from Cape-de-Verds, on a 5 months cruiſe among the iſlands.

Same day, through the Sound, the ſch'r Hannah, Northam, in 18 days from Geo. Town (S. C.) via New-Port.

Same day, through the Sound, the ſch'r Paragon, Brown, from Richmond, and 19 hours from New-Port.

Same day, the ſloop Betſy, Hinſdale, 18 days from Boſton, and 18 hours from New-Port.

The brig Independence, Hubbell, from New Providence for New-York, has arrived at Bridgeport, in 23 days. She was off the Hook in 10 days from New-Providence; meeting adverſe winds and thick weather, was obliged to bear away for the eaſtward. She touched at Tarpoline Cove, and among other veſſels, left there the brig Huron, Griffin, from St. Kitts for Guilford.

Left, at New-Providence, brig Polly, Clark, of Boſton, from Savannah for Jacmel, in diſtreſs, having loſt her deck load; ſhip Lovina, Johnſton, of N. York, from Trinidad, in diſtreſs, to ſail in a few days for a cargo of ſalt, and then home; Engliſh ſchooner Elizabeth, of Annapolis, from Bermuda. The ſhip Indian King, Parker, ſailed for Savannah, Jan. 14. A new brig, bottom upwards, with her maſts driven through her bottom, was aſhore the 20th Dec. on Abacoa reef. The Independence ſpoke, Jan. 29, ſhip Mercury, 36 hours from Norfolk for Liſbon.

Below, laſt night, two ſhips and a ſchooner.

Cleared, ſhips Proſperity, Jonghan, Londonderry, by Alexander Cranſton and co.; Phœnix, Peterſon, Leghorn, by Thomas Knox; Hope, Graham, do. by Lawrence and Dayton; Factor, Caldwell, Greenock, by Smith and Wyckoff; brigs Adventure, Cabada, Havannah, by Alexis Bonamy; Argo, Smith, Gibraltar and a market, by Bailey and Bogert; ſchooners Riſing Sun, Ripley, Antigua and a market, by A. King; Union, Connell, Cayenne and Surinam, by John A Robertſon.

The ſchooner Monongahela Farmer was to ſail from Tobago for New-York, about the 19th of January.

FARMER's BANK.

Directors choſen on the 7th inſtant:—John D. Dickinſon, Guert Van Schoonhoven, Elijah Jones, Samuel Stewart, William Bradley, James Hickol, Charles Selden, Townſend M'Coun, Daniel Merritt, George Tibbits, John Woodworth, Ephraim Morgan, Chriſtopher Hutton.—John D. Dickinſon, eſq. preſident.

PHILADELPHIA, February 18.

Letters, as late as the 23d of January, have been received from New-Orleans, which ſtate, that the American diſpatch boat had arrived, and that anſwers from the indendant to the preſident and to the Spaniſh miniſter had been ſent off by an expreſs. The interference of the chevalier d'Yrujo excited the great diſpleaſure of the intendant, who declared, that he acted under the orders of the French government, that he was extremely impatient for the arrival of the French troops, and that, being apprehenſive the Americans would take poſſeſſion of the country, he had written to haſten the expedition.

In one of theſe letters, great concern is expreſſed leſt our government ſhould ſuffer itſelf to be amuſed by the aſſurances, and peaceable ſuggeſtions of the Spaniſh miniſter. Whatever effect ſuch ſuggeſtions may have had upon our executive, to induce to the aſtoniſhing delay of vigorous preparations which has been adopted we know not; but this we do believe, that the time is at hand, when the intentions both of the French and Spaniſh governments will be ſo manifeſted that the SOVEREIGNTY of this country can be no longer deluded by the ſuggeſtions of any miniſter, nor the philoſophic *ſenſibility* of its executive officers.

NORFOLK, February 12.

Captain Lanier arrived here on Thurſday, in 50 days from Liſbon, politely handed us the following liſt of American veſſels lying in that port on the 22d December laſt.

Ship New-York, Goſs, from London for Virginia---put in there in diſtreſs---to ſail about the 1ſt of January.

Ship Argus, Dercom, from Amſterdam for Virginia; in diſtreſs.

Brig Drake, Seaward, from St. Michaels; in diſtreſs; to ſail for ditto the 1ſt January.

Brig Lydia, Manſon, from Amſterdam; damaged in port; to ſail for Havre-de-Grace the laſt of January.

