

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on or about the fifth of May last, a Mulatto Wench, named Nan, about 18 years of age, about four feet four inches high, very lusty: she took with her her mulatto child, about 18 months old, named Bill, they are of the Indian breed.—Likewise a Negro man, named Joe, about 20 years old, a stout well made fellow, very talkative, and a great singer, he went off on the 24th of July, and took with him a check shirt, a plain brown ditto, a waistcoat without sleeves, a pair of striped and one ditto plain trowsers, and a frock. Whoever will take up said Runaways, or secure either of them in any of the gaols, so that they may be had again, shall receive for each of them a reward of Three Pounds, and all reasonable charges, by

ABRAHAM BUSSING.

N. B. It is expected that they are gone up the North-River. Any person taking them up there, will receive the above reward, by applying to James Stoutenburg, at Cromelbow.

The New-York Packet.

TROS TYRIUSQUE MIHI NULLO DISCRIMINE AGETUR. Virg.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1785.

[No. 514.]

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

Wheaten Loaf, of fine Flour at 24s. per cwt. to weigh 1lb. 2 1-2 ounces for four coppers; 2lb. 5 ounces for eight coppers.

Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday	
41 Min. after 11	Friday	29 Min. after 2	29 Min. after 2	1 Min. after 7	Sunday	14 Min. after 4	14 Min. after 4
20 Min. after 11	Saturday	18 Min. after 3	18 Min. after 3	1 Min. after 7	Sunday	14 Min. after 4	14 Min. after 4
39 Min. after 1	Sunday	14 Min. after 4	14 Min. after 4				

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per bushel,	3/ 4d.	West India Rum,	3/ 9d.	Beef, per barrel,	5/ 0d.
Indian Corn,	4/ 3d.	Muscovado Sugar, 40/ at 60/.	3/ 0d.	Pork,	12/ 0d.
Flour,	2/ 1/ 0d.	Single refin'd do.	1/ 3d.	Fine Salt,	3/ 0d.
Brown Bread,	1/ 8/ 0d.	Molasses,	2/ 0d.	Rock Salt,	4/ 6d.

William Backhouse & Co.

No. 163, WATER-STREET, HAVE FOR SALE, OLD MADEIRA, Sherry and Teneriffe Wines, Brandy, Jamaica Spirits, Sail Cloth, No. 4 and 5, Beaver and Raccoon Furs, Bear Skins, English Sheeting and Huckabuk, Ifingals, Mens Strong Shoes, Spermoceti Candles, Square oak timber and Pine logs.

ALSO,

Liverpool coals, and a few crates Queens ware, mould candles and soap. 510

BOLLING & SHARPE,

INTENDING shortly to leave this city, request those that are indebted to them to pay their respective balances; and all those to whom they are indebted will be pleased to call for payment.

They have by them at present, a good assortment of Wildbores, Camblets, dark Blues, Browns and Greens, lately imported, which they will dispose of upon the lowest terms, for cash.

The STORE, No. 3, Fly-Market, situated in an excellent part of the city, either for the Dry Good or Grocery business, will be let till May next. Any person desirous of taking said store, (which will be let upon very advantageous conditions) may know the terms by applying to the subscribers, or at No. 4, Fly-Market.

BOLLING & SHARPE.

LOST, or Left in a House in this City, A light Grey SURTOUT,

With a red cape. Any person finding the same, and bringing it to the Printer, shall be handsomely rewarded. New-York, August 5, 1785. 15

HENRY WILL,

WHO, for many years before the late war, carried on the Manufacturing of PEWTER WARE in this City, has, since his return, recommenced the same; and has now on hand, a General Assortment of PEWTER WARE, which he will sell for Cash, or exchange for old Pewter, at as low a rate as time and circumstances will permit.—His former customers and others, who are inclined to favor him with their custom, may be supplied on the shortest notice, with any quantity, at his Houle, No. 3, Water-Street, near the Old Slip.

Those who were indebted to him at the commencement of the late war, he expects will be generous enough to pay off their arrears, without putting him to the necessity of using compulsory means. New-York, July 21, 1785. 08

SCARCE BOOKS.

Just purchased a LIBRARY of valuable BOOKS, By SAMUEL CAMPBELL, At his New Book Store, No. 41, Hanover-Square, four doors from the Old-Slip: Amongst which are the following:

THE Monthly Review, from its commencement, 55 volumes, neat and uniformly bound.
Ancient Universal History, 20 volumes.
Chambers's Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, 2 vol.
Town and Country Magazine, 15 vol. complete.
Chambers's French and English Dictionary, 2 vol.
New Annual Register, 4 vol.
Martin's Gentlem. and Lady's Philosophy, 3 vol.
Leland's view of the deistical writers, 2 volumes.
Sermons, by Foster, 4 vol. Duche, 2 vol. Sharp, 7 vol. Sterne, 2 vol. and Stebbing, &c. &c.
Just Published at the above Store.

A Catalogue of a valuable collection of books, in elegant bindings, and genuine London and Edinburgh editions. Catalogues to be had gratis at the place of sale.

Sarcous of Werter, translated from the German, in one or two volumes bound, with an excellent assortment of STATIONARY of all kinds.
N. B. A few pairs of Boots and Shoes, to be sold here for cash. 13

FOR SALE,

Three Houses and Lots of Ground situated in William-street; one being a corner house No. 41, and an excellent stand for business; No. 42 and No. 43. All three of the houses have lately undergone a thorough repair. Enquire of Thomas Alb. No. 31, John-street, or William Irving, in William-street, New-York. 03

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

THE HOUSE and LOT of GROUND at Greenwich, late the property and place of residence of William Bayard, Esq. The House is large and commodious, the situation pleasant and agreeable, commanding a handsome water prospect, and contiguous to the river. The lot consists of two acres, and sixteen twenty-fifth parts of an acre of ground, on which is a great variety of bearing fruit trees. The terms of sale or hire are moderate, and may be known of the Printer. 500

Two genteel furnished ROOMS, TO BE LET, in Princess-street.—Enquire of the Printer. 015

JUST PUBLISHED AND TO BE SOLD BY SAMUEL LOUDON, DOCTOR WATT'S IMITATION

OF THE PSALMS of DAVID;

Corrected and enlarged, By JOEL BARLOW. To which is added, A Collection of HYMNS; The whole applied to the State of the Christian Church in general.

In this addition several Psalms are considerably altered, which were locally considered—and others omitted by Doctor Watts, are added. The Psalms altered, are the 21st, 60th, 67th, 75th, 124th, 147th. Those added are the 28th, 43d, 52d, 54th, 59th, 64th, 70th, 79th, 88th, 108th, 137th, and 140th.

THE HYMNS are chiefly from Dr. Watts, and some are entirely new.

At a meeting of the General Association of the state of Connecticut in June last, it was thought expedient, that a number of the Psalms in Doctor Watt's version, which are locally appropriated, should be altered and applied to the state of the Christian Church in general, and not to any particular country; and finding some attempts had been made to alter and apply those Psalms to America, or particular parts of America, tending to destroy that uniformity in the use of Psalmody, so desirable in religious assemblies; they appointed the Rev. Messrs. Timothy Pitkin, John Smally and Theodore Hinsdale, a Committee to confer with and apply to Joel Barlow, of Hartford, to make the proposed alterations. These, together with the additions and the collection of Hymns annexed to this edition, we have carefully examined and approved; and we therefore recommend them to the use of the Church of Christ, for the purposes of public worship and private devotion.

TIMOTHY PITKIN, JOHN SMALLY, THEODORUS HINSDALE, } Committee of Gen. Association.

The following gentlemen, appointed by particular associations, to examine and revise, concur in the above recommendation.

NATHAN WILLIAMS, THOMAS W. BRAY, NATHAN PERKINS.

JACOB HALLETT,

At No. 1, Water-Street, opposite the Old-Slip. Has for sale the following articles at the lowest rates, wholesale and retail, for cash:

Best Virg. pig tail tobac.	plug, do.
Best Holland powder,	paper, do.
Shot,	leaf, do.
Snuff and snuff boxes,	
Wool cards per doz.	or pair,
Hemp seed;	
Best London porter,	
Butter,	
Chalk,	
Whale bone,	
Hair sieves,	
Chimney tiles,	
Mustard,	
Mattresses,	
Scythes,	
Jugs,	
Earthen pots	

ALSO.

Libon,	} Wines,
Port,	
Teneriffe,	} Candles, per box or lb.
Malaga wine by the doz.	
Old Jamaica spirits by the hhd. or gallon,	} Soap, per box or lb.
West-India rum by the hhd. or gallon,	
Best French brandy by the hhd. or gallon,	} Paper,
Holland geneva,	
Molasses,	} too tedious to enumerate.
And many other articles,	

N. B. All matters of vessels, passengers and families, may be supplied with stores on the shortest notice. 11

FOR SALE, A LOT of Ground, pleasant-

ly situated in the Broadway, containing, in front and rear, 32 feet 3 inches; and in length, on the south side, along Verlet hill-street, 103 feet; and on the north side, 100 feet: It being a corner lot, makes it an agreeable and convenient situation for building. For terms, enquire at No. 5, in Broadway near the Bowling Green. 10

Joseph Blackwell,

Has removed from No. 40, to No. 21, Hanover-square, opposite Mr. Hugh Gaime's, where he has for sale on the lowest terms,

BROAD CLOTHS,
Corduroys, Chintzes and calicoes, an elegant assortment, Irish linens, Scotch thread & bobbins, do. handkerchiefs, Cotton and linen checks, Mens and boys beaver, castor and felt hats, Ruffia and Flemish sheetings, Osnabrigs and ticklenburghs, White & brown hollands, Haerlem and German stripes,

Drillings white & brown, Bedbunts and britanias, Red & white lead in kegs, Shot and brass kettles, Steel heart and club, Pewter, desk furniture, Knives and forks, Penknives and razors, Pocket-Books, Writing-paper, Ivory combs, Best Philadelphia manufactured snuff, Mens cotton and thread hofe, Womens ditto, White and black gauze.

