ance of this meſſage, people doubted whether it was the effect of treachery, of lunacy, or of weakneſs.

Let any one caſt his eye over the ports of France and Holland, where he will find only detached naval preparations deſtined for the colonies, and conſiſting only of one or two line of battle ſhips and a few frigates. On the other hand, let him look at the ports of England, filled with a formidable naval force; on ſuch a review one could be tempted to believe that the meſſage of the king of England was mere irony, if ſuch a farce were not unworthy the majeſty of government. If one conſiders the influence of factions in ſo free a country, one might ſuppoſe that the king of England had only had the weakneſs to yield, if weakneſs were compatible with the firſt quality of a king. In ſhort, no rational motives remain to which it can be aſcribed, except bad faith—except a ſworn enmity to the French nation—except perfidy, and the deſire of openly breaking a ſolemn treaty, for the ſake of advantages, which will be maintained, and the ſacrifice of which the honor of France and the faith of treaties forbid. When a man reads this meſſage, he thinks himſelf tranſported to the times of thoſe treaties which the Vandals made with the degenerate Romans, when force uſurped the place of right, and when, with a haſty appeal to arms, they inſulted the antagoniſt they meant to attack. In the preſent ſtate of civilization there is a reſpect which a great monarch, which a poliſhed people owe to themſelves, were that reſpect no more than to ſeek a plauſible pretext for an unjuſt war. But in this inſtance every thing is precipitated, and repugnant to decency and to juſtice. An eternal war would ſucceed a dreadful conteſt, and the more unjuſt the attack, the more irreconcileable would be its animoſity. Such a novelty will doubtleſs excite the diſapprobation of Europe. While even the Engliſh, whoſe national pride had not entirely blinded them, ſighed at this proſpect, did the Times call the peace of Amiens an armiſtice, and in doing ſo paſſed the ſevereſt ſatire on the government it defended, and the rapid fall of the national funds is the firſt prelude to the misfortunes which may follow, as the revenge due for the wound given to all ſocial rights. The French are leſs intimidated than irritated by the threats of England. They have neither been diſpirited by their reverſes, nor elated by their victories: in a war to which there appeared no termination, they ſaw all Europe confederated againſt them. Their conſtancy, their courage, and the prompt activity of their government, brought it to a concluſion.—This war would have a different object. France would contend for the liberty of the ſtates of Europe, and the ſacredneſs of their treaties; and if the Engliſh government be determined to make it a national war, perhaps her boaſted formidable naval ſtrength would not be ſufficient to decide the reſult, and to ſecure the victory. The French, ſtrong in the juſtice of their cauſe, and in the confidence they repoſe in their government, do not dread the new expences and new ſacrifices which ſuch a war might render neceſſary. Their ſyſtem of finance is more ſimple and leſs artificial than that of London, and ſo much the more ſolid. It all lies in their ſoil and in their courage.

On the firſt news of the Engliſh meſſage, all eyes were turned to the cabinet of the Thuilleries. As moſt trifling motions receive a character of importance, its moſt unpremeditated words were eagerly caught up. Every one impatiently expected the aſſembly for the preſentation of foreigners, which madame Bonaparte holds once a month. Every one has prepared to draw ſome inferences from it. It was as ſplendid as uſual. The firſt conſul made his appearance, and ſaid, on his entrance to the Engliſh ambaſſador, who was ſtanding beſide M. Markoff, "We have been at war for 12 years. The king of England ſays that France is making immenſe naval preparations. He has been led into an error. In the French ports there are no preparations of any magnitude. The fleet is gone to St. Domingo and the colonies. With regard to the ports of Holland, to which the meſſage likewiſe alludes, there are only the preparations for the expedition under general Victor, and all Europe knows its deſtination is for Louiſiana. The king ſays further, that between the cabinets of Paris and London, differences continue. I know of none. It is true that England ought to have evacuated Malta, and Malta is not evacuated; and as his Britannic majeſty has bound himſelf by the moſt ſolemn treaty ever entered into, it is impoſſible to doubt of the ſpeedy evacuation of that iſland.—And," added the firſt conſul, "thoſe who would attempt to frighten the French people, ſhould know, that it is poſſible to kill, but not to intimidate them." During the courſe of the evening, when the firſt conſul happened to be near M. Markoff, he ſaid to him in a low voice, that the Britiſh miniſtry wiſhed to keep Malta for five years more. Such a propoſal was inſulting, and no treaties ſhould be entered into which it was not reſolved to obſerve." At the concluſion of the aſſembly, when the Engliſh ambaſſador was about to retire, the firſt conſul ſaid to him, "Madame the ducheſs of Dorſet, has ſpent the unpleaſant part of the year at Paris. It is my ſincere wiſh that ſhe may alſo ſpend the agreeable ſeaſon. But if it ſhould happen that we really muſt go to war, the reſponſibility is excluſively with thoſe who deny the validity of their own contracts, ſince they refuſe to obſerve treaties which they had concluded." Theſe words of the firſt conſul require no comment. They explain completely his preſent opinions, his paſt conduct, and his reſolutions for the future. It is ſufficient to compare them with the tergiverſations, the duplicity, the evaſions, and the meſſage of the Engliſh government, in order to be enabled to decide on the juſtice of the diſpute.

