Cleared, ſchooner Nancy, M'Cormick, Weſt Indies; Mary, Frink, Digby; Jane and Charlotte, White, New-Providence; Maria, Belden, St. Johns.

Captain Chriſtie, of the ſch'r Hector, from Jamaica, informs us that two French 74 gun ſhips, from the Cape bound to France have been captured by the Britiſh and had arrived at Kingſton. He alſo ſtates that he ſaw a letter from St. Ann's, juſt before he ſailed, which mentioned that a plot of the negroes in that pariſh, to riſe on the whites, had been diſcovered: a number of arms and a large quantity of ammunition was found concealed in their dwellings, and ſeveral of them had been arreſted in conſequence.

Extract of a letter from a commercial houſe in London to one in this city, which contains a price current, dated June 15, 1803.

"Annexed we ſend you a price current — the trade is very heavy juſt now, and quotations in a great meaſure nominal. The interruption of our commercial relations with the continent, is the principal cauſe of this; but we would hope that this cannot be long continued—our ſhips are blockading the Elbe, and we ſhall ſee if this has the effect of reſtoring the free navigation and ſecurity of that river, when, no doubt, active operations will reſult. Fuſtic has advanced, you obſerve, very conſiderably, and its ſcarcity makes it an article of great demand. This, as well as dye-woods in general, are, we think, deſerving attention.

Sale of deer ſkins at public ſale, 14th July, 1803.

	1ſt ſort.	*2d ſort.*
Winter, in the hair,	12/1 a 13/7d.	8/1 a 9/11
Summer, ditto,	10/9 a 11/11d.	5/6 a 7/7
Ordinary fawns,		2/10 a 5/11

PRICES CURRENT.

Coffee, Weſt-India, ordinary, cwt. 5l. 5 a 6l. 8s.
middling, 6 8 a 7
fine, 7 2 a 7 7
Sugar, Havanna, brown, 48 a 51s.
yellow, 54 a 58s.
white, 62 a 70s.
Rice, Carolina, 36 a 37s.
Aſhes, pearl, beſt, 45 a 46s.
inferior, 33 a 39s.
pot, beſt, 45 a 46s.
inferior, 30 a 39s.
Turpentine, barrel, 24s.
Pitch, 16s.
Tar, 24 a 27s.
Fuſtic, Cuba, 21 a 22s.
Cotton wool, Georgia, fine, 2s. a 3s. 1d.
ordinary, 1s. 2d. a 1s. 5d.
Sea iſland, 1s. 1d. a 1s. 2 1-2d.
St. Domingo, 1s. 5d. a 1s. 9d.
Demerara, 1s. 7d. a 2s.
Surinam, 2s. a 2s. 2d.
Tobacco, Maryland, fine, 10 1-2d. a 12d.
middling, 7 1-2d. a 8 1-2d.
ordinary, 5 1 2d. a 7d.
Virginia, fine, 7 1 2d. a 8 1-2d.
ordinary, 4 1-2d. a 5 1-2d.
Rappahannock, 4 3-4d. a 6d.
Carolina, 4 1-2d. a 5d.
Georgia, 4 1-2d. a 5 1-2d.
Flour, common, 33s.
ſuperfine, 35s.
Staves, pipe, 40l.
barrel, 12l.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1.

Arrived, ſhip Brothers, Wickes, St. Bitts, 21 days; brig Lydia, M'Collom, Madeira, 42; ſchooner Liberty, Williams, St. Kitts, 22; Caroline, Lewis, Richmond, 12; ſloop Aſtrea, Fryor, do. 11 days.

At the Lazaretto.

Ship Camilla, Hubber, Liverpool, ſailed on the 16th July; Eliza, Charnock, Barcelona; brig George, Devereaux, Corunna; New-Jerſey, Adams, Bordeaux; Friends, Medcalf, Jamaica, 37; ſchooner Meſſenger, Wing, Jeremie, 30; ſloop Columbia, Thatcher, Boſton, 11.

Captain Wing, ſailed from Jeremie, on the 31ſt ult. at which time, the place was ſurrounded by the blacks; coming out he was captured by three barges, and detained three days at Bay LeClerc, where he learnt that Jeremie was evacuated on the ſecond inſtant, and that the inhabitants had gone over to Cuba.

At Jeremie, July 31. Brig Lily, Nichols, Philadelphia; William Wright, Odlin, do. ſchooner Montſerrat, of Baltimore; Harmony, of New-York.

