their oppression and waste of our money?

I hope, my fellow citizens, that we will pay no regard
to the illiberal address of this uncandid and ignorant writ-
ter, which seems calculated only to betray the legislative
authority of this state into the hands of a tory faction, who
would soon destroy our happy constitution, and reduce us
to the most wretched anarchy and confusion.

I mean not, however, to recommend to you the re-elec-
tion of a single Member of the Assembly, as they are ge-
nerally unknown to me; but only to vindicate their in-
jured characters from the insult of this disaffected friend
of Tories, and to rouse my fellow citizens into a proper
attention to the dangerous and interested motives of his
unreasonable address.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.
"A virtuous woman is never solicitous to rebound her
chastity, although she feels a proper degree of resentment
at being called a Whore even by implication."
Mr. DUNLAP,

I HAVE very little faith in dreams, but whenever
those unaccountable visions of the night make such
strong impressions upon the sensorium as to leave whole
pages of what I dreamt I had read or heard, it is my

practice to commit them to writing early in the morn-
ing, and at my leisure to remark the difference between
my sleeping and waking vagaries. I am an old man,
and have been thought a good friend to American liber-
ty, but too insignificant to be called on to carry a mus-
ket. I amuse myself with reading news papers, con-
versing with my neighbours about the times, applauding
the young fellows who turn out cheerfully against the
common enemy, and encouraging such as appear a little
timid.

I was last night under my pipe reading your packet of
the 10th of September, some parts of which led me into
deep reflection, and while I was taking a general view of
public affairs, the conduct of each of the United States,
and of their representatives in Congress, I fell asleep.

In this state of freedom from the cares of the world,
a little fairy maid, ten thousand times handsomer than
any Tory Lady in Philadelphia with her top-gallant-
royal commode, stood at the foot of my oaken elbow
chair, delivered me a paper containing the identical
words here-underwritten. She dropt a curtesy, said
"Old man, Virtue is its own reward," and vanished.

"FACTS."
"The largest return of the army commanded by Ma-
jor-General Sullivan in his late attempt against Rhode
Island, amounted to ten thousand men; the Militia
of the Eastern states who had joined him could not
therefore exceed five thousand.

"The firing of a tar barrel and the discharge of a
cannon collected instantly four thousand of the New-
Jersey Militia, who joined and co-operated with the
army under His Excellency General Washington in
his pursuit of the enemy through that state—And—
N.B.—this was in the time of harvest.

"The Eastern Volunteers, who composed about one
moiety of General Sullivan's army, took occasion to
return home before the General's retreat, leaving him
and the other moiety of troops on the island.

"The Jersey Militia continued with General Wash-
ington till the enemy was routed, and their assistance
no longer necessary.

"General Sullivan seems to complain a little of the
Eastern Militia's going off and reducing his army to lit-
tle more than the amount of those of the enemy.

"General Washington declares his deep sense of the
services of the New-Jersey Militia in opposing the ene-
my in their march from Philadelphia, and for the aid
which they had given in harassing and impeding their
motions, so as to gain time for his troops to come up with
them.

"Congress by their resolve of the tenth ult. declare
their high sense of the patriotic exertions made by the
four Eastern states on the late expedition against
Rhode-Island.

"BUT,
"By no resolve have Congress ever manifested any
sense of the patriotic exertions of the state of New-Jersey,
whose Militia have twice put to the rout nearly the
whole army of the enemy in their marches through
that state."

I had finished reading this paper, and was entering
upon reflections in order to reconcile the conduct of
Congress from a persuasion that they never wilfully err,
when my pipe dropped out of my hand; the clattering
upon the floor startled and awoke me.

Now I am awake, let me, Mr. Printer, say what I
should probably have dreamt had not the breaking pipe
disturbed me.

From the sentiments which I entertain of the wisdom
of Congress, I am perfectly satisfied the partiality im-
plied in the fairy tale did not arise from a predilection
in that august body to any particular state or states, but
from mere inadvertency.—Inadvertence, howbeit the
common failing of human nature, should not too often
appear in the acts of those who are appointed guardians
of an infant empire, and with the most profound respect
for the FREE CHOICE OF THE PEOPLE, I claim the li-
berty of the press to inform them that all their proceed-
ings in and out of doors are inspected by

AN OLD MAN.
†† STATES, take the hint.
†† And ye, British Commissioners know we are free.