We this day lay before our readers a document, received by the Hamburg mail yeſterday, and we believe we have been favored with perhaps the only copy in England. It relates to the preſent diſputes with France, which is not only highly intereſting in itſelf, but rendered peculiarly ſo from the circumſtances attending its publication. It is well known that the preſs at Hamburg is under a cenſorſhip, and that what appears in the newſpapers publiſhed there is firſt ſubjected to the reviſal of the government. The French reſident at Hamburg, M. Reinhard, ſent the article, of which we this day give a tranſlation, for inſertion in the *Correſpondent*. The Syndic conſidering ſeveral paſſages of it as offenſive to England, ſtruck them out, but the French miniſter inſiſted that the article ſhould be inſerted in its original ſtate. In caſe of refuſal, he intimated that he ſhould quit Hamburg. The Syndic, embarraſſed by the magnitude of the affair, applied to a burgomaſter for advice, but the latter told him that he could do nothing but convoke the ſenate. An extraordinary meeting of the ſenate was accordingly held, when, fearful of giving any pretext for the vengeance of France, and confident in the liberality of England, it was reſolved that the article ſhould appear. It is publiſhed in the paper of Wedneſday the 30th. It is inſerted, however, with the notice that it is "by deſire." It is evident, therefore, that this paper is in reality an official manifeſto, and ſome even think it is from the pen of the firſt conſul himſelf.

Letters from Berlin of great credit ſtate, that one of Duroc's objects was to prevail on the king of Pruſſia to ſeize Hamburg, for the purpoſe of completely excluding the commerce of England from that port, and from Germany; Duroc ſaid too, that if the king of Pruſſia would not do ſo, and (it is added) likewiſe ſeize on Hanover, the firſt conſul would ſend troops to do ſo. To this it is ſtated, that the cabinet of Berlin replied, that his Pruſſian majeſty was reſolved to obſerve the moſt perfect neutrality, and, if neceſſary, draw a *cordon* of troops round the former line of demarcation, and defend the neutrality of the north.

Upon the whole, however, the aſpect of affairs yeſterday was warlike, and the apprehenſion of war increaſes. A council was held yeſterday on diſpatches received from France. The negociation continues with great vigor. It is believed on the continent that the diſpoſition of Ruſſia will have great influence on its reſult. If it be againſt France, it will have much weight to incline the firſt conſul to accommodation. Thus the opinion of the emperor Alexander I. without a formal mediation, will be of great importance.

April 7.

The extraordinary manifeſto of the firſt conſul, continues to be the ſubject of converſation. Its effects on the funds, however, does not ſeem to have been very conſiderable. They were at one time 63, but left off at 62.

The report is again revived that Mr. Pitt is to come into power; but it is now ſaid he refuſes to come into the cabinet while the queſtion of peace or war is undecided. A negociation is on foot with the conſent of Mr. Pitt and Addington; and Mr. Pitt and lord Melville are to join in the cabinet, and Mr. Addington alſo to remain in it. We do not believe Mr. Pitt will come into the cabinet unleſs the king makes the firſt advances to him.

The Ville de Paris, of 110 guns, San Joſef, of 112, and Prince, of 98 guns, are ordered into commiſſion at Plymouth. Captain Seymour is appointed to the command of the Ville de Paris; captain Grindal, to the Prince; and captain Spicer to the San Joſef.

The Galatea frigate is commiſſioned at Portſmouth, and captain Heathcote is appointed to command her.

All officers appointed to ſhips are ordered to join immediately.

