tion of a general peace, the treaty between Spain and the States ſhould be broken, by the ſhutting up of the port. They hoped that this flagrant provocation would inſtantly rouſe the ſtates to arms; that their troops would, without delay, fall down the river, and the province be thus transferred to a nation whoſe pacific policy and fidelity to their engagements make them far more eligible neighbors to new and old Mexico, than the reſtleſs, ambitious and warlike French. No one that reflects upon this event, can fail to explain it in this manner; for all reſiſtance to an army from the States is chimerical. No one in Louiſiana dreams that reſiſtance will be made, or is intended. The conqueſt will not coſt a ſingle drop of blood.

That this writer is ſtrenuous for vigorous precautionary meaſures, will be ſeen from the following extracts:

The government will not heſitate for fear of France; for the fear of France muſt ſtimulate to expedition. France is to be dreaded only or chiefly on the Miſſiſippi. The deadlieſt blows from that nation muſt come from that quarter. To prevent their entrance therefore, is the moſt urgent meaſure of defence. Aſſailable we may be, and expoſed to annoyance from other quarters, but here their aſſaults will inflict inexpreſſibly greater miſchiefs than elſewhere. If they have made no ſuch bargain as we dread with Spain, or will never carry the ſale into effect, our conduct can neither injure nor provoke them. If the bargain is made, we are not officially informed of it. We reſent the conduct of Spain. We attack a Spaniſh province. If the French reſent the attack as made upon themſelves, or demand the reſtitution, *let* them reſent and demand. We ſhall not, ſurely, buy their friendſhip by putting a poniard in their hand, and opening our boſom to the ſtroke. We ſhall not value their reſentment, ſince it is incurred by an act of ſelf-defence, and ſince the admiſſion of their troops, or the reſtitution of the province, will be a deeper injury to us, than their moſt implacable reſentment can inflict.

The government will not heſitate, becauſe pacific means ought firſt to be employed. They will not dare to ſend their meſſengers acroſs the ocean, with memorials and remonſtrances under one arm, and books of the law of nations under the other. They will not make the rights of their country, in this reſpect, the ſubject of tedious and impertinent diſcuſſions.—With the means of reparation in their own hands, will they have the execrable folly to forbear effectuating their claims, and doing juſtice to themſelves? Will they argue by means of envoys, with a deſpot, three thouſand miles off, when aſſertions and replies muſt travel to and fro for months at a time, while the honeſt citizen ſtands ready, at a moment's notice, to open the door to liberty and commerce, but is not ſuffered to move a ſtep? It is for us to redreſs the wrong by our own power, and *then* to give a candid hearing to thoſe whom our conduct has offended. It is for us, beſieged with petitions and remonſtrances, to give an audience to thoſe who may properly demand it at our own doors.

The government *muſt not* heſitate. The weſtern people will not be trifled with. They will not bear that injuries to their deareſt rights ſhould excite no emotion in that government whoſe claim to their regard is founded on the *equality and efficacy* of its protection. There never was a time when this government might gain the hearts of that important portion of its citizens more effectually than now. To let the opportunity paſs unimproved, will be a deadly wound to its popularity. It will probably be followed by ſome immediate act of rebellion. The loſs of the affections of the weſtern ſtates will be the certain conſequence. And what inexpiable evils will enſue, ſhould the French be enabled, by this delay, to take poſſeſſion?

Their warlike bands, far different from the wretched militia of Spain, in ſpirit as in numbers, will inſtantly diſperſe themſelves over the province. Every ſtation favorable to defence, will be marked by their ſkilful eyes, fortified with diligence, ſupplied with artillery and magazines, and manned with their veteran ſoldiers. Their chief town, beſides a little army in its walls, will be compaſſed by forts and bulwarks. The banks of the river will be lined with trenches and cannon, and the empire of the Miſſiſippi, unleſs regained by ſome great, ſudden, and ſtrenuous effort, will be loſt to us forever.

It is impoſſible to ſay but at this criſis, a ſingle hour may decide our deſtiny. Yet not hours only but weeks and months have been ſuffered to paſs idly away. Perhaps the government may not be without excuſe for deliberating hitherto, and a legiſlative co-operation may have been tho't requiſite on ſo important an occaſion. This concurrence may now be had, ſince all the branches of the government are now aſſembled. On them therefore, are the eyes of every citizen now turned, with impatience and anxiety.

