The reſolution was carried—Ayes 45—and a committee of five appointed.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair, on the report of the committee appointed on the 7th inſtant, to conſider whether any, and if any, what alterations are neceſſary in the military eſtabliſhment of the United States, as follows:

The committee appointed on the 7th inſtant, to conſider whether any, and if any, what alterations are neceſſary in the military eſtabliſhment of the United States, aſk leave to ſubmit the following reſolutions to the conſideration of the houſe.

Reſolved, That there be added to the regiment of artilleriſts, two teachers of muſic, whoſe pay, rations and cloathing ſhall be the ſame as is by law allowed to the teachers of muſic in the regiment of infantry.

Reſolved, That the preſident of the United States be authorized to appoint one teacher of the French language, and one teacher of drawing, to be attached to the corps of engineers, whoſe compenſation ſhall not exceed the pay and emoluments of a captain.

Reſolved, That the commanding officer of the corps of engineers be authorized to inliſt for a term not leſs than three years, one artificer and eighteen men, to aid in making practical experiments, and for other purpoſes, to receive the ſame pay, rations, and cloathing, as are allowed to the artificers and privates in the army of the United States, and the ſame bounty when enliſted for five years, and to be ſubject to the rules and articles of war.

Reſolved, That the preſident of the United States be authorized to allow to the paymaſter of the army, the adjutant and inſpector of the army, and the military agent at Philadelphia, ſuch ſums each for clerk hire as their reſpective duties may, in his opinion, reaſonably require.

The firſt reſolution was agreed to—Ayes 36—Noes 21.

The ſecond reſolution was agreed to—Ayes 42—Noes 17.

The third reſolution was agreed to without a diviſion.

The 4th reſolution was oppoſed by Mr. Gregg, on the ground that the diſcretion thereby veſted in the preſident of the United States was improper; and that if any appropriation for the clerk hire of the officers therein named was neceſſary, it ought to be made and defined by law.

On the queſtion being put, the reſolution was diſagreed to—Ayes 25.

The committee roſe and reported the reſolutions agreed to.

The houſe immediately took up the report, when Mr. Randolph remarked that notwithſtanding the importance of the buſineſs before the houſe, there was ſcarcely a quorum within the bar, in conſequence, probably, of the intenſe cold. As he was averſe to intereſting buſineſs being thus conducted, he moved that the houſe adjourn.

Carried—Ayes 42—Noes 35.

BOSTON, January 17.

FIRE!

The inhabitants of Boſton, who ſeem deſtined to be continual ſpectators of the ruin of the property of their fellow-citizens by fire, were on Saturday evening ſummoned to witneſs two ſucceſſive conflagrations, in different parts of the town, of a very alarming aſpect. About 7 o'clock a fire was diſcovered in the Muſeum of Mr. Bowen, near the common, which, notwithſtanding the moſt vigorous exertions, entirely conſumed that, and all the adjacent wooden-buildings, the property of Mr. Thomas Bumſtead; among which were the boarding-houſe of Mrs. Pollard, the Muſeum and warehouſe occupied by Mr. Bowen, and Mr. Doyle, the dwelling-houſe of Mr. Bumſtead, and the ſhop Othello Pollard. The loſſes of Mr. Bumſtead are very great; in addition to the buildings, moſt of his furniture fell a ſacrifice; as alſo, in a manner, that of all the other occupants. Scarcely a ſingle article of Mr. Bowen's valuable and intereſting collection, were reſcued. In five minutes after the fire was diſcovered, the flames had a complete aſcendancy, and defied every oppoſition of the extinguiſhing element. The brick building formerly occupied the Maſſachuſetts bank, on the ſouth, and a new brick ſtable, on the eaſt, ſeemed the only effectual barriers to the progreſs of deſolation. The cauſe of this calamity is ſaid to have ariſen from the careleſſneſs of ſome countrymen who were admitted into the Muſeum, with lights in their hands.

At 11 o'clock, the alarm was again rung, and four ſmall wooden buildings, on Burdit's wharf, in the northerly part of the town, conſiſting of a carpenter's ſhop, lime-houſe and barn, were entirely conſumed. Theſe were new wooden buildings, erected on the place where the fire was laſt year, and occupied by Mr. Eliſha Loring, and the heirs of the eſtate of Mr. Burdit. Why ſhould we not, from a repetition of the ſame calamity, regard the deſignation of Providence; and where the fire has once paſſed, depoſit our property, and ſecure our domeſtic tranquility, in dwellings of leſs combuſtible materials.