Captain Foſter, of the brig Sally, left at St. Andrews, June 25th; the brig Molly, Adams, of and for this port, in 10 days. Spoke, July 18, lat. 42, long. 45, the Diana, Price, from Amſterdam, to Baltimore, with paſſengers. Auguſt 8, ſpoke the ſhip Margaret, Swain, of New-York, 4 days from Havanna, to London, in lat. 36, long. 63, W. 22d, ſpoke the ſloop Lion, Price, out 4 days from New-York, in lat. 38, long. 69, W. all well.

Ship Perſeverance, M'Farlane, of and for this port, was to ſail the day after the Camilla.

From Lloyd's liſt, July 15.

The Malabar, from New-Orleans to Havre, is ſent into Briſtol, by the Eliza privateer.

The Hector, 300 tons, of and for Bordeaux, from Louiſiana, with cotton, mahogany, ſnake root and ſugar, was taken on the 1ſt inſtant, by the Nelſon privateer, and is arrived at Guernſey. The Nelſon quitted the prize to go in chaſe of a ſhip and a brig then in ſight.

LIVERPOOL, July 11. Arrived, Chilton, Walker, South-Carolina; Fame, Chalk, Maſſachuſetts.

DOVER, July 14. Arrived, William and John, Woodhouſe, Virginia.

WATERFORD. Arrived, Echo, Potter, Philadelphia.

CORUNNA. Arrived, George, Devereaux, Philadelphia.

LISBON. Arrived, Johanna Elizabeth, Philadelphia.

BREMEN, June 27. Arrived, Nancy, Cuſhing, Philadelphia.

STETTIN. Arrived, Fortuna, Rhode, Charleſton.

CHARLESTON, Auguſt 22.

The Juno, lately captured by the French frigate Purſuivance, now lying off this port, had 14 ſix pounders and 40 men. The Purſuivance, 32 eighteen and twenty-four pounders, and from 300 to 350 men. They were engaged *for two hours and a half* before the Juno ſtruck; and it is not certain that ſhe would have ſtruck at all, if the captain had not been deſerted by ſome of his men. Had the whole crew been inſpired with their commander's ſpirit, it is not quite certain that the victory would not have been on the other ſide. We think it but ſtrict juſtice to ſay, that they fought well on both ſides, and juſt as we ſhould have expected from them.

Yeſterday the officers and crew of the Britiſh ſhip Juno, captured by the Purſuivance, were liberated and came in one of the pilot-boats. The Juno was five weeks from Madeira, bound to Wilmington, N. C. In the engagement the Juno had two men killed, & one (the chief mate) wounded; and did not ſtrike her colors until her ammunition was expended.

In coming out of Madeira, the Juno ſpoke a ſchooner from Salem, bound in.

The French frigate Purſuivance went to ſea laſt night, accompanied by her prize, the Juno. The Cotton Planter being liberated, has alſo proceeded on her voyage. It is the intention of the French commander to burn the Juno, preparations for which were made previous to her ſailing.

Extract from the log-book of the Engliſh ſhip Juno, captain Affleck, bound from Liverpool to Wilmington, N. C.