ALSO,

A few Chests of BOHEA TEA, just arrived fresh in good order, and of an excellent quality. July 20, 1785. 2086

FOR GLASGOW,

The new SHIP SALLY, ROBERT WRIGHT, MASTER, (Now loading at Brewster and Cheeseman's Wharf.)

WILL sail about the 18th August, having seven-eighths of her cargo already engaged. She has excellent accommodations for passengers.—For freight or passage apply to the Master on board, or to RIDDELL, COLQUHOUN, & Co. No. 221, Queen-Street. New-York, July 30, 1785. 12

FOR SALE, THE BRIG

COMMERCE, GEORGE CRUCKSHANCK, MASTER; Burthen 150 tons.

THE SCHOONER

JOHN FREDERICK, ALEXANDER BUCHANAN, MASTER; Burthen 90 or 100 tons.

THE SLOOP

St. CROIX PACKET, THOMAS GUION, Late MASTER; Burthen 120 tons.

** Said vessels are all fit for sea, the Brig and Sloop almost new. To be viewed at Gouverneur's Wharf, and inventories to be seen at the subscribers counting house.

CURSON & GOUVERNEUR.

New-York, July 30, 1785. 11

ROBERT & PETER BRUCE,

No. 3, Front-Street, below the Coffee-House,

Have for Sale, on the very lowest terms, GUN POWDER, Hylon, Souchong and Bohea

Teas, of the first quality, per chest or lb. Leaf, powder and brown Sugars, Coffee and Chocolate, Barley, oat meal and biscuit in kegs, Gloucester Cheese, and London bottled Porter, Fresh Mustard, per box or bottle, Starch, Hair-Powder and Pig Blue, Long and short pipes, per box, Do. do Corks, per bag, Mould and dip Candles, and Soap, per box, Best Claret; Port and Madeira Wines, per doz. Best old Sherry wine, per pipe, qr. cask and gallon, Old Spirits and Rum, Gin and Brandy, per gallon, Antigua and Grenada Rum, per hoghead, Best French Brandy, per pipe and hoghead, Holland Gin, per cask.

A large assortment of strong and fine Shoes; a few packages of knit Stockings; coloured threads; a few casks of nails from Aberdeen, with a variety of articles in the Grocery line as usual. Large allowance for those who buy to sell again.

N. B. A quantity of Chalk and dye wood; about 200 lb. of Salsaparilla, to be sold cheap. New-York, August 4, 1785. 12

JAMES WEIR,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and customers, and the public in general, for their past favors, and hopes for their continuance. He takes the liberty to inform them that, at a great expence, he has laid in a quantity of the BEST LONDON PORTER, which he intends to sell at one shilling per quart in his Porter Room.—Any orders sent from the town or country will be punctually obeyed.

He also sells all kinds of GROCERIES. Gentlemen travellers and others may be provided with Boarding and Lodging, by the night, week, month or year.

Captains of ships and others may be provided with all kinds of Sea Stores, on the shortest notice, with all kinds of pies warranted to keep good six weeks, also all kinds of collar'd meat, potted poultry, preserved milk, and a variety of fruit, by JAMES WEIR, at the sign of the Grand Master, No. 23, Wall-street. 05

SAMUEL OGDEN,

No. 14, Water-Street, HAS FOR SALE, PIG-IRON of superior quality, for either castings or bar-iron,

Andover and Booneton BAR-IRON, warranted tough and superior in quality to any imported iron,

Refined ROD-IRON of all sizes, A few of the most approved ENGLISH FORGE HAMMERS,

A General Assortment of HOLLOWWARE, CHIMNEY BACK PLATES, &c. &c. &c.

All orders for wrought or cast Iron, will be executed with neatness and dispatch.

And, also, a very neat Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the season, imported in the last vessels from London. 12

TO BE LET,

And immediate possession given,

A Convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 2, Little Dock-street, near the Exchange; it has a good front SHOP, fitted with sheives. Enquire at No. 2, Water-street, near the Old-Slip, or of the Printer. New-York, July 22, 1785. 012

A single Gentleman may be supplied with a PARLOUR, a Bed-Room and BOARDING, in a small genteel Family; the situation is peculiarly adapted for a commercial man. Enquire of the Printer. 12

TO BE LET,

In Water-street, near the Coffee-House,

A Gentel ParLOUR, an excellent Kitchen, and one or two upper rooms. Apply to the Printer. New-York, August 3, 1785. 12

This is to give notice, that I the

subscriber, reported as an absconding debtor, do request all person or persons that have any demands against me, to bring in their accounts immediately to Mr. Cock, Attorney at Law, near the City-Hall; and I also request all those indebted to me, to make immediate payment, otherwise to abide by the consequence. 2078

PATRICK BLANCHEVILL.

TEN POUNDS REWARD,

RUN away from the subscribers, on Monday evening the 1st instant, a mulatto Man named POMP, the property of Benjamin Gitfield. He is about thirty years old, has something of the Indian breed, about five feet ten inches high; fraight and well made, smooth skin, large drooping nose, thin visage, and usually wore a false tail. Had on when he went off a dark blue coat and waistcoat, and long trowlers. He also carried off with him two pair of tow cloth and one pair nankens trowlers, and sundry other wearing apparel.—Also the WIFE of said Pomp, the property of Robert Johnston, a Mulatto Woman, about thirty-two years old, named DINAH, something whiter than her husband, low set stature, long black hair, and much pitted with the small pox. Had on when she went away a callico gown, white dinnity petticoat, and gauze cap; took with her a stripped fluff gown, two black callimanco skirts, two white short gowns, and sundry other kinds of apparel. Whoever apprehends and secures them both, so that they may be recovered shall be intitled to the above Reward, or five pounds for either of them with all reasonable charges, from

BENJAMIN GITFIELD, No. 208, Queen-Street. ROBERT JOHNSTON, No. 177, Water-Street.

All Masters of Vessels are forbid from harbouring or carrying off the above Negroes, otherwise they will be prosecuted according to law. New-York, August 3, 1785. 12

TO BE SOLD, A Likely NEGRO BOY, between nineteen and twenty years of age; has had the small-pox and measles; is used to attend a table, can do all kinds of house-work, and can be well recommended for his honesty and sobriety; property warranted. All wanted to purchase.

A NEGRO-GIRL, between nine and twelve years of age, not exceeding the latter. For further particulars enquire of the printer. 283

TO BE SOLD, A QUANTITY of COFFEE, PORT WINE in bottles, PAPER HANGINGS, LOW PRICED IRISH LINENS, COTTON CHECKS, Printed LINENS, &c. 02 By DANIEL M' CORMICK.

PASTE-BOARD To be sold by the Printer hereof.

I have copied the following extract from the 3d volume of Smith, on The Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations—from page 369 to 381. This publication was made in the year 1776, and is esteemed a work of great merit. I request you to insert this extract in your next paper, for the purpose of laying before the view of my fellow-citizens, the ruinous tendency of the revenue system, recommended by Congress on the 3d February, 1781, and repeated on the 18th April, 1783.

He that hath ears to hear, let him hear, and let him see, let him see, let him see, and let him see for himself. A CITIZEN. New-York, Aug. 6, 1785.

IN Great-Britain, from the time that we had first recourse to the ruinous expedient of perpetual funding, the reduction of the public debt in time of peace, has never borne any proportion to its accumulation in time of war. It was in the war which began in 1688, and was concluded by the treaty of Ryfwick in 1697, that the foundation of the present enormous debt of Great-Britain was first laid.

On the 31st of December, 1697, the public debts of Great-Britain, funded and unfunded, amounted to 21,515,742l. 13s. 8d. A great part of those debts had been contracted upon short anticipations, and some part upon annuities for lives; so that before the 31st of December 1701, in less than four years, there had partly been paid off, and partly reverted to the public, the sum of 5,127,041l. 12s. 0d.; a greater reduction of the public debt than has ever since been brought about in so short a period of time. The remaining debt, therefore, amounted only to 16,394,701l. 1s. 7d.

In the war which began in 1702, and which was concluded by the treaty of Utrecht, the public debts were still more accumulated. On the 31st of December 1714, they amounted to 33,681,076l. 5s. 6d. The subscription into the South Sea fund of the long and short annuities, increased the capital of the public debts, so that on the 31st of Dec. 1722, it amounted to 55,282,978l. 1s. 3d. The reduction of the debt began in 1723, and went on so slowly that, on the 31st of December 1739, during seventeen years of profound peace, the whole sum paid off was no more than 8,328,354l. 17s. 11d. the capital of the public debt at that time amounting to 46,954,623l. 3s. 4d.

The Spanish war, which began in 1739, and the French war which soon followed it, occasioned a further increase of the debt, which, on the 31st of December, 1748, after the war had been concluded by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, amounted to 78,293,311l. 1s. 10d. The most profound peace of seventeen years continuance had taken no more than 8,328,354l. 17s. 11d. from it. A war of less than nine years continuance added 31,338,689l. 18s. 6d. to it.