FROM YOU, aſſembled repreſentatives, do we demand that you would ſeize the happy moment for ſecuring the poſſeſſion of America to our poſterity: for enſuring the harmony and union of theſe ſtates: for removing all obſtacles to the future progreſs of our ſettlements: for excluding from our vitals the moſt active and dangerous enemy that ever before threatened us; for gaining the affections of your weſtern citizens by enforcing their rights: by reſcuing their property from ruin. Give us not room to queſtion your courage in a caſe where courage is truly a virtue, to doubt your wiſdom, when the motives to decide your conduct are ſo obvious and forcible. *The iron is now hot;* command us to riſe as one man, and STRIKE!"

We have thus given a rapid and imperfect ſketch of the contents of this intereſting pamphlet. We ſhall leave to others to remark on the beauties or faults of its ſtyle; that it is eloquent and ingenious all will allow; that the views of the writer are comprehenſive, and the maxims of policy which he inculcates juſt and dignified, few American readers will de diſpoſed to deny.

It is with concern we find that thoſe dilatory meaſures are actually reſorted to by our government which the French politician has predicted from us; whom he has thought proper to regard as a mercenary, timid and irreſolute nation. How will this crafty ſtateſman ſmile to ſee us fall an eaſy prey into the artful toils which have been ſpread to enſnare us?

Theſe embaſſies to France augur no good. We are no match for that ſubtle and politic nation in diplomatic affairs. The ſtates of Europe have been more enſlaved by her intrigues and negociations than by her arms. During the former adminiſtration we witneſſed the evils attending on ſuch a diplomatic warfare, begun at an inauſpicious moment, and ending in diſgrace. Our true policy is to look at home. It belongs *of right* to the United States to regulate the future deſtiny of *North-America*. The country is *ours;* ours is the right to its rivers and to all the ſource of future opulence, power and happineſs, which lie ſcattered at our feet: and we ſhall be the ſcorn and deriſion of the world if we ſuffer them to be wreſted from us by the intrigues of France. If thoſe to whom the people of this country have confided the care of their deareſt intereſt, their future proſperity and union, ſhall, thro' ſupineneſs or ignorance, permit the precious depoſit to be torn from their hands, they will merit, and one day aſſuredly meet with, the execration of their country.

This is a ſubject on which all party ſpirit ſhould be forgotten; every little and ſelfiſh paſſion ſuppreſſed; while all the generous feelings of our nature, the love of our country, its honor, its glory, the love of our children, the future happineſs of unborn millions who are deſtined to people the banks of the Miſſiſippi, ſhould predominate over our minds and ſtimulate our conduct.

---

BOSTON, January 30.

Arrived, brig Henry, Jones, 44 days from St. Croix, via Vineyard.

Same day, ſchooner Thomas, captain Kelly, from Exuma, via Norfolk and Vineyard. She arrived at the Vineyard four weeks ſince, in diſtreſs.

Same day, brig Waſhington, from Liſbon, via Princetown.

Entered, Fanny, Somes, Baltimore.

February 1.

Democracy is like a wooden city, where the people dwell in perpetual alarms, and are ſummoned twice a week with engines and buckets to put out fires. All is periſhable and combuſtible, nothing ſafe or durable. Still we are told that to build of hay, ſtubble and wood is cheapeſt. This is democratic economy. It is favorable to liberty too, when every man has a right to ſet up tinder boxes, or ſtow powder in his neighbor's garret, or ſet fire to the town for the ſake of plunder.

February 2.

It gives us pleaſure to record acts of genuine diſintereſtedneſs—We therefore mention, as highly honorable to the ſympathies of the committee of the ſufferers by the late fire in Portſmouth, that on learning Mr. Bowen had been viſited by a ſimilar calamity to theirs, they returned him the ſixty dollars he had generouſly ſent to their relief.

---

NEW-LONDON, February 2.

Thomas Thompſon, eſquire, a federaliſt, is removed from the poſt-office at Saliſbury, (N. H.) and Moſes Eaſtman, eſq. a democrat, appointed in his place.

---

HARTFORD, February 2.

At the annual city meeting at Middletown, laſt week, for the choice of officers, the federal ticket prevailed by a large majority.

---

NEW-YORK, February 7.