Bark —— Packet, of Portland, Savage; to ſail the 25th December.

Engliſh ſhip Enterprize, Dunſton, from London for Norfolk; in diſtreſs.

Brig Dolphin, Royſter, from London for Savannah; in diſtreſs and condemned.

The ſhip Liberty, from Philadelphia; Old Tom, from ditto, from Cadiz, not allowed to enter in Cadiz on account of the ſickneſs in the ſtate.

January 20, in lat. 23, 50, N. long. 54, 48, W. ſpoke the ſchooner Eagle, of Boſton, Martin, for Tobago, out 28 days; all well.

Captain Fowler, from Tobago, has been kind enough to give us the following liſt of American ſhipping in Port Scarlborough:

Ship Madiſon, Almond, for Boſton.

Snow Mehitable, Meyer, Norfolk.

Brigs Spy, Fowler; Bog, Savage; Concord, Maſon; and Mary, Waughop, Norfolk; Alert, Murphy, Savannah; Suſan, Hind, New-London; Liberty, Fillbrown, Salem; Active, Maurice, Newbury-Port; Felicity, Walker, Portſmouth, (N. H.)

Schooners Milford, M'Namara, Alexandria; Polly, Hunt, Newburyport; Federal, Drinkwater, Boſton; Sally, ——, New-London; Monongahela Farmer, ——, New York.

Arrived, the ſhip Mary Mercy, captain E. Sevelias, 16 days from the Havanna.

Arrived, the Britiſh brig Daſh, William Smith, 23 days from Trinidad. Left the barque America, Wyvill, to ſail for this port in 6 days.

Entered, brig Spy, Fowler, Tobago; ſchr. Polly & Peggy, Harding, Alexandria; ſloop Maria, Green, Eaſt River.

Cleared, ſhip Antelope, Maſſemeaker, Dunkirk; ſchrs. Norfolk, Deagle, Baltimore; Atalanta, Moodie, Greneda; Rambler, Whelden, Edenton; ſloop Alexander, Balley, Peterſburg; Sally, Harte, Nanticoke; Little Tom, Hunley, Peterſburg.

WASHINGTON, February 18.

The paragraph in the Examiner, which is anſwered by our correſpondent, eſcaped our eye until within a few days—Upon obſerving it, we undertook to *examine* into its correctneſs, and find, as our correſpondent obſerves, it was a baſe attempt to deceive the people and diſparage the late adminiſtration, by a moſt barefaced falſehood. Mr. Jones ſhould be the laſt perſon on earth to talk about "money-making jobs." He who is receiving from the legiſlature of Virginia, double the ſum for the public buſineſs, for which others have offered to do it. Surely democracy ought to bluſh for having ſuch defenders, and uſing ſuch means of juſtification.

For the Waſhington Federaliſt.

I have been very much aſtoniſhed that none of the federal printers have noticed a paragraph in Jones's Examiner of the 29th ult. It is ſo fraught with malice, and falſehood, that no general character of a paper, however debaſed, however infamous, ſhould protect it from detection.

The "Examiner" has declared to the world, that James Monroe has no outfit and no ſecretary in the preſent miſſion to France: but I will give you his own words:

"It is not now a *money-making job*, to accept ſuch an appointment as the one lately conferred upon Mr. Munroe. He has no *outfit* of nine thouſand dollars, nor has he a private ſecretary. So that it cannot be conſidered as a *doceur* to Mr. Monroe, but as uſual, a patriotic ſacrifice of his time and talents to the public ſervice."

I conſider this, Meſſrs. Printers, as the moſt impudent and raſcally attempt to prop up the preſent adminiſtration upon a falſe bottom, and to raiſe the reputation of a miniſter upon principles foreign to his feelings, that has ever been "*eſſayed*" in any country ſince the firſt days of civilization.

"*It is not now a money-making job.*"

Gracious heaven! where is the temper that can bear this impudence, this inſolence? The former adminiſtration are accuſed of appointing ambaſſadors in order to a *money-making job*. Did not this malicious and lying Examiner know, that an envoy's outfit depended on a baſis ſomewhat more permanent than preſidential will? The outfit is eſtabliſhed by omnipotent authority: the ambaſſador, when appointed, has ſo much, and no more, and no preſident can either enlarge or contract his compenſation: This then is a ſarcaſm which none but the paraſites of Jefferſon would uſe; a veil under which no miniſter except Mr. Monroe would hide his nakedneſs; an atom of ſupport, which none but Jefferſon, the mob-ſerving Jefferſon would take.