During the administration of Mr. Pelham, the interest of the public debt was reduced, or at least measures were taken for reducing it, from four to three per cent. the sinking fund was increased, and some part of the public debt was paid off. In 1755, before the breaking out of the late war, the funded debt of Great Britain amounted to 72,289,673l. On the 5th of January, 1763, at the conclusion of the peace, the funded debt amounted to 72,603,336l. 8s. 2d. The unfunded debt has been stated at 13,927,589l. 2s. 2d. But the expence occasioned by the war did not end with the conclusion of the peace; so that though on the 5th of January 1764, the funded debt was increased (partly by a new loan, and partly by funding a part of the unfunded debt) to 129,586,789l. 10s. 1d. there still remained (according to the very well informed author of the considerations on the trade and finances of Great Britain) an unfunded debt, which was brought to account in that and the following year, of 9,975,017l. 2s. 2d. In 1764, therefore, the public debt of Great Britain, funded and unfunded together, amounted, according to this author, to 137,561,807l. 2s. 4d. The annuities for lives too, which had been granted as premiums to the subscribers to the new loans in 1757, estimated at fourteen years purchase, were valued at 472,500l. and the annuities for long terms of years, granted as premiums likewise, in 1761 and 1762, estimated at 27 1/2 years purchase, were valued at 6,826,875l. During a peace of about seven years continuance, the prudent and truly patriot administration of Mr. Pelham, was not able to pay off an old debt of six millions. During a war of nearly the same continuance, a new debt of more than seventy-five millions was contracted.

On the 5th of January 1775, the funded debt of Great-Britain amounted to 124,996,086l. 1s. 6d. The unfunded exclusive of a large civil list debt, to 4,150,236l. 3s. 11d. Both together, to 129,146,322l. 5s. 6d. According to this account the whole debt paid off during eleven years profound peace amounted only to 10,415,474l. 16s. 9d. Even this small reduction of debt however, has not been all made from the savings out of the ordinary revenue of the state. Several extraneous sums, altogether independent of that ordinary revenue, have contributed towards it. Among these we may reckon an additional shilling in the pound land tax for three years; the two millions received from the East-India company, as indemnification for their territorial acquisitions; and the one hundred and ten thousand pounds received from the bank for the renewal of their charter. To these must be added several other sums which, as they arose out of the late war, ought perhaps to be considered as reductions from the expences of it. The principal are, l. s. d. The produce of French prizes 690,449 18 0 Composition for French prisoners 670,000 0 0 What has been received from the sale of the ceded islands 95,500 0 0

Total, 1,445,949 18 9

If we add to this sum the balance of the earl of Chatham's and Mr. Calcraft's accounts, and other army savings of the same kind, together with what has been received from the bank, the East-India company, and the additional shilling in the pound, land tax; the whole must be a good deal more than five millions. The debt, therefore, which since the peace has been paid out of the savings from the ordinary revenue of the state, has not, one year with another, amounted to half a million a year. The sinking fund has, no doubt, been considerably augmented since the peace, by the debt which has been paid off, by the reduction of the redeemable four per cents. to three per cents. and by the annuities for lives which have fallen in, and if peace was to continue, a million perhaps might now be annually spared out of it towards the discharge of the debt.

* See: James Poolethwaite's history of the public revenue.

Another million, according to what was paid in the course of last year; but, at the same time, a large civil list debt was left unpaid, and we are now involved in a new war which, in its progress, may prove as expensive as any of our former wars. The new debt which will probably be contracted before the end of the next campaign, and perhaps be nearly equal to all the old debt which has been paid off from the savings out of the ordinary revenue of the state. It would be altogether chimerical, therefore, to expect that the public debt should ever be completely discharged by any savings which are likely to be made from that ordinary revenue as it stands at present.

The public funds of the different indebted nations of Europe, particularly those of England, have by one author been represented as the accumulation of a great capital super-added to the other capital of the country, by means of which its trade is extended, its manufactures multiplied, and its lands cultivated and improved much beyond what they could have been by means of that other capital only. He does not consider that the capital which the first creditors of the public advanced to government, was, from the moment in which they advanced it, a certain portion of the annual produce turned away from serving in the function of a capital, to serve in that of a revenue; from maintaining productive labourers to maintain unproductive ones, and to be spent and wasted, generally in the course of the year, without even the hope of any future reproduction. In return for the capital which they advanced they obtained, indeed, an annuity in the public funds in most cases of more than equal value. This annuity, no doubt, replaced to them their capital, and enabled them to carry on their trade and business to the same or perhaps to a greater extent than before; that is, they were enabled either to borrow of other people a new capital upon the credit of this annuity, or by selling it to get from other people a new capital of their own, equal or superior to that which they had advanced to government. This new capital, however, which they in this manner either bought or borrowed of other people, must have existed in the country before, and must have been employed, as all capitals are, in maintaining productive labour. When it came into the hands of those who had advanced their money to government, though it was in some respects a new capital to them, it was not so to the country; but was only a capital withdrawn from certain employments in order to be turned towards others. Though it replaced to them what they had advanced to government, it did not replace it to the country. Had they not advanced this capital to government, there would have been in the country two capitals, two portions of the annual produce, instead of one, employed in maintaining productive labour.

When for defraying the expence of government a revenue is raised within the year from the produce of free or unmortgaged taxes, a certain portion of the revenue of private people is only turned away from maintaining one species of unproductive labour, towards maintaining another. Some part of what they pay in those taxes might no doubt have been accumulated into capital, and consequently employed in maintaining productive labour; but the greater part would probably have been spent and consequently employed in maintaining unproductive labour. The public expence however, when defrayed in this manner, no doubt hinders more or less the further accumulation of new capital; but it does not necessarily occasion the destruction of any actually existing capital.

When the public expence is defrayed by funding, it is defrayed by the annual destruction of some capital which had before existed in the country; by the perversion of some portion of the annual produce which had before been destined, for the maintenance of productive labour, towards that of unproductive labour. As in this case, however, the taxes are lighter than they would have been, had a revenue sufficient for defraying the same expence been raised within the year; the private revenue of individuals is necessarily less burthened, and consequently their ability to save and accumulate some part of that revenue into capital is a good deal less impaired. If the method of funding destroys more old capital, it at the same time hinders less the accumulation or acquisition of new capital, than that of defraying the public expence by a revenue raised within the year. Under the system of funding, the frugality and industry of private people can more easily repair the breaches which the waste and extravagance of government may occasionally make in the general capital of the society.

It is only during the continuance of war, however, that the system of funding has this advantage over the other system. Were the expence of war to be defrayed always by a revenue raised within the year, the taxes from which that extraordinary revenue was drawn would last no longer than the war. The ability of private people to accumulate, though less during the war, would have been greater during the peace than under the system of funding. War would not necessarily have occasioned the destruction of any old capitals, and peace would have occasioned the accumulation of many more new. Wars would in general be more speedily concluded, and less wantonly undertaken. The people feeling, during the continuance of the war, the complete burden of it, would soon grow weary of it, and government, in order to humour them, would not be under the necessity of carrying it on longer than it was necessary to do so. The foresight of the heavy and unavoidable burdens of war would hinder the people from wantonly calling for it when there was no real or solid interest to fight for. The seasons during which the ability of private people to accumulate was somewhat impaired, would occur more rarely, and be of shorter continuance. Thus, on the contrary, during which that ability was in the highest vigour, would be of much longer duration than they can well be under the system of funding.

When funding, besides, has made a certain progress, the multiplication of taxes which it brings along with it sometimes impairs as much the ability of private people to accumulate even in time of peace, as the other system would in time of war. The peace revenue of Great-Britain amounts at present to more than ten millions a year. If free and unmortgaged, it might be sufficient, with proper management and without contracting a shilling of new debt, to carry on the most vigorous war. The private revenue of the inhabitants of Great-Britain is at present as much encumbered in time of peace, their ability to accumulate is as much impaired as it would have been in the time of the most expensive war, had the pernicious system of funding never been adopted.

In the payment of the interest of the public debt, it has been said, it is the right hand which pays the left. The money does not go out of the country. It is only a part of the revenue of one set of the inhabitants which is transferred to another; and the

nation is not a farthing the poorer. This apology is founded altogether in the sophistry of the mercantile system, and after the long examination which I have already bestowed upon that system, it may perhaps be unnecessary to say anything further about it. It supposes, besides, that the whole public debt is owing to the inhabitants of the country, which happens not to be true; the Dutch, as well as several other foreign nations, having a very considerable share in our public funds. But though the whole debt were owing to the inhabitants of the country, it would not upon that account be less pernicious.

Land and capital stock are the two original sources of all revenue both private and public. Capital stock pays the wages of productive labour, whether employed in agriculture, manufactures, or commerce. The management of those two original sources of revenue belongs to two different sets of people; the proprietors of land, and the owners or employers of capital stock.

The proprietor of land is interested for the sake of his own revenue to keep his estate in as good condition as he can, by building and repairing his tenants houses, by making and maintaining the necessary drains and enclosures, and all those other expensive improvements which it properly belongs to the landlord to make and maintain. But by different land-taxes the revenue of the landlord may be so much diminished; and by different duties upon the necessaries and conveniences of life, that diminished revenue may be rendered of so little real value, that he may find himself altogether unable to make or maintain those expensive improvements. When the landlord, however, ceases to do his part, it is altogether impossible that the tenant should continue to do his. As the distress of the landlord increases, the agriculture of the country must necessarily decline.