Much praiſe is due to the fire wards, and engine men, for their ſpirited and judicious exertions at theſe fires. We noticed, at an early hour, the Charleſtown, Cambridge, Roxbury, Dorcheſter and Brooklyn engines.

COMMERCIAL.

Official. The iſland of St. Martins having been reſtored to the Batavian republic, and poſſeſſion taken by the Dutch forces, the merchants of the United States are hereby informed, that every encouragement will be given to commercial intercourſe with the United States of America.

Port-au-Prince, December 20, iſland produce high; moluſſes 45 cents, coffee 16, beef 13 dollars, pork 20, flour 9, hoops and ſtaves 30, corn 4 dollars per barrel, butter 15 cents, lard 35 ſous.

From the Havanna, December 16.

"The demand for horſes has been but a temporary affair, and is now over; after the expiration of this month, no merchandiſe, of any deſcription, will be allowed entry in American bottoms."

NEW-YORK, January 21.

The ſhip Enterprize, Cumming, arrived at this port laſt evening, from Glaſgow, does not furniſh us with European intelligence ſo late as we have already publiſhed, via Charleſton: but as no intermediate dates, between the 13th and 22d November, were noticed by the Charleſton editors, we have the opportunity of informing the public (from Greenock papers to the 23d of that month, received at this office by the Enterprize) that

Mr. Abbott is elected ſpeaker of the houſe of commons without oppoſition.

The intimacy between the courts of London, Peterſburg and Vienna, is increaſing; and there is reaſon to believe that the connection between the three courts will ſoon be eſtabliſhed upon terms ſtill cloſer.

The Engliſh and Turkiſh armies in Egypt live together on very diſagreeable terms. The Mamelukes are in great force about Ghiza, and have defeated the Turks in ſeveral ſevere ſkirmiſhes, with conſiderable loſs. It is the opinion of well-informed men, that the Porte will not be able to maintain its authority in that country after it ſhall have been evacuated by the Britiſh.

On the 18th November a report prevailed in London that the Toulon fleet had put to ſea, and had been joined by a Spaniſh ſquadron from Carthagena, which made the united force 27 ſail of the line. The authority for this report, and the particular deſtination aſſigned to the fleet, was not aſcertained.

Stocks—Conſols, 67 7-8.

Entered, ſhips Enterprize, Cumming, Greenock, 55 days; Polly, Ketchum, Philadelphia, 3; ſchooners Sea-Flower, Pearce, Newburyport, 14; Citizen, Swann, Frederickſburg, 9; Fanny, Rolin, Alexandria, 11; ſloop Jackall, Ingraham, Boſton.

Cleared, ſnow Betſy, Caithneſs, Dublin; brigs Sally, Smart, Surrinam; Reſource, Wilkinſon, Savannah; ſchooner Perſeverance, Cayle, St. Kitts.

The following American veſſels are advertiſed in a Greenock paper, of the 23d November:

Ship Union, Brown, for Charleſton; ſhip Aimwell, Robertſon, for Savannah; ſhip Fame, for Charleſton; Montezuma, Roſs, ditto; Diana, Campbell, ditto; Oughton, Stewart, ditto.

The ſchooner Adventure, Pritchard, from Frederickſburg, which went aſhore at the Hook, on the 28th December, laden with wheat is likely to be got off—Her cargo is loſt, and her mainmaſt.

January 22.

In the brig Sally, Van Antwerp, from Guadaloupe, came paſſenger, Mr. Myers, who left Dominique, the 21ſt ult. He informs, that the Nov. packet had arrived there from Falmouth, in which governor Prevoſt, was paſſenger. A Dominique paper, of the 18th ult. announces the death of George Noyce, eſquire, comptroller of his majeſty's cuſtoms in that iſland, and that the fever, made great ravages among the inhabitants. The average price of flour was 12 dollars.

Entered, brig Sally, Van Antwerp, Guadaloupe, 18 days; Ceres, Robinſon, St. Croix, 31; Jane, Henderſon, Liverpool, 74; ſchooner Sally, Robinſon, Newport.