At the Guildhall in London, on the 20th of November, Mr. Collet brought an action againſt lord Keith, for detaining his ſhip the Argonaut, at the Cape of Good Hope, at the time the French ſquadrons were expected to attack that place, in conſequence of which detention, the ſhip and her cargo were totally loſt. The defence of lord Keith was, that as commander in chief of the Britiſh ſquadron, he thought it his duty to ſeize and detain the Argonaut (although ſhe was an American neutral ſhip,) in conſequence of his ſuſpecting her to be carrying on a ſecret communication with the enemy. The cauſe has been tried ſeveral times before. It again occupied the whole day, and the jury gave their verdict for the plaintiff, ſubject to a reference to Mr. Inglis, a merchant of the city of London.

The emperor of Germany has prohibited the exportation of corn from the ports of Fiume and Segno, in order to prevent, as much as poſſible, the ſcarcity of bread in the hereditary ſtates, particularly Hungary, where the harveſt has laſt year been very unfavorable.

Of 409 ſhips which entered the ports of Madeira, laſt year, 228 were Britiſh. The total exportation of wine from that Iſle, in the courſe of laſt year, amounted to 17,000 pipes.

On Tueſday, February 1ſt, general Theodorus Bailey was elected repreſentative of this ſtate, in the ſenate of the United States, in place of Mr. Governeur Morris, by a majority of both houſes of the legiſlature, in joint ballot. Mr. John Woodworth was the other candidate.

Arrived yeſterday, ſhip Diana, Duplex, Leghorn, and 47 days from Gibraltar. Left at Leghorn, the 17th October, ſhips Hannah, Yardſley, of Philadelphia; Betſy, Seton, of New-York; Henrietta, Jones, of Baltimore; Bacchus, Davis, of do.; Hampſhire, Champlin, of Exeter; brigs Amphetrite, Sherman, of Philadelphia; brig Experiment, Leaving, bound to Naples; Sally, Baltimore; ſchooner Eliza, Devereaux, of Philadelphia; and the Little Robert, Dalby, of do. Sailed from Gibraltar, December 20, in company with the ſchooner Eliza, Devereaux, for Philadelphia; parted from her the ſame evening, and fell in with her again the 15th, all well, and left her the ſame evening. On the 19th December, captain D. rode out a ſtrong gale at Gibraltar, in which ſeveral veſſels drove with their anchors; the brig Ann, Robinſon, of New-York, fell on board an Engliſh brig, and loſt her fore-rigging and received other damage. Captain Duplex obſerved though his glaſs a brig on ſhore under Algeziras, which he believed to be the brig Amphitrite, Sherman, of Philadelphia. Left at Gibraltar, the brig Ann, Allen, belonging to the eaſtward, to ſail the 21ſt December, ſhip Cora, Bourne, of New-York, to ſail in 2 or 3 days for Cadiz.

Same day, the brig Bellona, Delano, from Hamburg, via N. Providence, where ſhe ſtopt for proviſions. Left at New Providence, the ſhip Lovina, Johnſton, of New-York; brig ——, Clarke, of Boſton, put in there in diſtreſs, from Savannah, for Jamaica—would be condemned. Sailed two days before the Bellona, the brig Independence, Hubbell, for New-York, on board of which Mr. John D. Aymar, of this city, was paſſenger. Spoke, Feb. 2, a ſchooner from Charleſton for New-York. Prices at New-Providence, pork 20 dolls. beef 15—flour 9—and bread 8 dolls. per 100. Paſſengers, Meſſrs. Leonard Wehner and Benedict Wehner.

Same day, the brig Waſhington, Hazard, from Guadaloupe, via Newport, New-London and New-Haven.

Same day, the Engliſh ſchooner Adventure, Dean, in 32 days from St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica. Spoke, on Thurſday laſt, 30 miles from Sandy-Hook, off Long-Iſland, a ſchooner from St. Thomas, for New-London. Pork at St. Ann's, was 24, and beef 18 dollars a barrel—flour and bread low.

Same day, the ſchooner Union, Matthews, in 4 days from Currituck, (N. C.)

Same day, the ſchooner Wealthy, Hand, of Philadelphia, in 13 days from Richmond.

The brig Enterprize, captain Tombs, arrived on Saturday from Charleſton, left there the brig Eliza, Swaine, bound to Savannnah, put in there the 21ſt January, wind bound; ſchooner Little Edward, to ſail for New-York, the 1ſt inſtant; brig ——, Hitch, to ſail in a few days for N. York; brig Charleſton Packet, in 15 days from do.; and ſchooner Lioneſs, Clark, from do. to ſail on the 6th inſtant.

Below laſt night, two ſchooners, one of which is the Active, with cotton, from the ſouthward.