When by different taxes upon the necessaries and conveniences of life, the owners and employers of capital stock find, that whatever revenue they derive from it, will not, in a particular country, purchase the same quantity of those necessaries and conveniences, which an equal revenue would in almost any other; they will be disposed to remove to some other. And when, in order to raise those taxes, all or the greater part of merchants and manufactures, that is, all or the greater part of the employers of great capitals, come to be continually exposed to the mortifying and vexatious visits of the tax-gatherers; this disposition to remove will soon be changed into an actual removal. The industry of the country will necessarily fall with the removal of the capital which supported it, and the ruin of trade and manufactures will follow the declension of agriculture.

To transfer from the owners of those two great sources of revenue, land and capital stock, from the persons immediately interested in the good condition of every particular portion of land, and in the good management of every particular portion of capital stock, to another set of persons, (the creditors of the public, who have no such particular interest) the greater part of the revenue arising from either, must, in the long run, occasion both the neglect of land, and the waste or removal of capital stock. A creditor of the public has no doubt a general interest in the prosperity of the agriculture, manufactures, and commerce of the country; and consequently in the good condition of its lands, and in the good management of his capital stock. Should there be any general failure or declension in any of these things, the produce of the different taxes might no longer be sufficient to pay him the annuity or interest which is due to him. But a creditor of the public, considered merely as such, has no interest in the good condition of any particular portion of land, or in the good management of any particular portion of capital stock. As a creditor of the public he has no knowledge of any such particular portion. He has no inspection of it. He can have no care about it. Its ruin may in most cases be unknown to him, and cannot directly affect him.

The practice of funding has gradually enfeebled every state which has adopted it. The Italian republics seem to have begun it. Genoa and Venice, the only two remaining which can pretend to an independent existence, have both been enfeebled by it. Spain seems to have learned the practice from the Italian republics, and (its taxes being probably less judicious than theirs) it has, in proportion to its natural strength, been still more enfeebled. The debts of Spain are of very old standing. It was deeply in debt before the end of the sixteenth century, about a hundred years before England owed a shilling. France, notwithstanding all its natural resources, languishes under an oppressive load of the same kind. The republic of the United Provinces is as much enfeebled by its debts as either Genoa or Venice. Is it likely that in Great-Britain alone a practice, which has brought either weakness or desolation into every other country, should prove altogether innocent?

FOREIGN ADVICES.

L O N D O N, June 6.

A Minister is right when he says, that the laying on of fresh taxes is always unpopular.—But the wisdom of the Minister is shewn, and the rectitude of his conduct is demonstrated, when he lays such taxes as are general, impartial, and proportioned to the ability of those who are to pay them. Thus, for instance is the coach tax, also, the cart tax; the sum, in those cases, is proportioned to the external ability of the object; but no person can say, that this principle is preserved in the shop tax. The Banker, whose shop is of more value than the shoemaker, is not to pay any thing, the factor, whose ware-house is a deposit of goods for sale as much as a shop and whose ability and profits are certainly more than the hatter or haberdasher—yet he is not to pay any thing. What is the Bank itself but a shop?

It would well become the Minister, who, his friends say, has the best intention towards the good of the country, previous to his laying any new taxes, to revise some of the old ones, and see which of those can be made more productive.—Without going into a farther detail, we shall point out two. The *subsid tax*, and that upon *male servants*, one third of which is well known to be evaded. Whether this proceeds from the remissness of the Collectors, or a slackness of power in the acts themselves, we only point them out for revision.

Mr. Pitt's and Lord Chatham's administration are antipodes to each other. Mr. Pitt's leading maxim is to depress the abilities of this country.—Lord Chatham's to bring them forward. Where are the men of acknowledged merit that Mr. Pitt has brought forward? Where are the men to whom he owes his elevation? The Shelburne's, the Temple's, &c.—In retirement and neglect, Lord Chatham said,

"I was the first Minister that went beyond the Tweed to look for merit, and bring it into the service of my country," Mr. Pitt's conduct says, "was the first Minister that depended solely upon himself." As if abilities were communicable like electricity, by contract. My Secretaries appear legibly in cyphers—my Viceroys are drivellers—my Ambassadors, diplomatic non-entities—my Treaty Lords, faggots in the miller—my Orators, whipping school-boys. The country is governed by a name, and Lord Chatham's assumed reputation, like Cardinal Richelieu's rules after his death.

May 18. The advices brought over yesterday by the foreign mails, from Franckfort on the Oder, are full of the most melancholy accounts of the devastations occasioned there, by the overflowing of the rivers. A whole suburb belonging to that place is laid under water; more than fifty houses in the town, together with the bridge, thrown down, and numbers of people, &c. destroyed.

Several Americans are now in town, soliciting credit for goods, in consequence of the failure of imports in all their rivers. The case, however, is a desperate one; for the old merchants will not trade, and young adventurers are no longer able. Many of those men have tried their friends in France and Holland, but without the smallest encouragement or success.

Unless the Turks should be influenced by French politics to quarrel with the Russians, there is a prospect of a general peace throughout the world. As to the contest between Spain and Algiers, the armament now preparing will most probably decide in case of a failure, the Spanish Court will be obliged to purchase the peace they were not able to procure by their arms.

The Vermontese and the new settlers are upon a very good footing, though the former cannot be distinguished as loyalists, they are more attached to the British form of government than to the vague unsettled system of the New States, which has not one sociable comort to recommend it.

UNTED STATES.

S A L E M, August 2.

On Thursday last the Brig Favonius, late commanded by Capt. Thomas Smith, arrived here from the West-Indies. On the 5th ult. he came in sight of the wreck of a ship, cast away at Heneco, which proved to be the Washington, from Port au Prince, bound to Baltimore, and commanded by Capt. Robert Ewart, who informed, that she was lost three days before, together with nearly all her cargo; that there were on board, when the misfortune happened, 25 persons, including the owner of the ship, his lady, several children and servants, all of whom were saved, and taken off the wreck by Capt. Smith; that a few days after, they spoke with a loop bound to North-Carolina, the Captain of which agreed to take on board his vessel, the owner of the Washington, his wife and five others, being all he could accommodate, and send them in Virginia; and Captain Ewart, with the remainder, were brought in here. A few days after relieving the above mentioned persons, Captain Smith died of a fever.

B O S T O N, August 4.

A correspondent wishes the government of the College at Cambridge, would always appoint some person or persons, to give a proper and chaste account of the public transactions on Commencement-Day, that the gentlemen who graduate, may have justice done them in the papers, and our neighbours some idea of the merit of the performances. Were this done by a Committee, instead of being left to the scholars or their friends, we should not see such expressions as "an audience as brilliant as can well be deceived," &c. &c. Such publications favour of quackery, and looks like what is a disgrace to any literary of learning, and is what ours has no need of, viz. PUFFING.

On Monday last the act imposing a duty upon advertisements took place.—No Printer can now advertise, even in his own paper, any books or pieces of Piety or Devotion, not excepting the Holy Bible, without paying a heavy tax for it.—How this accords with his Excellency's late "Proclamation for the encouragement of Piety, Virtue, Education and Manners," let the framers of the act determine.

Saturday last arrived here, Captain Doubleday from Martinico; a brig from South-Carolina, and a vessel from Port-Roseway.

C H A R L E S T O N, June 12.

A correspondent observes, that he read with the highest indignation, a paragraph in this Gazette, of the 15th instant, under the London head, which contains a general reflection on the Congress, army, marine, &c. of the United States.—People in England may amuse themselves with such idle tales.—Let them remember that by giving credit to such they lost these Thirteen States. Great-Britain to her sorrow has known, that every citizen in America is a soldier, and if we keep no standing armies, no power on earth dare invade our land. If they attempt it, let them remember we are allied to his Most Christian Majesty, and cannot share the fate of the armies of Burgoyne and Cornwallis.

QUESTIONS.—Who captured 10,000 of the best troops of Britain?—Militia.—Who stoped the career of Tarleton?—Militia.—Who stormed the lines at Bennington?—Militia.—Who defended Banker's Hill, and destroyed 1,800 of the flower of the British army?—Militia.—And the militia of these states are ever ready to give any invader a proper reception. They are likewise to be informed, that our much beloved Governor is now, and has been for some time past, arranging the different regiments throughout this state, which good example we have no doubt will be followed by the other states.

On Wednesday evening an ill-disposed person went to the Methodist meeting-house, and endeavoured to interrupt the congregation during the performance of divine service, but such diabolical conduct justly exciting the indignation of the serious hearers, his precipitate flight saved him from that chastisement which his insolence and impiety merited. It may not be amiss to inform such as are disposed to riotously disturb religious assemblies, that the laws of this state not only tolerate the free and open exercise of religion of every persuasion, but also intrust the magistrates with ample powers to punish offenders against peace and good order while worship is performing.

Yesterday afternoon arrived the ship Maria, Capt. Kollock, from Jamaica. She sailed from Philadelphia with flower and lumber on board, for the port of Kington, but not being allowed to land any part of her cargo, she steered for this port.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a manifesto is sent in and circulating through this state, in order to create sedition and stir up insurrection amongst the good citizens of this state, thinking, thereby to destroy that peace and tranquility that so greatly abounds amongst the peaceful citizens of this new happy country.