Cleared, ſhip Ulyſſus, Dormer, Jamaica; Sophrona, Gillender, Bordeaux; brig Brilliant, Lee, Surinam; Morning Star, Forreſt, Sligo.

Brig Little Sarah, Chapman, is arrived at St. Kitts, from this port.

Ship Orlando, captain Marſchalk, has arrived at Amſterdam, from this port.

PHILADELPHIA, January 24.

The ſenate appointed on Saturday laſt, the following gentlemen, as directors of the Bank of Pennſylvania, for the enſuing year:

Matthew Carey
Benjamin Say
Samuel Wetherill, junior.

Ship America, Lelar, of this port, has arrived in the Texel from Batavia, via Iſle of France.

Extract of a letter from Wilkeſbarre, on Suſquehanna, January 17, 1803.

"We have no late accounts from the legiſlature reſpecting the bill for a turnpike road from Eaſton on Delaware to this place; I hope moſt ſincerely it may paſs, and that your city members will exert themſelves for that purpoſe. The advantages to Philadelphia and the lower parts of the ſtate, would be very great; there is now here a perſon of intelligence from Newton on Tioga river, in the ſtate of New-York, who ſays that from 25 to 30 arks, each of which will contain from 3 to 4 thouſand buſhels, loaded with wheat, will paſs this place the enſuing ſpring for Harriſburg, Middletown and Columbia, the greater part of which will if poſſible go to Baltimore, and all for want of the road abovementioned."

IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from Waſhington, dated January 19, 1803.

"As the affair of New-Orleans has been the theme of intereſt and converſation, I can give you a fact which is important and conſoling—the Spaniſh miniſter here has forwarded a diſpatch to the intendant at New-Orleans, requeſting the reſtoration of the place of depoſit, and aſſuring him that he will be anſwerable to his government for this meaſure. Thus there can be no doubt that all diſquiet will be done away, at leaſt for the preſent, and that the commerce on the Miſſiſippi will proceed as uſual." [*Aurora.*]

Cleared, ſch'r Liberty, Dove, Charleſton.

NORFOLK, January 18.

Arrivals at foreign ports,

At Falmouth, on the 20th November, the American ſhip Briſtol Packet, captain Philips, from this port.

At Plymouth, on the 23d November, the Laſcelles, captain Hoſier, from this port, bound to London.

Arrived, the ſhip Perſeverance, captain Dickſon, 56 days from Bordeaux.

Arrived, the Britiſh ſhip Surpriſe, capt. Corran, 49 days from London.

Entered, ſhips Surpriſe, Corran, London; Perſeverance, Dickſon, Bordeaux; brig Fame, Riddick, Turk's Iſland; ſchooners Young Charles, Le Maitre, Jerſey; Two Brothers, Walker, Baltimore; Charlotte, Ferguſon, do. Victory, Barbine, do. ſloop Akerley, Sturgis, Savannah.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, *January* 26.

The brigs Fair American, Manning, and Philip, Martin, of this port, were left at St. Pierres, about the 4th inſtant. The former to ſail the middle of February, the latter being detained by the French, time of ſailing uncertain.

Arrived at Newburyport, January 14, the Fame, Carlton, from Alexandria.

From Bryden's Marine List.

January 25.

Arrived laſt night, ſch'r Ethan Allen, Buel, 15 days from Boſton—tea, hemp, and glaſsware—Solomon Cotton & Co.

The ſhip Independence, Wickham, from hence, arrived at Liverpool 22d November, 28 days paſſage, and was put under quarantine

The Union, Gemmel, hence, at Cowes.

The Louiſa, Douglaſs, and Lexington, Smith, at Amſterdam.

Letter-Bags at the Coffee-House.

Mary,	Liſbon,	To-morrow
Hamilton, Mercury, Speculation,	Bremen,	30th inſtant
Serpent,	Londonderry,	ditto
General Green,	Liverpool,	1ſt February

To Meſſrs. Bennet and White, at Lloyd's.

Funchal, Iſland of Madeira, Oct. 17, 1802.

