ſome ſoldiers, boaſted of *his fortune*, terrified the owners with the dread of his witchcraft, and pretending they had granted him poſſeſſion, drew up for himſelf a leaſe for ten years, during which time he engaged to put the farm in the beſt poſſible ſtate of repair.

He immediately ſet about hedging and ditching; but in *banking* he was not very ſucceſsful; he planted the hedges with *legiſlative* and *tribunate* ſhrubs, and apparently gave them a good root in the earth, but he has ſince chilled their growth; he cut a *ſenate* ditch, which, while it has to drain the lands of waters that might do miſchief, was alſo to form a reſervoir of that moſt neceſſary of all articles, occaſionally to refreſh and revivify the plants that might be in a courſe of vegetation. In his farm yard he was equally induſtrious. He did not turn off all the old ſervants, but kept ſuch of them as he thought would be uſeful. He reſolved to become a conſiderable breeder; his *ſheep* he fattened with *hope*, which greatly improved them for *fleecing*; but his moſt favorite ſcheme was to produce a croſs-breed in his pigs, between the *royaliſt-pigs* and the *jacobin-pigs*. From theſe he expected admirable *pork*, for the ſupport of his own table—but though both have fed with eagerneſs on the food he has thrown to them, the breed was not ſucceeded. He has lately ſhewn very conſiderable ſkill in keeping quiet his own live ſtock, by laying a trap for a *Fox*, once the dread of all ſuch farmers as Bonaparte, but which now goes perfectly tame.

The firſt thing he did in his field practice, was to encloſe the common land, telling the poor tenantry, that, by ſurrendering their rights to him, they ſhould be better provided for. He harrowed all over their little gardens, rooted out every little privilege, and mowed down every blade of *free* graſs to which any one could lay *perſonal* claim. The parſon of the pariſh, called liberty of the preſs, preaching againſt this cruel conduct, was chained and ſent away, and another parſon appointed, who preaches only in favor of the chief conſul.

Farmer Bonaparte began to manure his farm with the *dung* of *deſpotiſm*, from which ſprang up a plentiful crop of *fears*. Theſe produced large ſums of money at market. He ſowed many *fair promiſes*, from which he reaped very conſiderable *hopes*; but they die ſo ſoon, that he finds it neceſſary to have half a dozen crops a year, in order to be provided with a ſtock. His *hopes*, though of ſo periſhable a nature, are, however the moſt marketable, and they are greedily purchaſed by all ſorts of people, but it is thought they will not long be in ſuch high requeſt. He is very anxious to produce *morals*; but the ſoil is found unfavorable for their growth. With his utmoſt efforts he cannot cure the *ſmut* in wheat, it prevails throughout the farm. His corn is large *in the ear*, but it goes to chaff when brought for uſe. The large crop of *peace*, which he lately reaped, and exported over Europe, was full of inſects, and of an injurious taint, inſomuch as to prove very detrimental to the health of thoſe who feed on it. It has thrown Germany into a low fever, England into a raging fever; and the Swiſs, Italian, Dutch, Spaniard, &c. &c. into a conſumption. Their lungs are in ſuch a ſtate that they cannot ſpeak. This is ſaid to be very much the conſequence of *drill* plough, and the enormous growth of thoſe weeds called *poppies*, or ſoldiers. At this preſent moment he is engaged in rearing *flowers*, and above all he is anxious to ſucceed in the cultivation of the *Corona Imperialis*.

Having arranged his farm tolerably well, he turned *carcaſe-butcher*, and made a contract with Mr. Melas, in the plains of Marengo, of ſuch vaſt profit, that he immediately took it into his head he could purchaſe all the neighboring farms. He bought Belgium, a piece of Germany, Savoy, &c. that his own farm might lie within a *ring fence*—but having purchaſed the Ciſalpine farm, he claimed Piedmont as his of right, and about this there had nearly been warm diſputes. Bonaparte is a better lawyer than a farmer (except that he underſtands the ſcience of *thriſhing*,) and having gained moſt of the cauſes he has tried before chief juſtice Mars, very few will enter into a diſpute with him. He is now taking poſſeſſion of the farm of Switzerland, under pretence of ſhewing the owners how to cultivate their land. In draining the farm of Holland, as a friendly act to a neighbor, it is thought he will cut down the *banks*, and carry away the whole *ſtock*. He lately carried a bill thro' the parliament at Ratiſbon, for dividing, altering, and encloſing certain commonable and waſte lands, lying in the pariſh of Germany, for the expreſs purpoſe of helping himſelf to a ſlice in the firſt inſtance, and giving pieces to all his friends and dependants.