If Mr. Munroe had have thought proper to ſacrifice his time and "*talents to the public ſervice*"---*If Mr. Munroe was in that kind of ſituation as to make this pecuniary ſacrifice*, is it a reflection upon others that they cannot do the ſame? If Mr. Jefferſon could induce Monroe to work in his adminiſtration for nothing, ſo good for Mr. Jefferſon---We all know that he has his party finely under his thumb---but do theſe things work a diſgrace upon former adminiſtrations? For it is evident that Monrye's ſuppoſeable "*ſacrifice*" in the preſent inſtance, muſt be owing to the influence of Jefferſon, for we all remember that Monroe, under Waſhington, took his outfit—Why this difference under different adminiſtrations? I aſk Mr. Jones, how came Monroe to take his outfit under Waſhington? I preſume he has become more patriotic ſince.

But what will the public think of Jones, of Jefferſon and Monroe, when they come to know that Monroe has received his outfit like all other miniſters—and that he has a ſecretary.

I do not know what the preſent adminiſtration may underſtand by an outfit, but if the receipt of 9000 dollars previous to embarkation, is an outfit, why---Monroe has got it. If any man doubts, whether Monroe has received 9000 dollars, let him conſult Gabriel Duvall, the comptroller. Duvall will not deny the truth, much leſs will he deny a truth already mentioned by himſelf.

This, however, is not all; it is ſhrewdly ſuſpected that Monroe having drawn already an outfit for Spain, will next receive an outfit for France, and then an outfit for London.

If ſubſequent events would bring theſe three outfits about, will Jones ſay it is not *a money making job?* Oh! Monroe, how ſadly muſt thou want a prop, when thy warmeſt friends betake themſelves to ſuch blunders to ſupport thee. When they muſt ſeize on ſuch a paradox as to prove thy diſintereſted anſt "*patriotic ſacrifices*" from the acceptance of the moſt opportunely pecuniary appointment which a lucky miniſter ever fell heir to.

A SUBSCRIBER.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, *February* 23.

The following gentlemen have been elected Directors of the Branch Bank in Boſton:—Thomas H. Perkins, David Sears, Samuel Parkman, Theodore Lyman, Gardner Greene, Thomas Perkins, Harriſon G. Otis, John Parker, John Joy, Timothy Williams, George Cabot, Thomas Amory, and John Davis.

From Bryden's Marine List.

February 22.

Capt. Walker, of the Norfolk Packet, arrived this morning, paſſed a brig in the Bay, and a ſchooner from Boſton, in the river, bound up.

The Bacchus, Davey, from this to Rotterdam, in the gale of Wedneſday laſt, parted both her anchors, and got aſhore in Elizabeth river, going up to Norfolk, but it is expected ſhe got off the next tide.

The London Packet, from this to St. Sebaſtians, has put into Hampton Roads, with the loſs of her windlaſs. A ſchooner belonging to Meſſrs. T. and S. Hollingſworth, was driven aſhore in ſome part of the Bay. Captain W. ſays, that there were a number of others, but none belonging here.

FOR THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

EPAMINONDAS—No. III.

IN all the obſervations which have been offered to the public on the Louiſiana buſineſs, no point has been leſs conſidered, than the probability of the unauthoriſed intereference of our weſtern brethren, in a caſe which ſo particularly affects them. On this part of my ſubject *much* may be ſaid, both *pro* and *con*. I ſhall confine myſelf however to a few remarks, which appear the moſt reaſonable.

It cannot be forgotten, by any one who is acquainted with the hiſtory of our country, how univerſal was the ſenſation in the weſtern territories, when our rights were invaded by Spain, previous to the formation of the treaty with that country, nearly in the ſame manner as at preſent. It will be recollected, that nothing leſs than the moſt ſolemn aſſurances of immediate interference, from our beloved *Washington*, could then reſtrain thoſe people from an act which at that time perhaps would have been impolitic; but which has, by change of circumſtances, now become neceſſary to their exiſtence, as an integral part of the United States of America. Then, the population and the wealth of our weſtern country were not to be compared with what they are at preſent: conſequently, their wrongs were not ſo ſeverely felt, nor were their means ſo efficient for redreſſing them. Then, they dreaded not the intrigues or the forces that a powerful, cunning neighbor might bring againſt them, which would be likely to render their ſeparation from the union a matter of neceſſity.