Gentlemen—The Aurora, a large Brazil ſhip, blew up nearly in the centre of this bay, in the morning of the 30th of Auguſt. The lower part of the ſhip, with her guns and ballaſt, ſunk in about 39 fathoms: and as weighing is impracticable, a large circular flat cork buoy, painted white, is now placed over the wreck. But as this buoy may not appear as a caution-buoy, to every ſhip or veſſel that may come into the bay, I have to requeſt that you will adopt the moſt effectual means of rendering this information as generally known as poſſible, in order that all ſhips frequenting this trade, may avoid the riſk of having their cables cut, by anchoring too near, or overlaying the wreck, as bringing up to the weſtward of the buoy in future is recommended.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient ſervant,
JOSEPH PRINGLE,
Conſul-general.

On Tueſday afternoon, the 23d ultimo, was launched from the ſhip-yard of Meſſrs. Taraſcon *Brothers*, James Berthoud & Co. at Pittſburg, the ſchooner Amity, burthen 100 tons.

Between one and two thouſand dollars are already ſubſcribed in Boſton, for the relief of the indigent, who have ſuffered by the late conflagration at Portſmouth.

From the Frederick-Town Herald.

Several months ago it was mentioned in the Herald, that by information from Annapolis it appeared that an altercation had taken place between the governor and the council. The democrats here inſtantly denied the fact with vehement effrontery, and accuſed us of fabricating falſehood, with what juſtice may now be ſeen. The truth is, as apparent from the proceedings juſt diſcloſed, that this altercation commenced ſoon after the preſent executive came into office; and during the laſt ſummer it had ripened into a furious perſonal quarrel between his excellency, and Mr. Hall, a member of the council board remarkable chiefly for his ſullen pertinacity and the crookedneſs of his underſtanding. It is ſaid, that language paſſed between them on that occaſion too indecorous for us now to repeat; and it was believed by ſome, that nothing but the interference of their common friends prevented their carrying the matter to ſome violent extremity. The flame however was only ſmothered, nor is it probable that it can be extinguiſhed before it reduces into aſhes of ruin the political conſequence of at leaſt one of the two belligerent powers. On the contrary, it has been juſt ſeen to blaze forth, if not with ſo much private acrimony, yet in a manner more public than ever. It is not our purpoſe to take a ſide in this warfare. By federaliſts it ſhould be conſidered as nothing more than an object of laughter, as a cauſe for the ſame kind of amuſement which in every indifferent ſpectator *the wrangle of lovers* is ſo apt to excite. But we may be allowed to notice the ſtrange conduct, which the ſenate has purſued in this affair. After having poſitively, and with great propriety, determined that the legiſlature was not the proper tribunal to decide the queſtion, and therefore that no opinion on it ought to be given by them, what do they do? Nothing more or leſs, than immediately afterwards to paſs and to ſend down to the houſe of delegates another reſolution, in which they actually do give an opinion in favor of the council. And we are told, that it was entirely owing to the oppoſition of the federal gentlemen in the houſe, joined by a few democrats, that this palpable inconſiſtency and aſſumption of cognizance was not acceded to. On the juſtice of their opinion we ſhall not undertake to paſs judgment. With reſpect to the conſtruction of the conſtitution, under which the governor claims the excluſive right to nominate, we do not chooſe to examine or expreſs a ſentiment upon it. As to the meaning of the words—"with the advice and conſent of the council," we are ſenſible that much ingenious argument might be advanced on both ſides. And with whatever certainty our own minds may be made up on the ſubject, as there is no neceſſity for ſaying any thing at all, we ſhall treat and leave it entirely as a moot point. But, without touching the conſtitutional iſſue at bar, if the governor's ſtatement is correct, we cannot but differ from the ſenate in their approbation of the council, as to the manner of making the diſputed appointments. If they did meet and appoint in the governor's abſence, and without his knowledge, they acted in a manner not only "perſonally diſreſpectful" to him, but we think alſo highly improper and indecent. The council ſay indeed, that the governor had notice of their meeting; but he does not admit it in his letter, and we are informed that he rather denied it in his ſpeech. But if the council be not altogether free from cenſure in their mode of proceeding, neither does the governor ſeem to have been quite right in nominating as commiſſioners for this ſtate, Meſſrs. Duvall and Maſon, two men who live out of the ſtate. Nor was it politic in him ſo to do. Theſe men were abſent from Annapolis, and they had no influence in the aſſembly (as has been very well aſcertained in Mr. Duvall's caſe) to exert in the promotion of the governor's object. The council, on the other hand, have in this inſtance ſhewed themſelves much better generals, by a ſingle manœuvre which of itſelf muſt have ſecured them a victory. *They* appointed Meſſrs. Montgomery and Huſton. As to John Montgomery, it is true that in whatever concerns good manners, principle or talents, a more unfit perſon could no where be ſelected for any public employment. To thoſe who do not know the man, it is impoſſible for us to convey any adequate conception of the foul and diſguſting nature of a character, whom Harford county has for ſeveral years delegated as one of the "four moſt wiſe, ſenſible and diſcreet of its people." Nor is it juſt now quite clear to us, that Mr. Houſton is fifty per cent better. But what of that? The firſt is the leader of the democratic majority in the houſe of delegates and the other rules the ſenate. This being the caſe, the governor ſhould have reflected that he ſtood no more chance againſt the council, than in Heathen times any nation could expect againſt an enemy which had firſt enliſted all the Gods on its ſide. Suppoſe the right of the thing had been as clear as ſunſhine in his favor, he could hardly promiſe himſelf that Montgomery or Houſton would have the ſcrupuloſity to renounce all ſelfiſh conſideration, and decline intereſting themſelves in his defeat. That the governor has ſuffered a defeat ſeems evident. He has not only failed in his purpoſe of getting a vote paſſed againſt the council; but one branch of the legiſlature has openly pronounced in their behalf, and it is ſtated that they have carried with them the whole intereſt of the party. The governor muſt therefore either ſubmit, or be expoſed to conſtant and unavailing bickering. We would not be underſtood to rejoice in this event; becauſe as between the council and himſelf we would preſerve a becoming neutrality. But we dwell on it as an example how very diſcordant and unſtable a thing democracy is. Not three years ago, and colonel Mercer was the idol of all its followers in this ſtate. He took a leading part in ſupport of Mr. Jefferſon's election; and ſo important was he deemed that at the firſt opportunity he was raiſed to the chief magiſtracy of Maryland. Behold him now thwarted, nay vanquiſhed, by men at that time too inſignificant to be named but as the minions and drudges of the cauſe, himſelf inſulted, and his popularity expiring. Such is always the fate of the principal actors of every great political change founded in deluſion and wrong, that obſcure inferiors unexpectedly riſe to ſupplant them, who are in their turn alſo ſupplanted by others ſtill viler. This has been the natural courſe of things in all countries, and thus they will become in America worſe and worſe, until the extremity of evil ſhall bring the people back again to their ſenſes, and to the wiſe and ſteady maxims of Federal Republicaniſm.