And notwithstanding their own acts declare to the world that they first invited us to this separation, if in their power would now bring down ruin and destruction on that part of their late citizens, that the world well know, saved the present state out of the hands of their enemy, and saved her from impending ruin.

Notwithstanding we have the fullest confidence in the true attachments and fidelity of the good citizens of this state, I have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, strictly enjoining and requiring all and every the good citizens of this state, as they will answer the same at their peril, to be obedient and conformable to the laws thereof.

Witness John Sevier, Esquire, governor and captain general, in and over the said state, under his hand and seal at arms, in Washington, this 15th day of May, 1785, and in the first year of our independency.

JOHN SEVIER. [GOD save the STATE.]

RICHMOND, (Virginia) July 30.

A few days ago Capt. Lunsford, on his way up the river, bound for this place, was hailed by three white men in Burwell's bay, whose names were Moore, Butler, and Cowling, on pretence of putting letters on board for Richmond; as soon as they got on board, they presented a musket at the Captain, and ordered him to bring his vessel to, which he was obliged to comply with; they then ordered one of his men to bring up a trunk of goods which was in the hold, and after breaking it open and examining the contents, put it into their own boat with a number of other articles which they plundered the vessel of, after having taken as much as they thought necessary, they ordered the Captain to proceed for Richmond, and then left him; Captain Lunsford instead of complying with his orders followed them until he saw their vessel enter Nansemond river, when he immediately proceeded to Hampton, and made complaint to Commodore Barron, who ordered Captain James, in one of the state boats, to pursue them as quick as possible. Captain Lunsford accompanied them, and had the satisfaction that evening to recover the goods, and see the villains well secured and carried to Hampton, where they now remain in irons till their trial.

BALTIMORE, August 2.

The ship Washington, sailed the 29th of June last from Port au Prince, Hispaniola, bound to this port, and was wrecked on the 3d of July following, at 2 in the morning on the Great Inagua. All the people on board were saved on that desert island, and three days after were picked up by the brigantine Favourite, Capt. Thomas Smith, from Port au Prince, belonging and bound to Salem. Mr. John Dumestic, merchant, of this town, and his lady, were among the number of the unfortunate. Twelve days after they got on board of Capt. Smith, they met at sea a Bermudian sloop, and agreed with the Captain of the said sloop to carry them to Hampton, from whence they arrived in this town on Thursday last. The humanity and kindness of Capt. Smith towards them, is mentioned with great approbation, but particularly to Mr. Dumestic and Family, while on board of his brig.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST II.

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 3. Dr. Franklin, having seen his successor installed in his diplomatic functions, is preparing to return to Philadelphia. As he cannot bear the fatigue of a carriage, he will embark at Seine, which runs before his house at Passy, and go to Rouen, and from thence to Havre, where the ship is getting ready that is to carry him to America.

The Legislature of Vermont, at their last session, passed an act, granting to Reuben Hamilton, jun. Esq. a right of coining copper, and regulating the same.

It is now confidently asserted, that the British ministry have at length determined to give up the posts on our frontiers, as soon as others can be prepared for the reception of their troops and stores within their own lines, as settled by the late treaty of peace. However honest and sincere their intentions may be in this respect, yet they will undoubtedly deprive America of the benefits and advantages that would otherwise accrue to her subjects from the fur trade, in that quarter, this and the ensuing season. A chain of forts, necessary to preserve an extensive communication along their borders, cannot be possibly erected this fall, for, by the time the engineers, who are gone to survey the ground for this purpose, trace the lines and make report, the inclemency of the weather will compel their troops to seek for shelter in winter quarters.

The following is taken from the London General Advertiser, of June 16:

"Know all men by this advertisement, that this day, the 16th of June, 1785, JOHN BUTLER, (the son of his father of the same name) comes of age; and finding in himself a wonderful propensity to shew a more swelling port than his faint means will grant continuance; he desires in this public manner (reason at present bearing rule, and commanding him to prize freedom, this natural liberty, prior to all things) that no man will trust him on any unreasonable accounts depending on retribution; and that, however, specious his tale may be—strong his passions may plead—great his expectancies—or undesigning his conduct;—(for as in every state, so in man, rebels will form parties, dethrone their dictator, and dictate in turn) he begs leave to say it will be all a confounded lie; and ingeniously assures them that, that probably will be all they will receive for their sterling commodities. His former securities renouncing that title, and having himself, which will gorge the whole of his substance, contracted the forfeiture death, to clothe and virtual, for the term of its vital movement, his own dear body."

Yesterday, Mr. James Wilson, was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry, by the Rev. Presbytery of New-York, and installed as Co-Pastor with the Rev. Dr. Rodgers of the United Presbyterian Congregations in this city. The ordination sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. McWhorter, from Acts xx. 28. Dr. Rodgers presided and gave the charge to Mr. Wilson, and the Rev. Dr. Wickespoon gave the charge to the people. The whole was conducted with great solemnity and propriety, in the presence of a numerous assembly.

The King and Ministry of Britain, have, it seems approved the conduct of General Haldimand, during his administration of affairs in Canada; and, as a mark of their approbation, have re-appointed him to the supreme command of that province.

Extract of a letter from Bermuda, June 12.

"On the 31st of last month Governor Browne, by his Majesty's command, dissolved our assembly; and it is yet unknown when new writs will be issued. Let the election happen when it will, there appears every indication of a violent struggle between the two parties that divide this colony. In town, we are quiet and moderate; but in the country, party violence prevails, and greatly interrupts social intercourse among the inhabitants. One party say they want an assembly who will take a retrospective view of some measures that happened during the war; which their opponents seem equally anxious to have buried in oblivion. Without entering into the merits or demerits of the agents in those measures, it may be observed, that such investigation terminate as it may, can have little tendency to restore harmony and good humour."

The imports into London, from the United States of America, from the 2d to the 8th of June, inclusive, consisted of 200 lb. Annato, from New-England; 180 cwt. of pot and pearl ash, from ditto; 131 lb. bees wax, from South-Carolina, and 56 lb. from New-England; 2620 lb. of ginseng, from South-Carolina, 600 lb. from Philadelphia, and 571 lb. from North-Carolina; 13,197 lb. of indigo, from South-Carolina; 200 pieces of oak timber, from New-England; 4 lasts of pitch, 600 lb. of pink root, and 9,743 lb. of rice, from South-Carolina; 9 cwt. of saffaras, from Philadelphia; 737 lb. of deer skins, half dressed, from Georgia, and 1,404 lb. from South-Carolina; 1,584 deer skins in the hair, from Philadelphia, 2,329 from South-Carolina, 40 from Maryland, and 1,359 from Georgia; 50 lb. of snake-root, from North and 65 lb. from South-Carolina; 15,100 hoghead-blaves, from ditto, and 3,000 from Maryland; 18 lasts of tar, from Philadelphia, and 8 from Virginia; 240,000 lb. of tobacco from Maryland, 130,148 lb. from Virginia, 10,096 lb. from North, and 10,410 lb. from South-Carolina, and 130 lb. from New-York; 680 cwt. of turpentine, from Philadelphia, 142 cwt. from Virginia, and 89 cwt. from South-Carolina; and 150 lb. of unrated roots from ditto.

The brigantine New-Jersey, Capt. Clunn, lately arrived at Trenton, in 26 days from Madeira, with a cargo of excellent Madeira wine.

During the last sitting of the late grand court of the island of Jamaica, upwards of 1700 actions were brought, and above 1500 writs were marked. This too plainly shews that their credit, finance, trade and commerce, are at low water mark.

From the universal complaint, respecting the scarcity of money, it is justly concluded that the quantity in circulation is not sufficient for a medium of domestic trade; if we have not this medium, which every disinterested man will acknowledge, from New-Hampshire to Georgia, it then becomes an important question, by what means it is to be procured? After every possible disquisition on the subject, I am persuaded we shall find no other remedy than that of reverencing ourselves, giving ourselves a credit, and supporting that credit like honest men. A paper medium is our dernier resort; we have no other. All the specious declamations above economy and frugality will not set aside this necessity; the people feel it, and sooner or later it must take place or we are undone. The people, in general, are not living in such luxury and extravagance as is represented. Thousands are suffering the ninety-nine plagues of an empty purse; and though it has been said that money is not meat and drink; yet let a man go to market without it, and he will cut a very small figure; he will not get a single smile from the wealthy butcher down to the rustic cherry-girl; and he may return home without a dinner and go to bed supperless. Paper money, like other good things, is subject to abuses; but it must not therefore be laid aside. A paper medium has been useful, and it may again become a blessing to the community, if we are not wanting to ourselves. Our legislatures now are called upon, in the most serious manner, as they love their country; as they regard its welfare and prosperity; as they feel for their constituents, to pay attention to this subject; to devise proper means for the support of public credit, and by a spirited and virtuous conduct, to attempt once more to regain the confidence of the people in money matters.

A spirit of prophecy seems to have gone forth from among our good friends the British:—Their predictions, though various, all corroborate in this—that America, under the pressure of her many difficulties, cannot much longer exist as a sovereign and independent nation. Their papers responsive echo this strain. They hint at the distracted state of our commerce—lack of a circulating medium—distrust of Congress—and want of public faith. These, with a large train of etceteras, cannot fail, in the opinion of ministerial scribblers, to sap and undermine the glorious fabric we have spent so much blood and treasure to erect: But we trust that the great Guardian of the rights of mankind, will encircle the fair frame of Liberty with his myriads of angels—inspire every true American with virtue to defend it—dispel those clouds that intercept its rays—and thereby render the above predictions abortive.