How much more powerful then are the motives which now will prompt our weſtern brethren to an effectual exertion for the recovery of their rights. They probably had determined to wait the orders of the federal government, in implicit confidence that meaſures would have been adopted conſonant to their wiſhes and their hopes, and commenſurate with the magnitude and extent of their ſufferings. Being diſappointed in all their expectations; ſeeing clearly that their produce muſt rot on their hands, at leaſt until the iſſue of a tardy and uncertain negociation, what does the law of nature point out as their line of conduct? Nothing leſs than to take every riſk and difficulty upon themſelves and "VINDICATE THE INJURIES" which the general government does not ſee fit to redreſs.

Our countrymen who have been accuſtomed to intercourſe with the Spaniards, are well acquainted with their daſtardly diſpoſition, and know how to appreciate the eaſe and ſafety with which they may poſſeſs themſelves of any part of the territory in queſtion, at preſent occupied by this nation; at the ſame time, that they know full well how great will be the difficulties of any invaſion when the French troops ſhall obtain a footing in the Floridas. They have, for a long time, viewed with extreme jealouſy, the contemplated poſſeſſion, by this power, of ſuch an invaluable country, to which nature has given them a moſt indubitable right.

When we conſider all theſe things, and at the ſame time reflect, that our government has, in a manner, withdrawn its protection from the unfortunate ſufferers in queſtion, can we be ſurprized at any ſtep to which they may be led by expiring patience and riſing indignation? And, admiting that our weſteren brethren ſhould take poſſeſſion of New-Orleans, before the arrival of the French troops, what will be the conſequence, as it affects their relation to the federal union? Will they not feel inclined to throw off the yoke of a government which affords them no protection? Will they pay taxes for the ſupport of an adminiſtration which feels not their wrongs, and which laughs to ſcorn their humble petitions for redreſs? Will they not either think proper to declare their independence and defend their poſſeſſions againſt *all* invaders, or place themſelves immediately under the protection of the French commanders?

Theſe are conſiderations which appear never to have occurred to our wiſe, ſagacious and economical rulers. They have not calculated upon the waſte of blood and treaſure that will be the conſequence of a civil war, which, it is more than probable, they will be forced to ſupport. They are not aware, that theſe objections exiſt againſt their boaſted plans of economy—and that the vaunted ſchemes, upon which all their popularity has been founded, will be proved as falſe as the deluſions of Hell—and merely calculated to deceive the unweary multitude who are not capable of judging for themſelves on the cleareſt points of national expediency.

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,

Schr. Harriot, Naſh, Boſton
Sloop Leonidas, Luce, do.

CLEARED,

Ship Freedom, Reith, Liſbon
Schr. Three Siſters, Cook, Boſton

Diſpenſary.

☞ *A meeting of the contributors to the Baltimore General Diſpenſary, and thoſe who wiſh to contribute, is requeſted at Mr. Evans's tavern, on* Friday, *the 25th inſtant, at 5 o'clock, P. M. to determine* finally *on a plan of conducting this inſtitution.*

WM. P. MATTHEWS, Sec'y.

February 23.

Information wanted.

☞ *IF a perſon whoſe maiden name was Frederique Harcourt, formerly reſident at Weymar, in Saxony, who accompanied the lady of Edward Swaine, eſquire, of London, into Yorkſhire, in* 1791, *and afterwards to Newington Green, near London; and who, in the ſummer of* 1797, *married a German, (by trade a ſhoemaker) ſhould ſee this advertiſement, by applying immediately at Miſs Young's boarding houſe, No.* 4, *Calvert-ſtreet, in this city; or by letter, addreſſed to Meſſrs. Arthur and Robert Kinder, of Boſton, ſhe may hear of ſomething to her advantage.*

It is thought *her huſband keeps a public houſe in Baltimore. The adverti ſer is not, however,* certain *they are ſettled in this place.*

*** *The printers of newſpapers in this city, and in the United States, will aid the cauſe of humanity by giving the above an inſertion in their reſpective papers.*

February 23.

Sale by Auction.