Port of Baltimore.

CLEARED,

Ship Mary, Hills, Liſbon
Suſanna, Forreſter, Charleſton

Notice to Creditors.

THE ſubſcribers being duly appointed truſtees for the benefit of the creditors of Fowble and Ackerman, give notice to ſuch as are ſtill indebted to them, to make payment without delay; and ſuch of the creditors as have not exhibited their claims, are requeſted to deliver them, duly authenticated, to either of the ſubſcribers, on or before the firſt day of March next; at which time, a diſtribution of the property in hand will be made—and ſuch as do not then produce their accounts will be excluded from ſaid dividend.

JAMES DALL,
WALTER JENKINS.

January 18. co1ſtM

A CARD.

The Ladies, ſubſcribers to the Female Humane Aſſociation for the relief of poor Women, were not called upon laſt Autumn as was adverteſed: the former collections not being exhauſted and the mildneſs of the weather in the beginning of the Winter, make it leſs neceſſary to urge their friends upon this ſcore; but applications from diſtreſſed objects continually increaſing obliges the preſident to entreat the Ladies by all the benevolent motives that firſt induced them to this laudable undertaking, to keep up its good effect by diſcharging their arrears as ſoon as poſſible, to Mrs. Frances Van Buren, No. 54, Baltimore ſtreet; which, will prevent a great deal of trouble in waiting upon the Ladies individually for that purpoſe.

January 20. d6t

☞ *A Lad of decent connections would be taken as an apprentice at this office.*

Sale by Auction poſtponed.

THE ſale of wet and dry goods, intended to have taken place at the auction room on Cumberland-row this day, is unavoidably poſtponed till *to-morrow afternoon*, at 3 o'clock, at which time ſundry goods will be ſold, without reſerve.

EDWARD WOODYEAR, Auct'r.

January 26.

Sale by Auction.