The ſhip Betſy, from hence, has arrived at Liverpool.

The ſchooner Diſpatch, Hinckley, from Wilmington, North-Carolina, for this port, is on ſhore at Fire-Inlet, Long-Iſland.

Cleared, ſhip Grace, Edwards, Madeira and India; brigs Peggy, Hamilton, St. Croix; Ceres, Young, do.; ſchooner Echo, Peck, Charleſton.

---

PHILADELPHIA, February 8.

*Freſh in the Schuylkill.*

About two o'clock of the afternoon of Sunday laſt, the ice in the Schulkill began to break up, and the floating bridge at the end of Market-ſtreet was ſwung, without injury. The flood was the moſt rapid and dangerous known in that river, ſince the year 1784—when the higheſt flood ever remembered occurred. The preſent flood ran with an unprecedented rapidity, carrying along with it very large trees and other heavy timber, intermixed with immenſe bodies of ice which cut in an inſtant ſeveral of the largeſt piles driven for the gangway to the coffer dam, and rooted others up. The dam and pier are however unhurt, and the bridge company have ſuſtained a trifling loſs of plank and a few pieces of looſe timber.

This tremendous flood has proved the ſtrength of the piers, and particularly that on the eaſtern ſide of the river; which ſtands in twenty-four feet water, and was the moſt diſtreſſing by the ſetting of the current to that ſide of the river. This pier (twenty-ſeven feet high from the rock) is unmoved and uninjured in the ſmalleſt degree, though its upper courſe is not bolted and har no other ſecurity but the weight of its materials and the good workmanſhip of the maſonry. It was aſſailed with vaſt bodies of ice and timber. Trees of great thickneſs were ſeen broken to pieces, by the reſiſtance of the pier and the preſſure of the current. The eaſtern wharf (forty feet eaſtward of this pier) is ſhaken and much deranged. This ſhews its weakneſs compared with the ſtone work of the pier, which, being ſemi-circular, operates as a complete ice-breaker, and wants no auxiliary. An eddy is formed by the ſhape of the pier; and the dead water aſſiſts in its protection.

This ſudden and violent freſh, which came on with not more than ten minutes warning, has afforded at the ſame time, a proof of the excellence of the work of the piers, and an evidence of the neceſſity of completing the permanent bridge.

*FIRE!*

This morning between three and four o'clock the citizens were alarmed by the cry of fire, which was diſcovered by the watchman, in the building occpied by the public incorporated ſchool, founded by William Penn, ſituated near the corner of Fourth and Cheſnut ſtreets. The citizens aſſembled with their wonted alacrity; and, notwithſtanding the flames were almoſt entirely poſſeſſed of the interior of the building, by well directed efforts, reſcued a large proportion of this valuable edifice from deſtruction. The cuſtom-houſe, from its contiguity was in imminent danger, as well as ſeveral other valuable buildings.—The mildneſs of the morning conduced much to their preſervation.

We are ſorry to add, that the whole contents of the ſchool-houſe, including many valuable books, and aſtronomical apparatus, were devoured by the flames.

From the great aſcendency of the flames at the moment of diſcovery, it is impoſſible to aſcertain the manner of its origin.

February 9.

Cleared, brigs Fame, Grayſbury, Jamaica; Sarah, Bortz, Antigua; ſchooner Succeſs, Fiſher, Norfolk; ſloop Hiland, Hand, Alexandria.

Ship Neſtor, Whipple, from Guadaloupe, a ſchooner from Naples, and a ſchooner, (bound to Wilmington) are below.

Captain Duplex, of the ſhip Diana, arrived at New-York, in 49 days from Gibraltar, informs, that peace was concluded between the Tripolitans and Swedes, the beginning of December. The frigates Adams and Conſtellation were at Gibraltar, the latter to ſail for the United States in three or four days. The Cheſapeake was at Leghorn. The Tripoline cruiſers were principally in port, and very little danger was apprehended from them.

The Tripplitan ſhip, at Gibraltar, had been ſeized for debt, and diſmantled.

Captain D. brought out diſpatches for government.

---

NORFOLK, February 1.

Entered, brig Neutrality, Eaſterbrook, Boſton; ſchooners Margaret Tingey, Palmer, New-York; Betſy, Ruſſell, Baltimore; Nancy, Rhodes, Providence; Favorite, Drummond, Charleſton; ſloops Ceres, Turner, Warren; Peggy, Gueſt, New-York; Sally, Congdon, do.