To-Morrow Morning,

The 24*th inſtant, at* 10 *o'clock, at the vendue warehouſe at the corner of Frederick and Second-ſtreets, will begin the ſale of*

A variety of DRY GOODS,

And at 12 *o'clock,*

28 puncheons 3d and 4th proof rum
27 hhds and 19 barrels ſugar
14 pipes Madeira and Port wine
20 quarter caſks Malaga do.
133 bags coffee
100 frails excellent figs
50 kegs raiſins
20 quarter cheſts tea
7 pipes Holland gin
39 bales cotton
Almonds, walnuts, &c.

THOMAS YATES, Auct's.

February 23.

Sale by Auction.

Will be added to my ſale To-morrow,

14 hhds. MOLASSES
50 boxes CHOCOLATE
40 do. SOAP and CANDLES, and
2 ſeroons of the 1ſt quality INDIGO.

THOMAS YATES, Auct'r.

February 23.

Sale by Auction.

ON FRIDAY,

The 25*th inſtant, at* 10 *o'clock, at the auction room Cumberland-row, will be offered for ſale,*

Sundry articles of DRY GOODS,

And immediately after, at 12 *o'clock,*

10 hhds. ſugar
10 barrels do.
12 pipes gin and brandy
20 tierces rice, firſt quality
45 bales cotton
20 boxes mould and dipt candles
20 do. brown ſoap
A few kegs figs and currants
30 boxes Spaniſh ſegars
30 do. American do.
A few pieces houſehold furniture, &c. &c.

EDWARD WOODYEAR, Auct'r.

February 23.

Wheat wanted.

FROM 5 to 6000 buſhels beſt heavy WHEAT, (free of garlic and flies,) for which, caſh will be given, by applying to

GERARD TOPKEN & CO.
No. 65, Bowly's wharf.

February 25. eo9t

Landing,

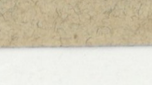
From on-board the ſloop Leonidas, from Boſton,

80 barrels No. 1 and 2 Pork
50 do. No. 1 and 2 Beef
100 do. Salmon and Mackerel,

For ſale on liberal terms, by

JONAS MAREAN.

For Boſton,



The ſloop LEONIDAS,
Captain Luce;

Will ſail on Sunday next. For freight or paſſage apply as above

February 23. d4t-eo4t

Polemic Society.

February 19, 1803.

The Society met agreeably to notice, when the following queſtion was diſcuſſed, viz:

Are the principles of deiſm, as inculcated by Hume, Bolingbroke, Paine, and Palmer, calculated to reform the wicked?

After two evenings lengthy debeate, in preſence of a large and reſpectable audience, a deciſion was unanimous in the negative.

N. B. Number of citizens preſent 375.

Queſtion for Saturday evening next.

Are not all men deiſts, in reality, who wilfully and habitually diſobey the moral precepts of the goſpel, let their profeſſions to the contrary be what they may?

February 23.

Five Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber's counting houſe, ſome time laſt week, a SPY GLASS, of about two feet in length, the outſide caſe was mahogany, and the part that draws out braſs, whereon was engraved, London, day or night—The mahogany caſe had a ſmall ſplit at one end, occaſioned by the ſhrinking of the wood, but cannot recollect which end. The above reward will be given for the glaſs, and no queſtions aſked.

JACOB SMALL,
Lumber yard, lower end of Buchanan's wharf.

February 23. d6t

ON the 18th inſtant, a perſon who calls himſelf WILLIAM RODMAN, put into my hands, for ſale, a dark brown *HORSE*, about 14½ hands high, ſuppoſed to be 8 or 9 years old, and is a natural pacer—which horſe I ſold at auction; but from the conduct of the ſaid Rodman ſince, a ſuſpicion is entertained that the horſe was ſtolen, and in conſequence he has been committed to Baltimore county jail. Rodman ſays he formerly lived in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, but now reſides with his father up the North river, 20 miles above the city of New-York. He is of a ſlender make, dark complexion, dark eyes, black hair, appears to be five feet nine or ten inches high, and 25 or 26 years old; his cloathing indifferent.—The object of this advertiſement is, that if the horſe ſhould be ſtolen the owner may obtain him again, and the thief be brought to juſtice.

RICHARD CULVERWELL, Auct'r.

February 23. eo3t

Red Clover Seed,

Of laſt year's growth, for ſale by

MITCHEL & SHEPPARD,
No. 20, Cheapſide wharf.