PHILADELPHIA, October 3.

On Tuesday the 13th instant the Annual Election will be
held throughout this commonwealth for Representatives in
the General Assembly, a Counsellor for Philadelphia coun-
ty, and other officers of government. The Constables of
the different townships, district of Southwark, and wards
in the city of Philadelphia (and in their absence the Over-
seers of the Poor) are to hold Elections for Inspectors on
Saturday the 10th instant, after giving previous notice by
advertisement of the time and place for holding said elec-
tions; which inspectors so chosen are to be returned to the
Sheriffs and Judges of Election on the morning of the said
13th inst. at the several places where the General Election
is to be held for each district they are chosen for. And the
Judges of Election in each district are to meet together at
the County Court-house in two days after the election, to
compare the lists and certificates, and to cast up the number
of votes for each candidate;—agreeable to the Laws of the
state.

On Monday the 18th of last month was married, at
Tusculum, near Princeton, Mr. THOMAS LAWRENCE,
of this city, to Miss KITTY MORRIS, daughter of Gene-
ral LEWIS MORRIS, of Morristania, in the State of New-
York.

§§ The sale of Cattle at Chester, advertised in the last
page of this paper, is postponed till Monday the 12th inst.

THE Electors of the several Districts of the
County of Philadelphia are requested to meet at
the house of Jacob Neff, at the foot of Chestnut-Hill, on
Wednesday the seventh of October inst. between the
hours of one and three in the afternoon, in order to con-
sult on matters of importance.

Philadelphia, October 3, 1778.

THE Members of the Society for the Relief
of poor and infirm Masters of Ships, their Wi-
dows and Children, are desired to attend their Quarterly
Meeting on Monday next at six o'clock, at the Coffee-
House.

On TUESDAY the sixth instant, at Nine o'clock in
the forenoon at the house of Richard Barrett, in
Union-street, between Second and Third-streets, will
begin the sale of

SUNDRY Household and Kitchen FURNITURE,
consisting of chairs, tables, drawers, and irons, sho-
vels and tongs, tea kettles, coffee pots, flat irons, can-
dlesticks, tubs buckets, wash kettles, table silver spoons,
tea spoons, tea tongs, a watch, a very good cart, beds
and bedding, table cloths and towels, bedsteads and
sacking bottoms, tow linen, striped flannel, coating,
looking-glasses, &c. &c. And on Saturday the seven-
teenth inst. at Boon's Island, Kingfish, will be sold,
fundry household and kitchen furniture, a quantity of
leather, horses and cows, sheep and hogs, hay, grain,
sickles, hoes, hammers, axes and adzes, spades, sho-
vels, saddles and bridles, plows, harrows and gears,
cutting box and knife, Dutch fan, flax, linen and wool-
len cloth, a hackle, steel-yards, empty hogheads,
books, &c. The cash to be paid at the time of sale.
The above effects late the property of JOHN TRAPNELL,
deceased. GERTRUDE TRAPNELL, Administratrix.
RICHARD BARRETT, Administrator.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,
At the Coffee-house, on Monday evening, the twelfth
of October,

ALL that valuable interest situate the south east cor-
ner of Walnut and Water-streets, part of the es-
tate of William Fishbourne, deceased, consisting of
three dwelling houses on Water-street, a number of
convenient stores, and ninety two feet front on the river
Delaware. The principal part of the purchase money
may remain on interest for several years, if agreeable to
the purchaser. Any person desirous of viewing the pre-
mises before the sale, are desired to apply to WILLIAM
HARPER, who lives in one of the houses.

Philadelphia, October 3, 1778.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.
BROKE out of a stable in this city, yesterday, a
likely bay HORSE, about sixteen hands high, a
paces and trots, nine years old, lately shod before only,
one half of his near hind foot is white, other marks not
remembered. Whoever brings said Horse to the sub-
scriber, at the corner of Arch and Seventh-streets, shall
have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by
DAVID RITTENHOUSE.