Cleared, brigs Triton, Nickells, Gibraltar; Maid of the Mill, Mars, Halifax; Superior, Mathewſon, Liſbon; ſchooners Betſy and Fanny, Gibſon, Jamaica; Clotilda, Hinchman, Antigua; Akerley, Sturgis, Savannah; Little Sam, Chace, Charleſton; Eliza, Bargis, Boſton; ſloops Coquet, Lyon, Waſhington, (N. C.); George, Butler, Alexandria.

---

# FEDERAL GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, *February* 11.

In yeſterday's Gazette we publiſhed the charges and the ſentence againſt judge Addiſon. It might have been better to have taken up the buſineſs at its early ſtage and progreſſed regularly through it. But this our limits would not admit of. We did intend to take no more than what has already appeared, but the evidence brought forward on the occaſion, particularly that of his antagoniſt, Mr. Lucas, appears ſo extraordinary and exculpatory, that it may be intereſting, at all events it muſt be amuſing to our readers to be poſſeſſed of all that. We are unexpectedly enabled the better to do this by the "*energy and fidelity of the official labors*" of Mr. Granger, or ſome of his deputies, by which we are deprived of the *drudgery* of pouring over the ſourthern papers which yeſterday's mail ſhould have furniſhed. Within the laſt ſix months the ſouthern mail which ſhould have come from Waſhington north, has been *thrice* ſent to the ſouth—a circumſtance which we believe never occurred *once* under colonel Haberſham, ſo inceſſantly abuſed by the democratic prints. Whether this has occurred in the preſent inſtance we cannot ſay, nor whether it has been deſigned to render more *ſecret* the proceedings of congreſs; but this we know, that if "epiſtolary intercourſe" is to be "facilitated," or information diffuſed by this mode, the poſt-maſter-general will have none to applaud him but thoſe who are *paid* for it.

---

A Kingſton (St. Vincents) paper of the 18th December ſays, "The following account was given us by the brother of capt. Thomas Hazel, of the ſloop Try Again, and we ſincerely hope it will not eſcape the notice of our government:—On the 4th inſtant as the above ſloop was paſſing by St. Lucia on her way to Martinique, ſhe was fired at and brought to by the French guarda coaſta of that iſland; the maſter of which, with ſome of the crew, boarded the Try Again, and robbed captain Hazel, negroes and veſſel, of every thing on board. They were not yet ſatisfied—they ſent her into Fort Royal, where captain H. and negroes were impriſoned 5 days; when they were liberated, and allowed to proceed on their voyage."

---

Eaton, in his Survey of the Turkiſh empire, ſays, "The butter which is moſtly uſed in Conſtantinople comes from the Crim and the Cuban. They do not ſalt it, but melt in large copper pans over a ſlow fire, and ſcum off what riſes. It will then preſerve ſweet for a long time, if the butter was freſh when it was melted. We preſerve butter moſtly by ſalting. I have had butter which when freſh was melted and ſkimmed in the Tartar manner, and then ſalted in our manner, which kept two years good, and fine taſted. Waſhing does not ſo entirely free butter from the curd and butter-milk, which it is neceſſary to do in order to preſerve it, as boiling and melting: when, then, ſalt is added to prevent the pure butterous part from growing rancid, we certainly have the beſt proceſs for preſerving butter. The melting or boiling, if done with care, does not diſcolor or injure the taſte."

---

Divorces, it appears, (ſays a latt London paper) multiply greatly in France, and, as is natural, marriages decreaſe in proportion. An accofint of the number of births, marriages, deaths and divorces, has been publiſhed, which places this fact beyond doubt. In the years 9 and 10 the number of births in the twelve diviſions of Paris were, of births in the year 9—19,703; in the year 10—21,300; deaths in the year 9—20,255; in the year 10—19,585; marriages in the year 9—3842; in the year 10—2604. Divorces in the year 9—808; in the year 10—910. By which it appears that the divorces in the year 10 exceed thoſe of the year 9, by 102; and that the number of marriages in the year 10 was inferior to that of the preceding year by 1238!

---

Saturday laſt the Cornplanter's nephew paſſed through this town on his way to the city of Waſhington. It is ſaid (and from late occurrences we believe with truth) that he is the bearer of information to the preſident reſpecting overtures of an unfriendly nature towards the United States made to the Senecca nation of Indians, by French emiſſaries. [*Pittſburg Gazette.*]

---

## Port of Baltimore.

*CLEARED,*

Schr. Cordelia, Howey, New-Orleans
Brig Joanna, Davis, Gloucester, (Maſſ.)
Schr. Jane, Parſons, ditto.