February 22. d1m

Dividend.

THE commiſſioners in a commiſſion of bankrupt, awarded and iſſued forth againſt Samuel Harris, of Baltimore, merchant, intend to meet on Thurſday the 24th day of February next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at their office No. 49, Water-ſtreet, in the city of Baltimore, in order to make a dividend of the eſtate and effects of the ſaid bankrupt; when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the ſame, or they will be excluded the benefit of the ſaid dividend.

PHILIP MOORE,
JOHN CARRUTHERS, } Aſſignees.

January 24. 2awt23F

Carliſle, February 9, 1803.

WE are under the painful neceſſity of announcing to the public *the deſtruction by fire* (on Thurſday, the 3d inſtant) of the new edifice lately erected for the accommodation of the ſtudents of *Dickinſon college*.

This ſpacious and elegant brick building had been nearly completed. As many apartments as were neceſſary for the preſent number of profeſſors and ſtudents, were finiſhed and occupied. This, however, had only been the caſe for a few months: And as the room intended for the library and philoſophical apparatus was not quite in readineſs for their reception, theſe had not been removed from the old building, and conſequently are preſerved. The well known public ſpirit of one of the truſtees, who had purchaſed the old building, has led him to give it again to the uſe of the college, in an improved ſtate—and conſequently the buſineſs of the inſtitution goes on as formerly, without any interruption. No gentleman, therefore, need be diſcouraged from ſending his ſon here, becauſe of the loſs of the new building; for this calamity, far from diſcouraging the truſtees and profeſſors, will ſtimulate them to renewed activity, in order to put the college on the moſt reſpectable footing.

The ſmoking ruins had not time to cool before a ſubſcription was opened, and the liberal inhabitants flocked together, almoſt without ſolicitation, and contributed ſo handſomely to the rebuilding of the college, that the truſtees are determined to enter on the buſineſs immediately. They ſubſcribed largely to the firſt, and they have now ſet a noble example, by ſubſcribing more largely to the ſecond edifice. Not only ſo—but they have ſcarcely given themſelves a moment's reſt, making every exertion to induce others to act a ſimilar part; and they will immediately ſolicit wherever there is any proſpect of ſucceſs.

They addreſs themſelves to the ſympathy, benevolence and public ſpirit of their fellow citizens; particularly thoſe of Cumberland county; who, they truſt, will be ambitious of maintaining in its centre, and in one of the moſt pleaſant and healthy ſituations in America, a ſeminary of ſuch importance, and which promiſes to be of ſuch general utility.

They addreſs themſelves, in an eſpecial manner, to thoſe many ſhining characters, *Divines*, *Phyſicians* and *Attornies*, who have received their education here, and pray them to open ſubſcriptions at their ſeveral places of reſidence, and by ſetting an example ſtimulate many others to generous exertions. They cannot ſuppoſe that they, and the other inhabitants of this borough, will be left alone, to accompliſh a work ſo noble in itſelf, ſo uſeful to ſociety, and which may extend its benign influence to the lateſt poſterity. What are a few dollars in the poſſeſſion of a man of wealth, compared with the maintaining of a ſeminary, ſo well calculated to diffuſe the light of ſcience far and wide, and to train up and qualify men for the higheſt offices in our happy Republic?

The wiſh of the Truſtees is to enlarge their plan, and have it in their power to accommodate the ſtudents from abroad in the public buildings. Of this object they will not loſe ſight, unleſs greatly diſappointed in their hopes of liberal aid.

While they mourn the loſs of ſo much property, they have the conſolation to think that it was occaſioned by no evil deſign; but by a ſpark contained in aſhes, driven from ſome diſtance by the wind, to where ſome ſhavings lay in an unfiniſhed part of the building; and ſo very violent was the gale of wind that immediately after aroſe, that though the fire had made but ſmall progreſs, when firſt diſcovered, its advances were ſo rapid as to defy any attempts to extinguiſh it. The gale was indeed ſo ſtrong as to carry the flying coals over the whole extent of the town; and had it not pleaſed a kind Providence to ſend with the wind a light ſhower of ſnow to moiſten the roofs of the houſes, and other combuſtible matters in town, on which the living embers fell in ſhowers, the whole borough would probably have been one ſcene of deſolation. F21—d12t

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