To the Free and Independent ELECTORS of the City and
County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,
AS I purpose offering myself a Candidate for the Sher-
iff's Office at the next general election, I have taken
this usual method of requesting your votes in favor of
Your most obedient servant,
JAMES CLAYPOOLE.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS
of the city and county of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,
I RETURN you thanks for your past favours, in
electing me your Coroner; and as I purpose standing
a Candidate for said office at the ensuing election, I beg
leave to solicit your votes and interest for the same, and
you will much oblige the Public's very humble servant,
ROBERT JEWELL, Coroner.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS for the Bo-
rough and County of CHESTER, qualified to vote for
Members of Assembly, &c.

I TAKE this early opportunity to acquaint you
That I propose to offer myself a Candidate for the
Sheriff's Office after the present Sheriff's term shall ex-
pire; therefore I humbly request you to make use of my
name in your tickets at the ensuing election with the
present Sheriff, which, if it should meet with your ap-
probation, will much oblige and shall be gratefuly
remembered by
Your friend to serve,
CHARLES DILWORTH.

To the ELECTORS of BUCKS COUNTY, for Repre-
sentatives in General Assembly for the Common Wealth of
Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN,
I BEG leave to make you my most sincere acknow-
ledgments for the honor you have done me, in
choosing me one of your Representatives in General As-
sembly, for these two years last past. But as my parti-
cular circumstance obliges me, at this time, to decline
that honor, beg you will be pleased to choose some other
person at the ensuing election to represent you in my
stead. At the same time you may be assured, that no
person will more cheerfully sacrifice his ease and private
emolument to the public service, whenever necessity calls
and circumstances will possibly admit, than, Gentlemen,
Your most respectful
and obedient humble servant,
Bucks County,
Sept. 24, 1778. JOSEPH KIRKBRIDE.

To the INHABITANTS, FREEHOLDERS and ELECTORS
of the County of LANCASTER.

GENTLEMEN,
I AM extremely sensible of the honor done me by my
fellow-citizens, in choosing me one of their Represen-
tatives in Assembly; more especially as it happened at
the blessed time when our country determined to be free.
It would give me pleasure to continue serving the
Public to the best of my small abilities, in so honorable
a station, if my health, and other public business, would
admit thereof. But as I now am, and for six months
past have been, in a low state of health, and fully em-
ployed in serving my country in another capacity, I
think it my duty to acquaint the good people of this
county, to appoint some person at the ensuing election
to fill my seat in Assembly, as the reasons given put it
out of my power to serve them at this time.

I am, Gentleman, your most obedient,
and humble servant,
PHILIP MARSTELLER.

†† The best Price for LINEN RAGS is
given by JOHN DUNLAP.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,
THIS DAY, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon,
at Copper's Ferry, opposite this city,
THE HULLS of a large double-decked Schooner,
as she now lays in the dock, between Vine-street
and Jesse William's Ferry.
Philadelphia, Sept. 23, 1778.

To be SOLD at Public Vendue,
On Saturday the third of October inst. at Three o'clock
in the afternoon, at Samuel Cooper's Ferry, opposite
Philadelphia,
THE prize sloop **ELIZABETH**, now lying at
Penrose's wharf, in Southwark, with her tackle, appa-
rel and furniture. Attendance will be given and
conditions made known by
JOHN STOKES, Marshal.

On **WEDNESDAY** the seventh of October next,
at the house of George Payne, at Chesnut Neck, on
Little Egg-harbour River, will be sold at Public Ven-
due, agreeable to an order from the Judge of the
Admiralty,

THE CARGO of the prize schooner **FAME**,
captured by the armed sloop Comet, Yelverton
Taylor, commander, consisting of a quantity of excellent
Jamaica spirits, sugar, molasses, coffee and pimento.
And on Thursday the eighth following, at May's
Landing on Great Egg-harbour River, will also be sold
at Public Vendue, agreeable to a like order, the **CAR-**
GO of the prize schooner **HANNAH**, captured by
the aforesaid armed sloop, consisting of the following
articles, viz. A quantity of coarse salt, Glauber and
Epsom salts, loaf sugar, pepper, china, top-sail duck
and other brown linens; a valuable assortment of white
linens, checks and stripes of different kinds, chintzes
and printed linens, handkerchiefs, diapers, dimities,
cambricks and lawns; a quantity of hard ware and
ironmongery, nails of various kinds in small cases, clout
nails, frying pans, a quantity of brushes of different
kinds, &c. &c. The sale to continue until the whole is
sold.
JOHN STOKES, Marshal.