Died, on the 2d inst. at the seat of Robert L. Hooper, Esq; near Trenton, in New-Jersey, Ebenezer Erskine, nephew to the late Robert Erskine, Esq; deceased. He was decently interred in the Presbyterian burying ground, in Trenton—and his loss is much lamented by his surviving friends and acquaintances.

Died, on Tuesday last, of a consumption, Mr. Gamaliel Badcock, of Windham, in Connecticut. He served with reputation in the Commissary Department of the American army, and was esteemed an honest worthy man.

An useful hint.—The difference between rising every morning at six, and at eight, in the

course of 40 years (supposing a person to go to bed at the same time he otherwise would) amounts to 29,200 hours, or three years 121 days and 16 hours, which will afford eight hours a day for exactly ten years; so that it is the same as if ten years of life (a weighty consideration) were added, in which we may command eight hours every day for the cultivation of our minds, and the dispatch of business.—This calculation is made without any regard to Biflexite.

Description of a Party of Pleasure. We went out clean—we came home dirty. We went out sober—we came home drunk. We went out well—we came home sick. We went out laughing—we came home crying. We went out found—we came home broken. We went out with cash—we came home moneyless. We went out for air—we came home full of dust.

These are the usual pains of a party of pleasure, and let him who is fond of enjoying them pursue them.

From Bradford's Marine List. ARRIVALS since our last.

Table with 3 columns: Ship Name, Origin, and Days. Includes Brig Lovely Mary, Sloop Charlotte, Schooner Alfred, and Sloop Rhyne.

Mr. LOUDON, BY trusting to protraction only, I find I have cast up R. U.'s triangle, in your paper of the first instant, somewhat inaccurately; I have therefore attempted a second answer, by calculating from Sherwin's tables, as follows: Let the elm be called E; then

By this calculation RCD will measure 44,263 acres. R. U.'s calculation in your last, is wrong both in the angles and area. It is evident from the question, that the southerly angle must contain the number of degrees, &c. given in the question, viz. 93, but those in the answer are all acute.

At a Supreme Court of Judicature held for the state of New-York, at the City-Hall of the city of Albany, on the 3d day of August, 1785:

PRESENT, The Honorable Robert Yates, Esquire, and The Honorable John Slofs Hobart, Esquire: ORDERED, that Courts of Nisi Prius be held for the counties herein after mentioned, at the times and places following, viz. at the Church in Eastchester, in the county of Westchester, on the last Tuesday in August instant; at the City-Hall of the city of New-York, on the first Tuesday in September next; at the Meeting-House in Smith-Town, in Suffolk county, on the third day in September next; and at the Dwelling-house of Philip Rockefeller, in German Camp district, in the county of Albany, on the fifth day of October next.

THE Partnership of Curson and Gouverneur, being dissolved; all persons indebted to said firm, are desired to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands, are requested to furnish their accounts, that they may be discharged.

DR. JERICHO,

BEGS leave to inform the PUBLIC, that he intends being at New-York by the end of August, where he proposes to remain till the last of September, after which he determines to return to Philadelphia, which he is fixed on as the place of his residence. The Doctor acquaints those who are so unhappy as to be subject to diseases in the eyes, and who may wish to receive his assistance, that he cannot but flatter himself that the success with which his operations have been hitherto attended, but particularly that for extracting the cataract, will induce them to apply in season, as his stay in this city cannot be longer, on account of his other engagements. He will lodge at No. 42, Broadway.

JUST IMPORTED from AMSTERDAM, in the ship Columbia, Capt. Alexander Stewart, a few GERMAN REDEMPTIONERS,

Amongst which are several tradesmen. For terms apply to the Captain on board, laying of Murray's Wharf, or to Brothers, Cofer and Co. No. 17, Water-Street, Who have imported in the same ship, Best Holland Gin in cases, German Steel, heart and club, An assortment of calicoes, Dutch pickled Herrings in small kegs, Linen and sheetings, Long Lawns, Paper Hangings, Looking-Glasses and Snuff-Boxes.

They have also for SALE: A quantity of Fine Rock-Salt. New-York, Aug. 11, 1785.

T O B E L E T, Till the first of May next, THE Corner HOUSE No. 1, Smith-street, and Duke-street. Enquire at No. 18, King-street. W A N T E D,

To go to St. Johns, Nova-Scotia, a woman with a good character, as house keeper to a small genteel family.

NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor, by writing under his hand, there is to be a meeting of the Regents of the University of the state of New-York, at the Exchange in the city of New-York, on Monday the 29th day of August inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

WHEREAS process hath been issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the state of New-York, against Henry Purdy, at the suit of Lewis Morris, in an action of trespass; and the declaration has been filed in the said action, in the clerk's office of the said court, in pursuance of an act, entitled, "An act to amend an act, entitled an act for relief against absconding and absent debtors, and to extend the remedy of the act, entitled an act for granting a more effectual relief in cases of certain trespasses, and for other purposes therein mentioned," passed the 4th day of May, 1784.

Public Notice is hereby given, that unless the said Henry Purdy, does enter his appearance in said action, within six months from the date of this publication, interlocutory judgment will be entered against him in the action aforesaid, pursuant to the said act.

New-York, August 11, 1785.

THEATRE.

LECTURES.

(Being a mixed Entertainment of Representation and Harmony.) Will be opened THIS EVENING, BY A MONODY, To the MEMORY of the CHIEFS who have fallen in the CAUSE of

AMERICAN LIBERTY,

Accompanied with Vocal Incantations, adapted to the distinct periods of the recital. The Music composed by Mr. Bentley.

The Lectures will be delivered in two parts, each part preceded by a Poetical Introduction to a display of characters, comic and satiric; in which the light follies and foibles, that escape more serious animadversions, will be exposed to the lash of ridicule, ludicrously portrayed in a variety of shapes, and the force of satire, happily directed to the nobler purposes of admonition.

Between the parts of the Lecture will be introduced A HORNPIPE.

At the end of the Lectures, an ALAMANDÉ.

The whole to conclude with GARRICK'S ODE, on dedicating a Building to SHAKESPEARE,

With the original Music, vocal and instrumental; Scenery, Machinery, and Decorations incidental to the Piece.

The first Painting represents a Temple, adorned with the STATUE of the

IMMORTAL BARD; Trophies, Foilage, and a display of moving Festoons.

On the commencement of Shakespear's incantation, a dissolution of the building takes place, and is succeeded by the two first scenes from

Loutherberg's Eidiphusicon; Representing a calm Sea, the Moon rising; and will conclude with a Storm and Shipwreck.

The Doors will be opened at half past six o'clock, and the performance to begin at half after seven.

TICKETS (without which no person can be admitted) to be had at Mr. GAINES'S Book-store, in Hanover-square.

Box 8; PIT and GALLERY 5; Vivat Respublica.

FREE MASONRY.

ON MONDAY next, AUGUST 15th, WILL BE PUBLISHED, Price ONE DOLLAR, stitched, Neatly printed on fine Paper,

The Free-Mason's Pocket Companion,

Elements of Free-Masonry delineated. Printed under the Direction of a BROTHER:

To be had at S. LOUDON'S, in Water-street, New-York; at Mess. CARY and Co.'s, Printers, and WILLIAM PRICHARD'S Circulating Library, in Market-street, Philadelphia.

CONTENTS.

GENERAL objections to Free-Masonry answered. Charge delivered in the Union Lodge, Exeter. A charge proper to be delivered at the initiation of a new Brother.

A charge on charity. An address delivered at the installment of a provincial Grand Master.

To Masters of Lodges. A prayer to be used at the opening of the lodge. Laws for the government of the lodge. A prayer to be used at the closing of the do.

Charge for the behaviour of Masters, to be read when the lodge is closed. A prayer to be used at the initiation of a Candidate.

To Masters in general. Manner of constituting a lodge. Ceremony of consecration.

Installation. at funerals. Funeral Service. Ceremony of laying the foundation stone of public structures.

Origin of Free-Masons Hall. Ceremony at laying the foundation stone of Free Masons Hall.

Dedication of Free-Masons Hall. Charge for a quarterly communication. Foundation stone anthem.

Dedication anthem. Grant us kind Heaven, &c. Oh! Masonry our hearts inspire.

Odes,—Wake the lute, &c. Hail to the craft! &c. Dedication ode.

Songs,—Ye sons of great science, &c. When the Deity's word.

Let masonry from pole to pole. Unite, unite, your voices raise. Ere God the universe began.

Genius of Masonry descend. When first a Mason I was made. Fidelity once had a fancy to rove.

Come let us prepare. Glorious craft, which fires the mind. Preludes. Prologues and Epilogues.

To the FRATERNITY.

THE above publication was printed by a subscription of upwards of one thousand Brothers, and most of the principal Lodges in Britain, and was lately re-printed by a very large subscription in Jamaica;—it is universally allowed the best publication on the subject ever produced, as it serves not only to cultivate the minds of young Masons, but is a very useful monitor to the most perfect master; and deserves the encouragement of the Fraternity in general.

SPECIMENS OF THE POETRY.

FRIENDSHIP, on wings ethereal, flying round, Here stretch'd her arm, to bless the hallo'd ground;

HUMANITY, well pleas'd, heretakes her stand, Holding her daughter PITY in her hand!

Here CHARITY, which soothes the widow's sigh, And wipes the dew-drop from the orphan's eye!