TO-MORROW,

The 27th inſtant, at 10 o'clock, at the vendue warehouſe at the corner of Second and Frederick-ſtreets, will begin the ſale of

A variety of DRY GOODS, among which are 5 bales linens, 13 packages German linens, 9 bales muſlins, 140 pieces bandanna handkerchiefs, 150 pieces fine printed linens, cloths, kendal cottons, &c,

And at 12 o'clock,

38 hhds. ſugar
30 puncheons rum
60 bags good coffee
40 do pepper
20 bales cotton
10 pipes Madeira wine
A few caſks glaſs ware, aſſorted
5 caſks blue and white china.

Alſo,

10 Rumford ſtoves
5 Frankiin do.
Some handſome houſehold furniture, &c.

THOMAS YATES, Auct'r.

January 26.

James River Tobacco,

Thirty-two hogſheads of prime quality, for ſale by J. WALSH, Jun.

January 26. co3t

A wet Nurſe.

A healthy young married Woman would wiſh to engage as a wet nurſe, who can give the beſt recommendation as to character. Enquire of Mr. CORMICK, Aſkew-ſtreet, Old-town.

January 26. 3t

For Boſton,



The faſt-ſailing Schooner ETHAN ALLEN,

A regular trader; will ſail in 5 days. For paſſage only, apply to the ſubſcribers, who have received by the above veſſel, and offer for ſale,

25 cheſts Hyſon TEA, of a very ſuperior quality. SOLOMON COTTON & Co.

January 26. d3t

For Sale,

A handſome mulatto WOMAN, about 18 or 19 years old, who has been accuſtomed to the taking care of children and waiting on table, and is not long from the country. Her maſter would exchange her for a good cook, of a middle age, or would take 250 dollars caſh for her. Enquire of the printers.

January 26. co3t‖

Butter in ſmall firkins,

For family uſe.

83 firkins of BUTTER, of ſuperior quality, put up purpoſely for family uſe, juſt received and for ſale by

EPHRAIM WHITNEY,
Pratt-ſtreet, oppoſite J. & S. Stump's.

January 26. d

Juſt Publiſhed,

And for ſale at Warner and Hanna's, and all the principal book-ſtores in this city,

Price 1/8th of a dollar,

A Sermon

Exhibiting the leading doctrines of the *New Jeruſalem Church*, &c.

Delivered at the capitol, in the city of Waſhington, on the 26th December laſt, before

The President of the United States,
And ſeveral Members of Congreſs,
By John Hargrove, M. N. C.

January 26. co3t

Fifty Dollars Reward.

ESCAPED from Denton jail, in Caroline county, Maryland, on the night of the 8th January, 1803, an ungrateful mulatto villain, named WILL ENGLISH, the property of the ſubſcriber. He is five feet ſix or eight inches high; likely, ſenſible, pleaſant and well made; has wool-hair, which he generally wears queued; has a ſcar on the back of one hand, and another on the joint of his great toe, occaſioned by the cut of an axe, and is fond of a fiddle. He took with him a new great coat of dark ſhuſhing, the cape and edges bound with pale red ſilk ferret, and a variety of other cloathing. He is, I expect, flush of money in 50 or 100 dollar bank notes, (unleſs he may have found means to exchange them) having lately robbed me of 310 dollars, 100 dollars of which I had recovered from him before I ſent him to gaol. He is an excellent waterman, and will probably make for Baltimore or Philadelphia. Whoever will take up and ſecure him, ſo that I get him, ſhall receive thirty dollars if taken in this ſtate, and if out of it, the above reward.

WILL. RICHARDSON.

N. B. It is hoped that ſome one of the well diſpoſed printers in Wilmington and Philadelphia, will lend their aid to detect a villain, by giving this a place in their uſeful papers.

January 26 co1m

Stone-Ware Manufactory.

THOS. & JOEL MORGAN

TAKE this method to inform their friends in particular and the public in general, that they ſtill continue the manufactory of Stone Ware, at their old ſtand corner of Pitt and Green-ſtreets, Old-Town, where they have on hand, a large quantity at preſent of the beſt kind, and well aſſorted; and as they have lately enlarged their works, ſo as to make double the quantity they have uſually done, they expect to be able to ſupply any demand they may be favored with, at the ſhorteſt notice. They likewiſe return their thanks for former favors, and hope a continuance thereof, as they ſhall make it their conſtant ſtudy to merit it. July 2. 1aw