On **MONDAY**, the fifth of October,
will begin the sales of the remainder of the ship
VENUS'S CARGO; also the ship **Venus** and her Tackle,
as per inventory to be seen at the sales.
The sales will continue till all is sold, by
JOHN STOKES, Marshal.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,
On Saturday the tenth of October inst. at the Widow
Wtly's in Chester,
THREE hundred head of young **CATTLE**;
where attendance will be given by
CHALONER and WHITE,
A. C. of Purchases.
N. B. The cash must be paid on delivery of the cattle.
The sale to continue from day to day till all is sold.

To be SOLD at Public Vendue,
Agreeable to the last Will and Testament of **SAMUEL**
WELLS, deceased, on Monday the nineteenth day of
October inst.

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing about one
hundred and sixty acres of land, situate in Lower
Dublin township, Philadelphia county, near the nine-
mile stone, about a quarter of a mile from Bristol road:
There are on said place about fifty acres of good wood-
land, ten acres of meadow and more may be made, a
good orchard of excellent fruit, two gardens, a two-
story stone house with four rooms on a floor and good
parrets, a good barn and waggon-house, and an excel-
lent spring of water. The said land is bounded on the
north with Pannypack Creek, whereon may be erected
a grist mill or other water-work. The sale to begin at
One o'clock on said day, on the premises. Attendance
will be given and the conditions made known by
JAMES DUNGAN, Executor.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,
On Thursday the 22d instant, at Two o'clock, on the
premises,

A CONVENIENT two-story brick House, situate
in the town of Bensington, Hunterdon county, New-
Jersey, with four rooms on a floor, a cellar under the
whole, a convenient kitchen, two convenient store-
houses, smoke-house and stables: Together with ten
acres of good land, three of which excellent meadow,
with a stream of water running through the same.—
Also one other messuage, situate in the town aforesaid,
with five acres of land, a good dwelling house, barn,
stable, &c. thereon erected, and a young bearing or-
chard of the best grafted fruit trees. Also one other
lot containing five acres, with a dwelling house one story
and a half high, two rooms on a floor and a cellar under
the whole. The above described premises are pleasantly
situated in a healthy part of the country, and very con-
venient for either a store or tavern. The conditions
will be made known and attendance given at the time
and place above mentioned, by
JOSEPH BROWN.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber,
in Hempfield township, Lancaster county, two
COWS, one black and white, middle sized, very old,
with a bell on and a leather collar; the other is a red
cow, about four years old. The owner or owners are
desired to come, prove their property, pay charges and
take them away.
August 24, 1778. **CATHARINE STROUSE.**

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber,
in Manor township, Lancaster county, about the
24th of June last, a yellow **COW**, with several white
spots, about the half of her forehead white, large horns,
and is very old. The owner is desired to come, prove
property, pay charges and take her away.
JOHN MANN.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,
On Tuesday the 20th day of October next,

THAT valuable Estate whereon the subscriber
dwells, situate in Newcastle county, scarce half a
mile below Christiana Bridge, and is bounded on the na-
vigable water about two miles, and contains about five
hundred acres of land, including thirty acres of meadow,
chiefly under good bank, and a considerable quantity
more may be made both of marsh and upland, above
three hundred acres of very good woodland well stored
with white and black oak, a considerable quantity of
which will answer for ship building, all lying near and
bounded on the navigable water, also all along the front
of said creek joining the land, a never failing quantity
of the very best blue mud for manure, which lies conti-
guous and handy to almost all the plantation: There is
also a very convenient landing on said place, which has
been occupied for a number of years past by the sub-
scriber in the shalloping business; there is a frame store
37 feet by 20, covered with cedar, standing on the wharf.
About one hundred and fifty acres of the upland cleared
on said tract; the chief part of all the woodland is under
fence, mostly post and rail in two divisions, which make
very convenient pasture; the land when cleared is ex-
ceeding good for grazing; good clover can be mowed
from any part of the clear land, as has been experienced
by making use of the aforesaid manure; an orchard of
about two acres, containing ninety apple trees, chiefly
old. The buildings as follow, viz. the mansion house
of brick, two stories high, 48 feet by 20, an addition of
a brick shed 40 feet by 16, which makes a kitchen and
a good lodging room, also a place for servants; likewise
another small brick house, 28 feet by 20, convenient
rooms in both houses, a neat office built with brick and
a chair-house, with a cellar under said office; a good
granary made of sawed logs, a shop and smoke house, a
barn 56 feet by 20, covered and boarded with cedar,
and is made very convenient, a cart-house and two sta-
bles, with some other small out-houses: On the middle
of said estate is a farm-house and barn, and on the back
of said lands are two small tenements, and on the lower
end another tenement with a small orchard; all these
places are under leases nearly expired. There are also
to be sold at the same time, sundry lots of woodland
joining the village of Christiana Bridge, some of which
have houses on them; two houses and lots, one in part of
said village, and the other joining it: The whole is un-
der a good title. The terms will be made known at the
time of sale, by **WILLIAM PATTERSON.**