Here stands BENEVOLENCE, whose large embrace, Uncircumcrib'd, takes in the human race; She sees each narrow tie—each private end; Indignant, VIRTUE'S universal friend: Scorning each frantic zealot, bigot, fool, She stamps on Masons' brows her golden rule.

PASTE-BOARD

Sold by SAMUEL LOUDON.

Just Published, and to be Sold,
By **SAMUEL LOUDON,**
No. 5, Water-Street,
MAPS of Africa, Asia, Europe and America,
Gulph and windward Pilots,
Complete Churnel ditto,
North-American ditto,
Also, a few copies of
Buchan's FAMILY PHYSICIAN.
Likewise to be had at the said place,
Oil-Silk BATHING CAPS.

**The European--Political--Town
and Country--and Lady's
MAGAZINE S**

For **MARCH** and **APRIL,**
Received by the **MENTOR,**
AND TO BE SOLD
By **SAMUEL LOUDON,**
At his Book-Store, No. 5, Water-Street.
The **EUROPEAN MAGAZINE** is a new
production—executed with great accuracy—with
elegant cuts, and may be had either bound or un-
bound.
A L S O,
A great variety of **BOOKS** for little mas-
ters and misses; which will be sold cheap to those
who purchase by the dozen.



THOMAS BURLING,
CABINET and CHAIR MAKER,
Has returned to this city, and resumed his former call-
ing, at the sign of the **CHAIR,** near the Chapel, in
Beekman-street, formerly Chapel-street;
WHERE he executes, with neatness and dispatch,
the different articles in his branch; and will
gratefully acknowledge all favours of his friends and
the public in general.
He served his time with Samuel Prince, a conspicuous
character in his way, and esteemed one of the first work-
men in this city; and as he means to employ the best
hands, flatters himself with encouragement from his for-
mer customers and fellow citizens.
He has now for sale, at his ware room, various kinds
of Mahogany and other furniture.—Said Burling sells
mahogany for fair case work, and all kinds of stuff suit-
able for joiners.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors
of Oliver Glean, an insolvent debtor, that the
subscriber is duly appointed assignee for said Oliver
Glean, whose creditors are therefore required to pro-
duce to the subscriber, their several securities and ac-
counts: And all persons indebted, to make payment
before the first day of February, 1786.

JOHN COLE,
New-York, August 1, 1785.
ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of the
late John P. Staats, deceased, either for house
rent, bonds, notes or book debt, are requested to
make speedy payment to the subscribers.
And all persons having any demands against the
estate of the said John P. Staats, are desired to ex-
hibit their accounts for settlement.

JOHANNIS DITMARSE, } Execu-
JOHANNIS E. LOTT, } tors.
Flatbush, Kings county, }
July 12, 1785. } 2 510 8
NICHOLAS LOW,
At No. 216, Water-street, next door to the south east
corner of the Old-Slip,
Has to **SELL,** on the most reasonable Terms,
ONDON Particular Madeira Wine, of the vintage
1722, cost 33l. sterl. per pipe,
Lilbon Wine rich and dry, in pipes and quarter-casks
Carolina Indigo,
Virginia and Maryland Tobacco,
Ravens Duck and Ruffia Diaper. *86

MURRAY, SANSON and Co.
HAVE for **SALE,** at their Store, No. 184,
Queen-Street, a General Assortment of **EU-
ROPEAN** and **EAST-INDIA** GOODS, amongst
which are the following Articles, viz.

Broad Cloths of various prices, cassimers, forest
cloth, plains, German serges, fustians, jeans, jean-
ets, corduroys, velvets, velverets, dimities, denims,
cotton and linen checks, striped cottons, Irish linens
and sheetings, silk, cotton, and linen handkerchiefs,
lungee and pullicat romalls, flowered and spotted
bandanoes, India persians, cambricks, lawns, ele-
gant new fashioned waistcoat patterns, calicoes,
chintzes, kenting aprons and handkerchiefs, ribbons,
gauzes, rattinets, shalloons, camblets, moreens,
callimancoes, fatinets, everlasting, durants, tam-
mies, hosiery, felt, castor and beaver hats, mens
and womens hoots, stationery, pewter, a large as-
sortment of metal buttons and buckles, a variety of
hardware and cutlery, silver watches, nails, shovels
and spades, sickles, scythes, cart boxes, iron 56 lb.
weights, chimney-backs, sad irons, frying pans,
Crowley's and Bristol steel, bar iron, copper tea ket-
tles, shott, powder, window-glass, white lead,
Spanish brown, long and short pipes, earthen ware
in crates, English sail cloths, cordage, wool cards,
of the best quality, gilt and hair trunks, an assort-
ment of medicines, draught and bottled porter, old
Teneriffe wine of the very best quality, Jamaica spi-
rits, West-India rum, molasses, starch, Connecti-
cut beef and pork, a few firkins choice butter, rac-
koon skins, tar and turpentine. 1-08 6

TO BE LET,
And entered on immediately,
THE HOUSE, No. 216, Queen-street.
Enquire at No. 39, the Corner of Crown
and Smith-street. 510

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of
Joshua Sands, sen. commonly subscribed Joshua
Sands, of Queen's county, in the state of New-
York, insolvent debtor, in custody of the Sheriff of
the said county; that he, the said Joshua Sands has
presented a petition to the Hon. Timothy Smith,
one of the Justices of the Inferior Court of Com-
mon-Pleas for the said county, and has filed an in-
ventory and account in the clerk's office of the said
court, for the inspection of his creditors, agreeably
to the acts of the Legislature of the said state, for the
relief of insolvent debtors, and that he the said Jo-
shua Sands intends to apply to the said Justice at the
house of Col. John Sands, in the said county, on the
first Saturday of September next, at two of the clock,
in the afternoon, for a discharge, pursuant to the
directions of the said acts.

JOSHUA SANDS.
Dated this 28th
of July, 1785. I 10 3

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors
of **JOSEPH MERRIT,** an insolvent
debtor, that the subscriber is duly appointed
Assignee for said Joseph Merrit, whose credit-
ors are therefore required to produce to the
subscriber, their several securities and accounts;
and all persons indebted to make payment be-
fore the first day of September next.

THOMAS CARHART.
Rye, July 21, 1785. 11



HAT MANUFACTORY.
Joseph Lacoste and Co.

HAVE the honor to inform the public, that
they have lately set up a manufactory of
all sorts of **HATS,** and to assure them that af-
ter having travelled over the greatest part of
Europe and America, with a view to attain the
the highest degree of perfection in this branch
of business, and at the same time to afford their
work at the cheapest rate, they flatter them-
selves to have obtained their desired end; and
the public may be assured that they may be sup-
plied with hats of the best and finest quality at
twenty per cent. cheaper than the present usual
prices, with this additional advantage, that any
person may have his hat cocked at a minute's
warning, after the newest European or Ameri-
can fashion, or agreeable to his own particular
fancy.

The said manufactory is in Market-street, be-
tween Seventh and Eighth-street, and a Retail
Store is also kept by the said **LACOSTE & Co.**
in Front-street, opposite to Mr. Oswald's Coffee-
house, in Philadelphia. The lowest prices will
be written on pieces of paper pasted on the in-
side of each hat, and no abatement need to be
expected. A reasonable allowance will howe-
ver be made to those who will purchase by the
quantity.

Any customer may have his hat cocked,
brushed or dressed up, at any time, at the said
retail store, gratis.

Any person in this state desirous of purchasing
hats of the above manufactory, may see samples
of them, and know the terms by applying to
NICHOLAS LOW,
11 12 No. 216, Water-street, New-York.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on or about
the fifth of May last, a Mulatto Wench, named
Nan, about 13 years of age, about four feet four inches
high, very luty: she took with her her mulatto child,
about 18 months old, named Bill, they are of the Indian
breed.—Likewise a Negro man, named Joe, about 20
years old, a stout well made fellow, very talkative, and
a great singer, he went off on the 24th of July, and
took with him a check shirt, a plain brown ditto, a waist-
coat without sleeves, a pair of striped and one ditto plain
trousers, and a frock. Whoever will take up said Run-
aways, or secure either of them in any of the gaols, so
that they may be had again, shall receive for each of
them a reward of Three Pounds, and all reasonable
charges, by

ABRAHAM BUSSING.
N. B. It is expected that they are gone up the North-
River. Any person taking them up there, will receive
the above reward, by applying to James Stoutenburg,
at Cromelbow. 11

To be LET,
THE Spot of Ground where Mr. Samuel
Akerly's vessel is now on the stocks, front-
ing Capt. Wattle's tavern; it is in breadth forty-
eight feet ten inches, and fronting the East riv-
er to the bulk head between fifty and sixty
feet. For terms and conditions, enquire at No.
12, in Cherry-street. 06

OLD LOAN-OFFICE.
ALL persons who are not furnished with Cer-
tificates to discharge their mortgages for mo-
nies loaned from this state, may be furnished at a
low rate, by applying to **J. & L. BLEECKER**
No. 22, Water-street, next door to the Old Coffee
House.
Where all kinds of Securities are bought and sold
as usual. 03

OLD LOAN-OFFICE.
THE OFFICE being now open for the receipt
of Monies due the Loan-Office on mortgage,
all persons so indebted, and not already furnished
with the necessary certificates to discharge the same,
may be provided by application to
JOHN DELAFIELD,
No. 28, Water-street,
Where all kinds of Securities are bought and sold.
Wanted, a quantity of the **NEW EMISSION**
of this state. 02