---


## A quantity of Seed Potatoes,

Of the early kind, for Sale by
JAMES STIRLING.
February 11. eo

## Red Clover Seed.

Juſt received from Lancaſter, a quanty of new Clover Seed, for ſale by
M. DIFFENDERFFER & SON.
February 11. d3t-ce3t

## The Subſcribers

TO the Philoſophical Experiments are reſpectfully informed, that the two laſt ſittings will take place *this day* and on *Monday next*, at 6 o'clock, *preciſely*.
L. GEANTY.
February 11. d3t

## Houſe-keeper wanted,

ONE who can take care of a ſmall family of Boys, and turn her hand to any thing about the houſe—none need apply but thoſe who can come well recommended, to ſuch an one good wages will be given, and conſtant employment. Apply to the printers.
February 11. d3t

## New Scows.

TO HIRE, two new SCOWS, finiſhed on the beſt conſtruction, with tarpawlings, in caſe of bad weather. Orders left at the warehouſe of Meſſrs. D. C. Stewart & Co. Bowly's wharf, will be faithfully attended to by the proprietor, who promiſes every poſſible exertion on his part to pleaſe his employers.
SAMUEL MISKIMON.
February 11. d12w-co6t

## For Freight or Charter,

*To any port in the Weſt-Indies,*



The ſchooner POMONA, Burthen 71 tons or 500 barrels, lying at Diſpoe's wharf, Fell's-Point, and ready to receive a cargo. Enquire of captain Joſeph Watts, on board, or
WM. HUBBARD,
Bowly' wharf.
February 11. d3t

## A CARD.

THE Subſcribers to the Fell's-Point Exchange Coffee-Houſe, are reſpectfully informed, that the room will be opened on Monday next, on which day the Marine Liſt, &c. will be commenced and punctually attended to.

I take this opportunity to return my moſt grateful thanks to the reſpectable liſt of gentlemen, who have already honored my ſubſcription books with their names, for that liberal patronage which they have diſplayed. And to thoſe who are deſirous of patronizing ſo laudable an undertaking, I take the liberty to obſerve, that a ſuitable perſon is engaged, who will in a few days wait upon them, to ſolicit ſuch encouragement as they may be diſpoſed to offer to the inſtitution.

The public's obedient ſervant,
H. PECK.
February 11. d4t

## To be Sold or Rented,

A handſome well finiſhed two-ſtory brick Houſe in Aliſanna-ſtreet, Fell's-Point, adjoining Dr. Coulter's, at preſent occupied by Mr. Carvin. Poſſeſſion may be had the 16th March next.

*Alſo for Sale,*

A frame Houſe, and Lot, in North-ſtreet.

*Likewiſe,*

Three Lots in the city of Waſhington, Nos. 12, 13 and 14, making a ſquare of ground on North-eaſt-ſtreet, and Eighth-ſtreet, in ſquare No. 407, on one of which lots is erected a frame building, at preſent occupied by Mr. Aiken.

2000 acres Land in Harriſon county, Virginia.

The above property will be ſold on reaſonable terms, for caſh or good paper. Enquire of
ISAAC & JAMES PHILLIPS,
No. 68, north Howard ſtreet.

*Who have on hand,*

500 barrels Pork
A quantity of excellent ſaltpetred Hams, fit for exportation
Hogs Lard, Whiſkey, Flour, &c. &c.
February 11. 2aw4t

## Dying and Scouring Buſineſs.

THE Subſcriber reſpectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the above buſineſs in all its various branches, near adjoining the lower bridge, on the weſt ſide of Jones's falls, oppoſite Steuart's ſtone cutting manufactory, Pratt-ſtreet continued. Silks, ſatins, gauzes, cloths, caſſimeres, ſtuffs, velvets, corduroys, muſlins, &c. &c. dyed and finiſhed in the neateſt manner.

He hopes from the attention and punctuality, as well as the knowledge he has of the buſineſs, to give ample ſatisfaction, and to merit the ſupport of a generous public.
JAMES WILLIAMS.

N. B. Gentlemen's cloaths cleaned and dyed in the beſt manne, and on reaſonable terms.

☞ The partnerſhip which exiſted between Charles Williams and Son, is by mutual conſent diſſolved.
J. WILLIAMS.
February 11. d4t-co