N. B. The least brick house, with some small privi-
leges, may be required for a few years.—Should the
weather prove rainy, the vendue will be continued the
day following.—The vendue will begin at Ten o'clock,
at the subscriber's house. 5 t.

Christiana Bridge, Newcastle county, 9th Month 25th.
To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On Second-day the 26th of next month, if not sold at
private sale before,
TWO well improved tracts of land, one containing
132 acres, on which is a stone dwelling-house 28
by 32 feet, well finished, with an entry and two rooms
on the lower floor and three rooms on the upper floor;
joining thereto is a frame house two stories high, also a
stone kitchen, and store-house, with several other con-
veniences for carrying on public business, for which it is
a good stand, and has been well accustomed for vending
merchandise these thirty years, a large frame barn,
stabling, hay-house and two apple orchards; about 20
acres cleared, 20 of which are meadow, and the most
part of it can be watered. Also another tract adjoining
the above-mentioned, containing about sixty acres,
whereon is a large frame dwelling-house and kitchen,
cellared under the whole, a frame barn and stabling
lately new roofed and in good order, a water corn-mill,
the house about 55 by 22 feet, two pair of stoves, the
boulting fan and houlting go by water; now in the ten-
ure of Peter Wilson, and may be entered on next spring.
Also at said time and place will be sold, a tract of land
situate in Faun township, York county, containing 200
acres unimproved, well watered by Little Muddy Creek
running through it, and affords an excellent mill-seat
thereon, and water sufficient in the driest seasons. The
sale to begin at Ten o'clock on said day, at the premises,
where attendance will be given by
JOHN LEWIS.

East Whiteland, Chester county, Sept. 14, 1778.

LEFT at the house of the subscriber, on the
sixteenth day of December last, for the owner, by
the orders of General Potter, a young dark brown
MARE, with a saddle and bridle; has a blaze down
her face. The said Mare was advertised the eleventh of
October last, and no owner came; therefore whoever has
lost her is desired to come, prove property, pay charges
and take her away.
JOSEPH LEWIS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber
and broke into his enclosure, on the 6th of June
last, a dark chestnut Horse, about fourteen-hands high,
eight years old past, a natural trotter, shod all round,
no brand nor ear mark. Any person proving property
and paying charges may have him again, by applying to
the subscriber, living in Allen township, Cumberland
county.
WILLIAM M'FEER.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber,
in Leacock township, Lancaster county, on the 18th
of August last, a stout made black **HORSE**, about
thirteen and a half hands high, six years old, and has
no brand or mark. The owner is desired to come and
prove his property, pay charges and take him away.
WILLIAM LIGHTNER.

WAS taken up trespassing on the plantation
of the subscriber, a bay **MARE**. The owner
describing her marks, proving his property and paying
the charges, may have her again.
Sept. 14. **HANNAH KENTON.**

Just published and now selling at **BELL'S** Book-store,
next door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-street, Phi-
ladelphia,

M A X I M S
A N D
M O R A L R E F L E C T I O N S .
By the **DUKE DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULT.**
Recommended by Voltaire and Lord Chesterfield.
Printed according to the new Edition, revised and im-
proved at London in 1775.