"Sunday, Auguſt 14. At half paſt twelve, ſaw a large ſhip in the S. E. quarter ſtanding for us, under a preſs of ſail—ſuppoſed her to be the French corvette La Boyanas, having a few days previous received information that ſaid corvette was lying at Havanna, ready for ſea, and bound to France. Made all ſail: but the winds being light, at four P. M. ſhe gained upon us, and commenced firing her bow chaſes. To this we paid no attention, but continued to keep every ſail ſet, in hopes to eſcape during the night—At 8 ſhe appeared to be about a league and an half aſtern; and we ſoon after loſt ſight of her. We then threw out a caſk with a lanthorn attached to it, in hopes ſhe would ſteer for the light, and changed our courſe. Saw nothing further of the ſhip until one o'clock, when we diſcovered her a ſhort diſtance aſtern of us; finding it impoſſible to get clear, took in all ſmall ſails, prepared for action, and at two o'clock hove to for him, fired a gun, and hoiſted a light at the mizen peak. It did not appear to be his wiſh to come near us until day-light; but having every reaſon to ſuppoſe it was the corvette, we were determined to bring him to action immediately, as our ſhip made a noble appearance at night; and every man on board was anxious to commence the fight—knowing alſo that we could place reliance upon their activity and bravery. At 4 o'clock, fired ſeveral guns at him, but received no return; both ſhips now hove too, and lay in that ſituation until day break, when we hoiſted our enſign and pendant, and fired a gun. The frigate ſoon after ran up French colors, and commenced firing, which was returned by a broadſide from the Juno; we continued in this ſituation, firing without a moment's ceſſation for three quarters of an hour, when he hove before the wind; we did the ſame, and commenced firing on the other ſide; the action now became warm, his ſhot conſtantly flying over us, and cutting up her rigging; the frigate ſtill keeping at a conſiderable diſtance, braced our yards forward to approach nearer him, under a conſtant fire; we now received a number of ſhot in the hull, and many falling on board which he found to be 32 pounders; at this time we had two men killed, the mate & one man wounded; and finding we could not beat her off, notwithſtanding we fired two guns to their one, at 7 o'clock ſtruck our colors—when captain Affleck went on board, and found her to be the frigate La Purſuivant, commanded by citizen Willerumiz, of 34 guns, 22 long 32 pounders, and 12 long nines, with 350 men, bound to France. The captain gave us credit for the ſpirited reſiſtance we had made, and treated us in the handſomeſt manner; allowing every man to take his clothes, and furniſhing them the ſame allowance with his crew—To capt. Affleck he offered part of his own cabin; and endeavored to render his ſituation as comfortable as poſſible. He declared he took the Juno for a Britiſh ſloop of war, or ſmall frigate; and was much ſurpriſed on hearing that ſhe mounted but 18 guns, with 43 men. Could not learn of any one on board the frigate being hurt by our ſhot; but found a great quantity of round and double-headed ſhot on board; and many ſhot through her ſails, &c."

100 Dollars Reward

FOR apprehending the following Slaves: JEM, commonly called Jem Butler, a bright yellow fellow, with remarkably blue eyes, a middle-ſized man, well made, about thirty-eight years of age. JACK, his brother, a mulatto, but not ſo bright as Jem, and a ſmaller man, about thirty years of age. Jack was committed to priſon in Harford county, but made his eſcape, and it is ſuppoſed is endeavoring to get to Philadelphia, or perhaps is ſculking in Baltimore town with his brother Jem, who has been a conſiderable time in this place. The above reward of one hundred dollars will be paid on thoſe ſlaves being delivered to me, or committed to priſon in Baltimore town, ſo that I get them again, or for either fifty dollars.

BENNET DARNALL.

Auguſt 16. 1aw5t||

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2.

Joſeph Chapman, eſq. of Boſton, has been choſen caſhier of the Boſton Bank, in the room of the hon. Peleg Coffin, reſigned.

A London paper, of July 14, ſays—"If the private accounts from France, received through a reſpectable channel are to be credited, every nerve ſhould be ſtrained to complete our meaſures of defence. The plan of invaſion, it is ſaid, is to be carried into immediate effect. Bonaparte knows that every day it is deferred, the chances will be ſo much more againſt him." It further ſays, Bonaparte, as firſt conſul is very unpopular; but as invader of England could get 300,000 men for immediate ſervice. His inducement to the army is the unlimited plunder of London, and it is the general opinion that he will endeavor to put his plan into effect before the autumnal equinoxes.

Doctor John Condit, late a repreſentative in the congreſs of the United States from the ſtate of New Jerſey, has been appointed by the vice-preſident of that ſtate a ſenator in the next congreſs, in the room of Mr. Ogden, whoſe time expired the 4th March laſt.

Stocks at London, July 15.

Bank ſtock 143: 3 per cent. reduced 34 5-8 7-8 1-2: do. conſol. 54 1-8 3-8 4: 4 per cent. conſ. 70 1-4 5-8 3-8: 5 per cent. ann. 84 3-4 7 6 1-2: bank long ann. 16 3-16 1-8 1-4: imperial 3 per cent. 53 5-8 3 4: 5 per cent. 1797, 90 1-4 7-8: omnium 5 3-4 1-2 5-8: exchequer bills, par 1 pr.

Prices Current at Rotterdam, July 4.

Sugars 12 to 25 groats per lb. Coffee (in bags) 15 to 20 ſtivers per lb. Tobacco 7 1-2 to 11 ſtivers per lb.

AN EXTRACT

From the famous SEDITION LAW.

And be it further enacted and declared, That if any perſon ſhall be proſecuted under this act for the writing or publiſhing any libel aforeſaid, it ſhall be lawful for the defendant, upon the trial of the cauſe, *to give in evidence in his defence* THE TRUTH of the matter contained in the publication charged as a libel.