The following ſhips ready for ſea are in Cawſand Bay, or will be there in a day or two—Neptune 74, Venerable 74, Culloden 74, Courageaux 74, Hector 74, Albion, 74, Tonnant 80, Malta 80, Spartiate 74, Plantagenet, 74, Mars 74. At Spithead, the Dreadnought 98, and Ruſſel 74, ready for ſea. The Ardent 64, at the Nore, about to ſail for Spithead. At Woolwich, Sceptre 74. The Conqueror 74, at Plymouth, Minotaur 74, Thunderer, 74, Raiſonable 64, at Sheerneſs will be ready in a few days.

The Tonnant, of 80 guns, captain ſir E. Pellew, is completed for ſea, and the moment the wind is favorable, ſhe will go out of harbor, and join the ſquadron in Cawſand-Bay.

We have, in a ſubſequent part of our paper, given a copy of the conſular manifeſto, alluded to in our laſt, and which, from the circumſtances under which it has been publiſhed, may be conſidered as the formal anſwer of Bonaparte to the late meſſage of his Britannic majeſty to both houſes of parliament. The mean and unworthy expedient to which the conſular agent has had recourſe to obtain the inſertion of this farrago in the Hamburg journal, has already been ſtated by us; and a proceeding more diſgraceful to its author but rarely occurs in the annals of ancient or modern times. It is a violation of every principle of independence, equity, and decorum, and an abominable attempt to deprive the preſs of every feature of freedom, and render it entirely ſubſervient to the moſt vile and pernicious purpoſes. So deſpicable a trick, ſo degrading a ſtratagem, muſt greatly leſſen the character of the firſt conſul in the eyes of mankind, who will now view the political coloſſus of Europe, as through an inverted teleſcope, diminiſhed, "almoſt too ſmall for ſight."

The manifeſto itſelf is of ſo contemptible a nature, as ſcarcely to require refutation; nor ſhall we occupy the attention of our readers by paſſing in minute review, a production, in which, ſound uſurps the place of ſenſe, words appear inſtead of reaſon, and aſſertions are paſſed for argument. A ſlight peruſal of it will be ſufficient to detect the fallacy and abſurdity of the whole, and excite the indignation of every liberal and enlightened mind. Whatever poiſon it may contain carriers with it a ſufficient antitode. The arguments are all hacknied, and have long ſince been combated with ſucceſs; the language like all the other effuſions of the conſular ſcribes, is pettiſh and puerile; and the invective, particularly as far as regards one of the moſt amiable and virtuous ſovereigns of the age, at once baſe, unmanly and infamous. The liberties of Europe are ſpoken of by a deſpot, whoſe leading principle it has been to enſlave every nation of the earth; and the moſt unfounded aſſertions are brought in aid of the moſt flagrant outrages that ever diſgraced the chief of any government. In the irritableneſs of his diſpoſition, in the violence of his anger, he ſeems, indeed, to have loſt his reaſon; and compared with this manifeſto of Bonaparte, the memorable challenge of Paul becomes dignified and rational.—The converſation at the Thuilleries, which we were the firſt to preſent to the public, is not only admitted to have taken place, but attempted to be juſtified. It appears to have been intended to anticipate the labor of a formal appeal to the different powers of the continent; but having failed of the deſired effect, it is now publiſhed with a commentary more fretful than the text, and which can produce no other ſenſation than that of univerſal contempt. The manifeſto, among other abſurdities, boldly aſſerts, that ſhould war be renewed, the financial ſyſtem of France will be found more ſimple and ſolid than that of England. Upon ſo extraordinary and unfounded an aſſertion, we cannot help making one ſhort remark. During the late conteſt, France may be ſaid to have raiſed the neceſſary ſupplies from the continental powers then in hoſtility with her. In a war with England alone, France muſt depend upon her own internal reſources, which were ſo lately found inadequate to that purpoſe, or cruſh altogether thoſe powers whom ſhe has already ſo grievouſly oppreſſed. But to conclude, we are, on the whole, of opinion, that Bonaparte, notwithſtanding the peeviſhneſs of the wretched farrago in queſtion, is by no means inclined to appeal at preſent to the ſword. He betrays evident ſymptoms of impotence throughout—though he ſometimes ſtorms, he whines in the very ſame breath; and feeling his incapacity for war, he may be induced to yield, while he has an opportunity of ſo doing, without the appearance of ſubmiſſion.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.