N. B. In a few days will be published at said **BELL'S**
Book-store, **THE LIFE OF DAVID HUME**, Esq.
the Philosopher and Historian, written by himself. To
which are added, **THE TRAVELS OF A PHILO-**
SOPHER, containing, Observations on the manners,
and arts of various nations in Africa and Asia. From
the French of M. le Poivre, late Envoy to the King of
Cochin-China, and now Intendant of the Isles of Bour-
bon and Mauritius.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber,
near the Head of Elk, some time ago, a small
brindle **STEER**, about three years old, with a small
star on his forehead. The owner proving his property
and paying charges may have him again, by applying to
Aug. 24. **BENJAMIN RICKETTS.**

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN AWAY on Sunday the 13th inst. from the
subscriber, living in Ailens Town, Northampton
County, a Negro man named **BAMBY**, about thirty
years old, five feet six inches high; had on when he ran
away, a light coloured jacket, tow trowsers, a large
cocked hat, and pewter shoe buckles: It is suspected he
will work as a tanner. Whoever takes up said Negro
and brings him back to the subscriber, or secures him in
any goal in this state so that his master may have him
again, shall receive the above reward, paid by
Sept. 18. **BARTHOLOMEW HUBER.**

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber,
in Hempfield township, Lancaster county, on the
night of the 21st of August last, a large bay **MARE**,
with a large star and snip, marked on the near thigh
G. F. The owner proving property and paying charges
may have him again, by applying to
ROBERT BARBER, Junr.

T O B E S O L D,
At the store of **THOMAS MENDENHALL**, in
Market-street, between Second and Third streets,
STEEL of the best quality for edge tools and other
uses; also rum, molasses, wine, whisky, sugar,
tea, coffee, chocolate, spices, indigo, rice, allum, cop-
pers, pepper, starch, salt, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, Sept. 18, 1778.
EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.
STOLEN from off the Commons, on Saturday last,
a large black Horse, six years old, with one white
hind foot, branded S on the near shoulder, had a fore
eye when taken off, and paces. Whoever brings said
horse to the subscriber in Queen street, between Front
and Second-streets, shall have the above reward and
reasonable charges, paid by
ANDREW CURTIS.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.
STRAYED last Monday morning from the sub-
scriber, living at Mr. James's, C. G. H. a dark iron
grey Horse, about ten years old, had only three shoes on
when he went away, two white spots on his back, and
two small white spots on his nose supposed to have been
made by the halter. Whoever takes up and secures said
horse so that the owner may get him again, shall have
the above reward and all reasonable charges, paid by
Sept. 15. **JOHN SCOTT.**

CAME to the place of the subscriber, in
Germantown, on the 15th instant, a black **MARE**,
with some white hairs, a long mane and switch tail,
about four years old, thirteen and a half hands high,
paces and trots, has no brand or ear mark. The owner
is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and
take her away in three weeks from the date hereof, or
she will be sold for charges.
Sept. 16. **GEORGE MILLER.**

TEN POUNDS REWARD.
ON Friday night last the house of the subscriber, in
Lombard-street, near Third street, was broke open,
from whence was stolen the following articles, viz. One
new table cloth marked **I A M.** four towels, one light
coloured jacket without buttons, one pair of spatter-
dashs with Morocco tops, two ropes of onions, part of
an English cheese wrapped up in a coarse towel, one
black jug containing better than two gallons of sweet
oil; also an excellent drab cloth coloured great coat,
the sleeves lined with glazed linen very much torn, two
durant pockets, several of the buttons off the fore parts,
a large tear mended joining the three buttons generally
on the right side, and remarkably wide for the length.
A reward of **TWELVE DOLLARS** is hereby offered to
any person who can give information of the said goods
so that they may be found, and for the thief or thieves
the above reward, paid by
Sept. 22. **JAMES MULLINS.**

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.
STRAYED or **STOLEN** from the subscriber's
house, or out of the pasture by the house, on Tues-
day the 22d instant, a large dark brown Horse, about
twelve years old, marked on the near buttock with the
mark of a woman's shoe. Whoever takes up said horse,
and the thief, if stolen, shall have the above reward,
paid by the subscriber, living in the district of South-
wark, close by Inglis's Rope-walk.
Sept. 28. **JOHN HOWE.**