Such was the law of the *Federaliſts*.

The greater the truth the greater is the libel. The truth is no juſtification. You cannot give the truth in evidence. "If your witneſs was here on the ſpot, I ſhould not ſuffer him to open his lips."

Such is the law of the *Democrats*.

A method of preſerving Eggs.

Eggs keep very well when you can exclude air; which is beſt done by placing a grate in any running water, and putting eggs, as the hens lay them, in the upper ſide of the grate, and there let them lie covered with water till you are going to uſe them, when you will find them as good as if they had been laid that day. This way anſwers much better than greaſing; as ſometimes one place is miſſed, which ſpoils the whole egg: even thoſe that are freſh never eat ſo well.

In places where people are afraid their eggs will be ſtolen, they ſhould make a cheſt with a number of ſlits in it, that the water may get in freely, the top of which being above the water, may be locked down. Mill-dams are the moſt proper for theſe cheſts or grates.

N. B. The water muſt continually cover the eggs, or they will ſpoil.

To the editor of the Virginia Herald.

SIR,

I obſerved in your paper of the 19th inſtant, a publication recommending a ſolution of the vegetable kali, or as it is commonly called, ſalt of tartar, as a cure for the cholera of infants. It is with great ſatisfaction that I ſee the public attention called to this medicine, as I have proven it to be a moſt valuable remedy in a variety of morbid affections of the ſtomach and inteſtines.

During the ſummer and autumn of 1801, I firſt exhibited this remedy, in a number of caſes of diarrhæa, which were at that time very frequent and uncommonly obſtinate, and found it moſt ſingularly beneficial. Sometime in the enſuing winter, I mentioned in a letter to Dr. S. L. Mitchell, the good effects I had experienced from the exhibition of kali in bowel complaints, which he inſerted in one of the numbers of the Medical Repoſitory. Since that time I have in my practice extended the uſe of it to caſes of dyſpepſia, cholic and dyſentery, and in the cure of all them, it has proven a valuable auxiliary. I am alſo enabled from experience to ſpeak highly of its anti-paſmodic powers in hyſterical affections, and in convulſions in children, not attended with fever. But when given as an anti-ſpaſmodic the ſolution muſt be ſtrong, the doſes ſmall, and repeated at ſhort intervals. Although the ſalt of tartar is a powerful remedy in infantine cholera when it can be uſed, yet from its exceſſively nauſeous taſte, it is often difficult to adminiſter it to ſmall children, whoſe ſtomachs are very irritable. The object therefore of this addreſs is to recommend an efficacious ſubſtitute free from this objection; and ſuch a one may be found in ſmall doſes of calomel and opium made into the form of powders with loaf ſugar, and repeated according to the urgency of the ſymptoms.

This remedy was, I believe, firſt recommended by doctor Edward Miller of New-York, in an eſſay of cholera, publiſhed in the firſt volume of the Medical Repoſitory; and I do not recollect to have ſeen any publication ſo brief, that contained more correct obſervation and ſound reaſoning. Practitioners and heads of families will there find minute and plain inſtructions fore exhibiting and varying the doſes according to circumſtances and the age of the patient. To the doſes of calomel and opium, directed by Dr. Miller, I have in many caſes added a few grains of prepared chalk, and a little eſſence of peppermint, and found their effects improved thereby. As the cholera infantum, has, during the preſent ſeaſon, prevailed, and ſtill prevails, with unprecedented frequency and fatality, I hope I ſhall be pardoned for the liberty I take in recommending this preſcription to the public. I have ſeen it, together with bliſters, reſcue many little ſufferers from the grave, when the kali and every other remedy had failed, even after torpor and inſenſibility had ſupervened, and the circulation was ſo languid that the ſkin had become cold and aſſumed a ſpotted appearance. Rhubarb has ſo long been an eſtabliſhed remedy in this diſeaſe that it may perhaps appear imprudent to expreſs a diſapprobation of it, but I muſt ſay, that from the trials I have made with it, I feel more than doubtful of its good effects.

J. M. DANIEL.

Falmouth, Auguſt 21ſt, 1803.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Crawford and others, v. Stirling and others.

PARTNERSHIP.