If the article under our London head of April 7, is juſtly ſtated, we may reaſonably ſuppoſe, that the failing of the French for Louiſiana, will be the ſignal for war or peace; for ſhould the Britiſh ſtop them, it will no doubt be conſidered a declaration of war; but on the other hand, ſhould they let them paſs, we may conclude that Britain is not in earneſt, and that the whole will blow over.

If Mr. Monroe had been a little more expeditious in his departure, as we find the Louiſiana convoy had not failed the 2d of April, he might have arrived in time, to ſave the credit of himſelf and his employers; but now it is ſuſpected, that Britiſh iron will do more than American gold.

LONDON, *April* 7.

By letters received yeſterday from Paris, we are informed, that the whole city and even the conſular palace itſelf, are placarded with the following words:

"*Point de Paix—Point de Conſul.*"

"*No Peace—No Conſul.*"

By a gentleman who left Helvoet, on the 2d of April, at 2 o'clock, we learn, that thirteen American tranſports and ſome French frigates were then there, for the purpoſe of conveying the army bound on the Louiſiana expedition. They were all embarked, and only waiting the arrival of general Victor, the commander in chief. The next morning a little way at ſea, we heard the guns fire, which was to announce the general's arrival, and paſſed through a ſquadron of Engliſh frigates that were waiting to intercept the expedition. Thro' the ſame channel we hear, that the French army had actually entered Holland, alledging as an excuſe that England retained the Cape of Good Hope.

Arrived, ſchooner Phœbe, Mills, New-York, 3 days; Beliſarius, Colby, Newburyport, 11; Polly, Thompſon, St. Andrews, 10; Columbia, Dockenduff, do. do.

Captain Guin, of the Unity, May 15, in lat. 39, 46, long. 72, 33, ſpoke brig Mary, Levet, from St. Johns, to Baltimore, out 8 days.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, *May* 25.

Although the Britiſh packet arrived at New-York on Sunday laſt, yet the contents of her budget reached us only by this day's mail. The accents of war ſound more loud as the criſis approaches, and the clouds, ſo long collecting, have probably ere now burſt their thunder on Europe, or ſcattered to deceive them once more with the fickle ſunſhine of a treacherous peace. The ſtorm may be poſtponed, but it is not likely that it will be long averted.

The Britiſh packet, Duke of Kent, capt. Dennes, arrived at Halifax on the 4th inſt. from N. York, after a paſſage of 25 days.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE!

About three weeks ſince the dwelling-houſe of the Reverend Aſa Dunham, at Shamokin, Northumberland county, Pennſylvania, accidentally took fire and was entirely conſumed with its content. The fire was diſcovered by Mr. Dunham and his wife about midnight, when it had arrived at ſuch head as to render an immediate eſcape neceſſary for the preſervation of life. Mrs. Denham, however, urged by the impulſe of maternal affection, immediately re-entered the houſe to ſave, if poſſible, an aged mother who ſlept in a lower room. After much exertion in the attempt, and ſucceeding in removing her parent from the room where ſhe ſlept, Mrs. Dunham was forced to abandon it; the flames having cut off her retreat by the door, ſhe reſorted to one of the lower windows, where ſhe was extricated from the devouring element, though not till it had ſo far affected her life, as to render its duration but a few days of extreme diſtreſs. In the upper ſtory of the houſe were two young men, nephews to Mrs. Dunham—the eldeſt about twenty and the youngeſt about thirteen years of age. Being awakened by their uncle, they were urged to attempt to force off the weather-boarding as the only way to eſcape; the youngeſt, ſoon exhauſted in the attempt and overcome by the heat of the fire, reſigned himſelf to his fate; his brother, however, finally ſucceeded in forcing his way thro' by placing a pillow on his head and running with great violence againſt the weather-boarding; he fell to the ground very much burnt, and ſurvived the cataſtrophe about ten days. Of the five perſons that were in the houſe when the fire took place Mr. Dunham is now the only ſurvivor. A ſcene of more extreme diſtreſs has ſeldom occurred than the one here exhibited. Mrs. Dunham and her nephew were burnt in a manner too ſhocking to relate—In the moſt deplorable ſituation, they were compelled to wait a long time expoſed to the cold of the night before any aſſiſtance or relief could be procured. [*Gaz. U. S.*]

From BRYDEN'S *MARINE LIST.*

May 25.