MOLASSES.
WILL be taken to be distilled in-
to Rum of the best quality and
proof, on the most reasonable terms,
by the subscriber, at the North river.
And likewise to be sold by him, as
cheap as possible for cash, New-York
rum, shrub, brandy, geneva, cherry-
brandy, spirits of wine, anniseed wa-
ter, all-fours, clove-water, Doctor Ste-
vens, and orange water, &c. &c.
He will most gratefully thank his
former customers for a continuance of
their favours; and he will make it his
constant study to give the greatest satis-
faction possible, to all those that will
favour him with their custom.
Geneva that is coloured will be dis-
tilled and made clear, and returned
equal in quality and quantity as re-
ceived, on very reasonable terms.
A quantity of caraway, coriander,
and anniseed, to be sold cheap.
RICHARD DEANE.
P. S. To be sold, an excellent *sew-
ing piece,* elegantly silver mounted,
with a gold touch-hole, and the pan in-
laid with gold: I believe I may assert
it to be as good a gun as any on the
continent. 85

ANCHORS of all sizes, made of sterling
refined iron warranted, also sterling refined Bar Iron
neatly drawn and well assorted; ships windle's Irons,
Rudder Pintels and Bars, Spindles and Gudgeons for
grist-mills, and Saw-mill Cranks made agreeable to
any given pattern, at the shortest notice; all to be
sold by
WILLIAM HAWKHURST,
No. 2, Burling-slip.

The following articles will be taken in payment, viz.
Rum, sugar, molasses, beef, pork, butter, cheese,
dried and pickled fish of all kinds, whale and liver
oil, blubber, wool, home made flannel, flax, tow-
cloth, seal-leather, and every other article suitable
for iron works.
Ready Money given for Jersey Refined and Bloom-
ery Iron.
N. B. A **CLERK** well acquainted with accounts
will meet with encouragement by applying as
above. 04 25

FOR SALE,
A THREE story new frame House, situated in
Bolingbrook square, in the town of **PETERS-
BURGH,** on James's River, viz. The dimensions of
the house are twenty-two feet front, and thirty-six
feet deep, with a cellar under the whole, capable of
holding a large quantity of West-India produce;
on the first floor is a good dry store, twenty-two feet
by twenty, shelved and countered, two back rooms
sixteen feet by eleven, with fire-places to each; on
the second floor is a front room over the store, twenty-
two feet by twenty, also a back room sixteen feet
by ten, with fire places, also a lobby, all well lathed
and plastered; the third floor is in one, and capable
of containing a great deal of merchandize: there is
at the back of the store, a yard of eighteen or twenty
feet, the whole tenement subject to a yearly ground
rent of 6l. Virginia currency, per annum. This
house and store is esteemed one of the best situations
for business in Petersburg, and is upon a high and
healthy spot of ground; it is joined on one side by
the noted house called Turnbull's tavern, and on the
other side by a house and store of its own dimensions,
which is now rented for 150l. Virginia currency, per
annum, and thought low at that rent; cash, a good
vessel, or an allotment of merchandize well laid in,
at a small advance, will be taken in payment. For
terms apply to **DENNIS M'READY,** in New-
York.

A clear and indisputable title will be given for
the above house and lot, and possession immediately
given to the purchaser. It is thought needfles to say
much of the many advantages that Petersburg en-
joys, it is well known to have a vast extent of back
country trade, and to take in more tobacco by sev-
eral thousand hogheads than any town or place in
Virginia, and that its growth is more rapid than
any town in the United States. 500

NATHANIEL HAZARD,
No. 51, Water street, near **BURLING-SLIP**
Has for **SALE,**
A FEW chests good **BOHEA** and **GREEN**
TEAS,

Single refined **LOAF-SUGAR,** per hogsh.
LUMP ditto, per do.
Excellent **INDIGO,**
Teneriffe WINES,
SNUFF, warranted to be of the } per hhd.
first quality,
JAMAICA SPIRITS,
SANTA CRUZ RUM, well flavored and
good proof. 99

OLIVER HULL and SON
DRUGGISTS,
Have for **SALE** as usual, at their Store, No. 26,
Hanover-Square, New-York,
A General Assortment of Drugs and Medicines,
Patent Medicines and Perfumery, consisting
of a great number of articles too tedious to enu-
merate; among which are, Surgeons Pocket Instru-
ments, Apothecaries Scales and Weights, bell-me-
tal, glass and marble Mortars with Pestles, Smel-
ling-Bottles, Tooth-Brushes, Bolus Knives, best
Crown Lancets, Vials, Glass-Urinals, &c. &c. &c.
N. B. A fresh supply just received by the Ed-
ward, Captain Coupar, from London.—Practition-
ers and others in city and country, by sending to
the above store, may have their orders executed
with accuracy and dispatch.—Pot and Pearl-
Ash, Bees-Wax, and Ginseng taken in payment.
Fifth-Month 18, 1785. 2 90 103

Fustick & Spanish Hides,
JUST imported by Brig Alert, Peter W.
Marriner, master, from Curracoa, and to
be sold by,
Gouverneur, Kemble & Co.
10 No. 208 Water-Street.

New-York, July 27, 1785;
THE Members of the Cor-
poration, for the relief of the widows
and children of the clergy, in the
communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church,
in the states of New-York, New-Jersey and
Pennsylvania, are requested to take notice, that
their next annual meeting is to be held, accord-
ing to charter, at Trenton, in the state of New-
Jersey, on the first Tuesday of October, being
the Tuesday next after the Feast of St. Michael.
WILLIAM SMITH, President,
to 6w **BENJAMIN MOORE,** Sec'y.

WILLIAM TAPP,
No. 319, Great George-street, next door to the
late Widow De La Montagnie's (noted ta-
vern),

BEGS leave to inform the public, that at
the solicitation of a number of his fellow
citizens, he has opened an **OFFICE** for settling
copartnership accounts, for either merchants,
traders, mechanics or others, who may need his
assistance. He having been regularly bred to
and understanding the nature of accounts, flat-
ters himself he can render perfect satisfaction to
those gentlemen who may honor him with their
commands.
Accounts of all kinds, and those disputed,
(by the parties not understanding the nature of
them) drawn out and made intelligible to their
capacities: Any writings in the mercantile line
and manifests of cargoes done with accuracy
and dispatch.

N. B. He will undertake to keep merchants
or traders books by the year or otherwise, on
moderate terms. All orders left, or applica-
tion made at his Office will be punctually attend-
ed to. 06

Simon Van Antwerp and Co.
Have for **SALE** as usual,
At No. 45, Little Dock-street, near the Albany-Pier,
That ancient, famous, and much esteem'd **MEDI-
CINE** and **SALVE,** known by the name of Haer-
lem Oil, and Neurenbergh Salve.

LIKEWISE,
BOUULTING Cloths, Hellenbroeck's Catechism
Copper Tea Kettles, Bloomhoffs prayers and
Coffee Mills, Hyms,
Frying Pans, Window Glass, 8 by 6,
Scale Beams, by 7, and 20 by 8,
Mill Saws, Yellow Oaker,
Ivory Combs, White Lead, } ground
Spinnel, Spanish Brown, } in Oil
Marbles, Nails of all sizes,
Quills and Sealing-wax, Sheet and barr Lead,
Powder and Shot, Safe Leads, lines and
Flints, pulleys
Slates and Pencils, A small assortment of
Brushes of all kinds, Ironmongery and Gro-
Seine Twine, ceries as usual.
Fiddles, Bows & Strings, 04

NEW-YORK LOAN-OFFICE.
THE Legislature at their last meeting having
passed a law permitting all persons whose
estates had been mortgaged to the Loan-Officers, to
discharge the mortgages in public securities, and
directing sale to be made of such estates as shall not
be redeemed on the first day of October next—
Attendance will be given every day in the week
(Sundays excepted) by the subscriber, at No. 49,
Smith-street, to receive payment.
ROBERT RAY, Loan-Officer.
June 30, 1785. 03

FOR SALE,
ALL kinds of refined **LOAF SUGAR,**
also, powdered and strained Brown Su-
gar in Casks, and Treacle by the Hoghead, all
of the best Quality, and manufactured in the
Subscriber's Sugar-House, near the North-
River.—Also, two Copper **COOLERS,** for
for a Sugar-House.—For further particulars
enquire of **JOHN VAN CORTLANDT,**
Broad-Way, No. 17. 06

TO BE SOLD,
A NEGRO WENCH,
WHO is stout and healthy, (with her
CHILD of fourteen months old,) who
can do almost every kind of house work,
fold for no fault but want of employ. En-
quire of the Printer. 08

CASH
AND the **HIGHEST PRICE** given for
all kinds of **PUBLIC** and **STATE** Se-
curities, **MILITIA** CLASS RIGHTS, **SOL-
DIERS** RIGHTS of LAND, **NEW EMISSION**
of THIS and **JERSEY** STATE.
A L S O,
MONIES PROCURED on loan for short pe-
riods; **BILLS,** **BONDS,** **NOTES,** &c. DIS-
COUNTED, at my **OFFICE,** No. 16, Little
Dock-street, between Old and Coenties-Slip.
02 **ARCHIBALD BLAIR.**

A Saddle and Bridle found on Wednes-
day evening the 3d inst. The owner may have
them again, by proving property, and paying charges.
MICHAEL SILK, No. 99, Fair-street.