This was an action, Mr. Garrow ſaid, between two houſes of high commercial credit, and there was no imputation upon the character of either. The plaintiff, thought to recover the ſum of 521l. 5s. 6d. nothing turned upon the ſum, for the amount of it was admitted; and it was the balance due to the plaintiffs on account of the credit they gave to a perſon by the name of Kirkpatrick, who had become bankrupt. The plaintiffs refided at Glaſgow, and one of their partners, Mr. Andrew Mitchel, had the management of their concerns in London. Mr. Kirkpatrick, had tranſactions with the plaintiffs and defendants, and Mr. Mitchel was guarantee of Mr. Kirkpatrick to the defendants to a given amount; and the only queſtion in the cauſe was, whether the defendants had a right to ſet off what was due to them from Kirkpatrick, againſt this demand made by the plaintiffs?—To this there were two objections; firſt, that Mr. Andrew Mitchel had no authority from the other partners of the houſe to become the guarantee he did for Mr. Kirkpatrick, and unleſs they adopted his act, he could not bind them in ſuch a caſe, becauſe the becoming guarantee was not within the ſcope of any partnerſhip, and indeed that and giving bonds, or entering into bail, &c. was always exempted in the articles of all partnerſhip. The next reaſon was, that the demand of the defendants on Kirkpatrick, was uncertain, inaſmuch as it was not known what dividend might be made under his commiſſion, and no unliquidated demand could by law be made the ſubject of a ſet-off.

It appeared in the courſe of the cauſe, that the defendants had a fair claim for the ſet-off which they pleaded, for that not only had Mr. Mitchel become the guarantee of Mr. Kirkpatrick, but that the reſt of the firm of Crawford and Company had adopted the act of their partner, Mr. Mitchel; but it was uncertain what might be recovered by the defendants out of the eſtate and effects of Kirkpatrick, becauſe a final dividend had not been made.

Lord Ellenborough ſaid, that a guarantee was a contract of indemnity, and not a debt. If a partner chuſes to guarantee for a ſtranger, without the privity of his partners, he goes beyond the ſcope of his authority; it is not an act done in the furtherance of trade, and therefore ſhall not bind the partners, unleſs they adopt it. Here they had done ſo, and therefore this point was againſt them; but the other objection to the ſet-off of the defendants was valid, viz. that the ſum they claimed was not a liquidated demand. The ſtatute of ſet-off, which empowered one perſon to ſet off his demand againſt another that was made upon him, or in other words, to ſet up a croſs demand without bringing an action, extended only to caſes in which the croſs demand was liquidated; the debt muſt be certain in its nature. It was not yet certain what the defendants would receive under the bankruptcy of Kirkpatrick, and therefore what they will fall ſhort of their whole debt, was not aſcertained; for this reaſon, the demand of the defendants on Kirkpatrick could not be made the ſubject of a ſet-off. Verdict for plaintiffs, damages 521l. 5s. 6d.

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,

Brig Fly, Pearce, Iſle of May

CLEARED,

Schr. Linnet, Gibbons, Barbados
Fanny, Champlin, St. Bartholomews
Fame, Cruft, Liſbon

☞ *The perſon who left the note under the corner brick of the parſonage houſe of St. Peter's church, a few days ſince, will particularly oblige the truſtees by calling on either of them, and he ſhall be rewarded for his trouble.*

September 1. d

Poſt-Office,

Baltimore, Auguſt 29.

☞ *Letters for the Britiſh packet Townſend, for Falmouth, England, via Halifax, N. S. will be received at this office till* Monday, *the 5th September next, at 12 o'clock, noon.*

CHARLES BURRALL.

P. S. The inland poſtage to New York muſt be paid on all letters for the packet.

WILL BE

Expoſed to Sale at Auction,

On Thurſday next,

The 8th September inſtant, at 11 o'clock, on the premiſes, for caſh,

Part of the effects of Alexander Furnival, a bankrupt, viz. 104½ acres LAND, ſituate in Middle River Neck—a particular deſcription will be given at the time and place of ſale.

Immediately after, the following Perſonal Property,

2 negro women and 1 child
Old ſloop, fiſhing ſaine and batteau
2 cows and 1 heiffer, 3 ſhoats, 3 ſows with 18 pigs, horſe, 3 yearlings, old carriage and harneſs, ox cart, 4 oxen, harrows, ploughs, &c. chairs, tables, looking glaſſes, pictures, and ſundry other houſehold and kitchen furniture.

By order of the aſſignees,

REUBEN ETTING,
Meſſenger to the commiſſioners of bankrupt, and auctionier.

September 2.