The Lucinda, Addington, from Baltimore to Madeira, has put into Teneriffe in diſtreſs, where veſſel and cargo have been condemned.

The Drey Schweſtern, Hæſloop, from Baltimore, has arrived at Bremen, both ſhip and cargo damaged.

The Bacchus, Davy, from this to Rotterdam, arrived at Helvoetſluys in 34 days.

The Munroe, Pitt, from this to Bordeaux, was ſpoke in the river going up, with the loſs of her deck load.

Letter-bags at Bryden's Coffee-houſe.

Anthony Mangin,	Amſterdam,	about 1ſt June
Weſer,	Bremen,	do.
Induſtry,	Havre,	do.
Auguſta,	Liverpool,	do.

From the FEDERAL *AARE.*

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS!!

A Political Intolerance as Deſpotic as Wicked.

T. JEFFERSON.

On Saturday laſt I was arreſted at the ſuit of *Iſrael Puſey*, for an alledged libel, and was held in 1000 dollars bail, for my appearance at court this day. If ever the bluſh of guilt tinged the cheeks of a ſet of men, whoſe delight it has been to ſlander & blacken, if poſſible, the fair fame of our late beloved and illuſtrious preſident, general Waſhington, and the whole federal band of patriots that chieved the independence of theſe ſtates, it muſt be felt by the myrmidons who are now ſo clamorous for proſecuting the federal printers throughout the United States—If I ever had ſlandered the great and the good Waſhington, or the patriotic Adams, I ſhould have been hailed by the preſent hypocritical junto in power, as a virtuous and patriotic citizen—But, what a contraſt! if a *ſcavenger of the ſtreets*, on their ſide the queſtion, has the truth told of him, then are we branded with the moſt opprobrious names theſe *friends* of the *Liberty of the preſs* can beſtow. It appears to be a ſtanding rule with the democrats to bawl out for the *Liberty of the preſs*, while, at the ſame inſtant, they are levelling the *moſt deadly blows for its deſtruction.*

For Sale,

60 caſks claret wine
100 caſes do. 1 dozen each
150 caſes oil do.
Beef, pork, ſalmon, mackarel
Brown ſugar in barrels
Ground ginger
Mould and dipt candles
Fine and coarſe writing paper.

The above will be ſold on moderate terms, by
JONAS MAREAN,
No. 88, Bowly's wharf.
May 25. eo8t

Myers & Keyſer,

At their China, Queens' and Glaſs Warehouſe,
No. 199, MARKET-STREET,
Have juſt received by the Hebe, from Canton,
A large and handſome aſſortment of
CHINA WARE,
Amongſt which are,
A few blue Nankeen dining ſetts, plates of different ſizes and figures, bowls of all ſizes, tea and coffee cups and ſaucers—ditto in boxes, well aſſorted for country ſtores—and a number of long and ſhort tea ſetts in ſmall boxes, which they will ſell very low by the box.
And by the different veſſels from Liverpool,
A large and general aſſortment of Queens' and Glaſs Ware, all of which they will ſell low, either wholeſale or retail.
Country merchants and others are aſſured, that the greateſt care will be taken in the packing; and that all orders will be attended to with punctuality.
May 25. eo9t

Sale by Auction.

TO-MORROW MORNING,
Thurſday, the 26th inſtant, at 9 o'clock, at the vendue warehouſe, at the corner of Second and Frederick-ſtreets, will commence the ſale of
A choice collection of Paintings, Prints, and elegant Looking-glaſſes.
And at 10 o'clock,
A variety of DRY GOODS,
Among which are
20 packages of German linens
4 caſes hats aſſorted
4 caſes checks
3 trunks muſlins and muſlin handkerchiefs
4 bales baſtas
2 trunks calicoes
4 trunks tapes, dimities, ginghams, &c.
Alſo,
The remains of an invoice of Goods, belonging to a deceaſed perſon's eſtate, on a liberal credit.
And at 12 o'clock,
60 hhds. good ſugar
40 pipes brandy
30 pipes Madeira and other wine
100 tierces rice, of the firſt quality
40 hhds. molaſſes
50 bales cotton
140 boxes chocolate, ſoap and candles.
Likewiſe,
1800 wt. of quick ſilver.
THOMAS YATES, Auct'r.
May 25.

Sale by Auction Poſtponed.