Iſle of May SALT,

On board the brig Fly, which will be ſold on moderate terms, if immediate application is made to WM. WILSON & SONS.

September 2. eo3t||

A Young Man,

Acquainted with the retail dry goods buſineſs, and who can come *well* recommended for his honeſty and good conduct, may hear of a deſirable ſituation by applying ſoon at this office—none other need apply.

September 2. d6t

John & James Roberts,

No. 224, Market-ſtreet,

Have juſt received,

A few boxes 4-4 and 7-8 IRISH LINENS, which they will diſpoſe of on the uſual terms.

September 2. d10t

For Sale,

200 barrels Boſton pork
50 do. New-York meſs do.
50 do. Boſton beef
150 kegs lard
10,000 wt. beſt black pepper
2000 wt. pimento.

AMOS A. WILLIAMS,

Who will keep a conſtant ſupply of Boſton Window Glaſs, direct from the manufactory.

September 2. d7t||

Juſt Publiſhed,

By M. and J. CONRAD and CO.

No. 138, Market-ſtreet,

Wilſon's Hiſtory

Of the BRITISH EXPEDITION to EGYPT.

To which is ſubjoined a ſketch of the preſent ſtate of that country, and its means of defence—illuſtrated with maps and a portrait of ſir Ralph Abercromby.

September 2. tu&f3t

Juſt received and for Sale,

3000 buſhels Liverpool SALT, and a few puncheons high proof Jamaica RUM.

THOMAS TENANT,

Who has on hand, and will diſpoſe of,

Green Coffee
Upland Cotton, and
Coarſe Salt.

September 2. eo7t

Imported

In the ſhip Diana, captain Price, and Pamela, captain Driſcol, from Amſterdam,

3 boxes Holland duck
2 do. Ruſſia duck
4 do. Ruſſia ſheeting
2 do. ravens duck
1 do. Ruſſia drilling
1 caſk ſewing twine
4 do. madder
4 do. linſeed oil
30 kegs white lead
6 packages blue paper, for loaf ſugar
10 do. ſheathing paper
10 do. packing paper
1 box writing and poſt paper
5 do. pipes
10 do. hollow glaſs
600 demijohns
200 empty gin caſes.

For ſale by

C. GHEQUIERE & H. KUNCKEL,

Who likewiſe offer for ſale,

About 300 hhds. Upper Patuxent Tobacco, made by planters of the firſt repute.

September 2. eo

Notice.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform his cuſtomers and friends, that he has engaged a perſon of known experience to ſuperintend his cooperage on Mr. Barton's wharf, Fell's-Point. Any orders left at his cooperage in town, will be punctually attended to on the Point.

WILLIAM MACKENZIE.

N B. Conſtant employment will be given to three or four good Journeymen, at either tight or dry work.

September 2. eo1m

Stone-Ware Manufactory.

THOMAS MORGAN

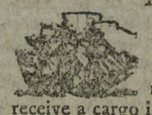
RETURNS ſincere thanks to his former cuſtomers for paſt favors, and informs them and the public in general, that he ſtill continues to manufacture STONE WARE, at the old ſtand, corner of Pitt and Green ſtreets, Old-town; and has now on hand a large and general aſſortment, to ſuit the fall ſeaſon, and ready to deliver it aſſorted or otherwiſe, as will beſt ſuit purchaſers.

N. B. Delivered to any part of the city without coſt.

September 2. 2aw1m-eo6w

For Sale, or Charter

To the Weſt-Indies,



The faſt-ſailing Ship SERPENT,

Burthen about 1700 barrels—If not diſpoſed of, will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days. For terms apply to

JOHN BOLTE,
Ship-broker.

September 2. d

For Freight or Charter,

To the Weſt-Indies,

The Schooner THOMAS,

Burthen about 850 barrels, ſails faſt, and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days. For terms apply to captain Hayward, on board, at Hollins's wharf, or

JOHN BOLTE, Ship-broker.

September 2. d

For Freight or Charter,

To any port in the United States, or the Weſt-Indies,

The new and faſt-ſailing Schooner ABIGAIL,

James Rudyard, maſter,

Burthen one hundred and ſeven tons, and in complete order for ſea. For terms apply to the maſter on board, at Smith's wharf, or to

JOSEPH TOWNSEND,
No. 18, Market-ſtreet.

Alſo, for Sale on board ſaid ſchooner,

Thirty-five tons firſt quality PLASTER PARIS. Apply as above.

September 2. d