IN conſequence of the continuance of the wet weather, the ſale of the cargo of the ſhip Java, conſiſting of
221 *hogſheads prime SUGAR,*
Is poſtponed till FRIDAY, the 27th inſtant, at 11 o'clock preciſely.
LEMMON & CAMPBELL, Auct's.
May 25.

Sale by Auction.

On FRIDAY,
The 27th inſtant, at 10 o'clock, at the new auction room of the ſubſcriber, in Water-ſtreet, near Peters's bridge, will be offered for ſale,
Sundry invoices of DRY GOODS.
And immediately after, at half paſt 11 o'clock,
15 hogſheads muſcovado ſugar
10 barrels do.
10 pipes brandy
6 pipes gin
12 hogſheads glaſs and earthenware
20 boxes claret
15 boxes Port wine
10 boxes mould and dipt candles
10 barrels peach brandy
10 puncheons Weſt-India rum
30 boxes window glaſs
30 boxes codfiſh
100 boxes American ſegars, &c.
EDWARD WOODYEAR, Auct'r.
May 25

Marſhal's Sale.

THE ſale of the ſhip Le Blareau and cargo, to commence this day, is poſtponed till *to-morrow* at 3 o'clock.
REUBEN ETTING, Marſhal.
May 25.

Sale by Auction.

ON WEDNESDAY,
The 1ſt June next, at 11 o'clock, will be offered for ſale at public auction, on the premiſes, all that valuable property as adverti ſed for ſome time paſt in the Federal Gazette, by captain Matthew Pawſon. The terms will be made known at the time and place of ſale, viz.
A Lot of Ground on Lee-ſtreet, 33 feet front, and running back 156 feet to Briory alley. On this lot is a neat two ſtory brick dwelling-houſe, with good back buildings.
Alſo,
A Lot adjoining, fronting on the ſtreet and alley, the ſame as the above, on which is a two-ſtory brick dwelling-houſe, 31 feet front, with a kitchen, &c.
The above property is in fee ſimple, clear of all incumbrances—the buildings nearly new and well-finiſhed; and in a healthy pleaſant ſituation, convenient to the hill market, and near the head of the baſon.
And at 12 o'clock,
A two-ſtory brick dwelling-houſe, with a ſtore in the front, in a good ſituation for buſineſs and convenient for a family, fronting 22½ feet on Public-alley, and running back to Elliott's dock.
Alſo,
A two-ſtory framed warehouſe, adjoining the former, 26 feet front, and extending back to the dock. This property is ſubject to a ſmall ground rent. Immediate poſſeſſion may be had of part the above property, and of the reſt in a few months.
LEMMON & CAMPBELL, Auct's.
May 25.

Wants a place.

A YOUNG MAN that underſtands book-keeping, who can produce good recommendations, wiſhes employment in a dry good ſtore or counting-houſe. A line addreſſed to I. G. and left at this office, will be attended to.
May 25. eo4t‖

Benj. & Geo. Williams

Have juſt received per the brig Shepherdeſs, capt. S. Robbins, from Boſton, and for ſale at No. 3, Bowly's wharf,
100 bags } Green Coffee, entitled to drawback
40 hhds }
120 pieces ravens duck, 50 do. Ruſſia do.
10 hhds. New-England rum
2 do. Weſt-India ſhrub,
75 reams wrapping paper.
They have alſo on hand,
20 cheſts bohea tea
120 barrels No. 1 Boſton beef
100 do. 2 do. do.
200 do. do. pork
150 boxes mould candles, 100 do. dipt do.
20 do. chocolate, 75 kegs raiſins
15 do cotton cards
1 fourteen inch cable.
May 25. d3t—eo12t‖

Henry Polkinhorn

SADDLE, HARNESS and ARMY ACCOUTREMENT MAKER,
No. 143, MARKET-STREET,
Has received by the late arrivals, a ſupply of the beſt materials, with a general aſſortment of
Saddlery and Plated Harneſs Mountings; alſo on hand, a handſome aſſortment of
Riding and carriage whips
Netts of different colors, for ſingle or pair horſes
Mens beſt plain and welted ſaddles
common do. do.
Ladies beſt eve ſeat and plain do.
Racing ſaddles and bridles and other race furniture
Plated chariot, curricle and chair harneſs
Braſs chair and coach do.
Leather portmanteau & other travelling trunks
And a great variety of articles in the ſaddlery line, which he will ſell on the loweſt terms.
Orders either for town or country thankfully received and executed with attention and diſpatch.
May 25. co1m