But of all objects, that the neareſt his heart is to obtain poſſeſſion of the farm of Britain; if he had but this he would be lord of the manor of Europe. Unfortunately for him, farmer George is not inclined to part with this farm at any price; and there is an ugly ditch ſeparating Bonaparte's premiſes from Britain, that deprives him of all hope of entering by any quirk or law-ſuit. The owners of Bonaparte's farm and of the farm of Britain, have tried their claims over an over, before Mr. Chief Juſtice Neptune; and it has always been decided that this ditch is, and forever ſhall be, the boundary between the two farms. Farmer George and his anceſtors have ever retained on their ſide counſellors Hard-Oak, Jolly Tar and Cannon, who have never failed to gain the cauſe in the moſt deciſive manner. Bonaparte wiſhes for this farm exceedingly, as it produces money, ſhips, colonies, credit, commerce, of all of which he is in want. But as it is obvious that he has ten times more land and more live ſtock than he can manage to advantage, we truſt his avarice will never be further gratified. He had better cultivate the land that he has, than covet every thriving farm in his neighborhood.

NEW-YORK, November 3.

Arrived yeſterday,

The ſchooner Mohawk, captain Clapp, in 31 days from Trinidad. Left the ſchr. Chance, Monteith, of Philadelphia. The Chance, was ſeized on the 5th of September, in conſequence of the officers of the cuſtoms finding on board two boxes which the captain neglected to enter—ſhe was ſtill under *adjudication*. The ſchooner Liberty, Dorgan, ſailed in company with the Mohawk, for Turk's-Iſland and New-York. The markets were glutted with every kind of American produce. Flour was dull at 8 dollars.

Same day, the ſhip Betſy, M'Dougal, in 50 days from Teneriffe. Left, (and the only American there) the ſhip American Eagle, Sherny, to ſail in 10 days for New-York.

Same day, the brig New-Haven, Burnham, in 33 days from Trinidad. Spoke, October 13, a Britiſh privateer, on a cruize; next day, a brig from St. Thomas, for Boſton.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4.

Cleared, ſhip Pittſburg, Lake, Bordeaux; Robuck, Kelly, Amſterdam; brig Superior Campbell, St. Kitts; ſchr. Rambler, Crowel, St. Auguſtine; Dexter, Vinal, Boſton; Hannah Loretta, Jenkins, Charleſton, S. C. Liberty, Bell, Savannah; ſloop Sea Flower, Bird, New-York.

The ſhip Bordeaux Packet, Jacobs, from Bordeaux; and the ſchooner Induſtry, Taggert, from the Bahamas, are below.

Brig Sally, Welden, from St. Thomas, ran upon the wreck of the Auguſta, and it is feared ſhe has bilged.

The Bordeaux Packet ſailed from Bordeaux on the 15th, and from the Cordovan on the 22d September.

Ship Columbia, for Amſterdam; ſchr. Virginia, and Little Robert, for the Weſt-Indies, with a number of other veſſels, went to ſea on Sunday laſt.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, *November* 5.

The brig Triton, from Baltimore, for Oporto, was ſpoke on the 21ſt ult. in lat. 37, long. 50, out 5 days.

An expreſs, we underſtand has been diſpatched by government with orders to the officers of the United States on the Miſſiſippi to take poſſeſſion of Louiſiana, &c. we alſo learn that Mr. Pichon, the French charge des affaires, has conveyed the neceſſary authorities of his government, with the official order of the Spaniſh king under his own ſign manual, for the ſurrender of Louiſiana according to treaties. The occupation of New-Orleans and the inveſtiture of our officers, will it is preſumed be the firſt ſteps: Proclamations will then be iſſued, and the preſent public functionaries, who chooſe to remain, will take the oaths in the name of the people of the United States. [*Aurora.*]

A late London paper ſays, "having heard ſo much of the preparations of the French gun-boats for the invaſion of England, it is high time that our countrymen ſhould be informed of a fact that will afford a comfortable off-ſet to this Gallic parade, viz. that there are actually all at, and equipped, fifteen hundred gun-veſſels, ſtationed between the Land's-End and Plymouth, ready to act at a moment's notice."

From a London paper.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Auguſt 20.

"There prevails in this government a ſecret agitation, of which it is difficult to unfold the cauſe, and expreſſions of diſcontent eſcape from the lips of men who have hitherto been the moſt ſtrenuous flatterers of Bonaparte, and who uſed to applaud his extravagances as ſo many traits of genius, and his ſilly anſwers as ingenious repartees. The journey to Bruſſels has diſguſted many. Bonaparte treated his miniſters moſt cavalierly in the preſence of the Belgians; who were aſtoniſhed that a man who dealt in ſuch a manner with his agents ſhould be ſo faithfully ſerved. Le Brun wrote a confidential letter to Cambaceres, of which the latter divulged a part, and which Bonaparte wiſhed to ſee. Cambaceres refuſed to commit his colleague. The Corſican was furious.—"*I ſee* (ſaid he) *that many things are concealed from me, and that there has been much caballing with the ſenate in my abſence; but were my life to be a ſacrifice, I ſhall know how to govern with firmneſs.*" Portalis has been the negociator on this occaſion, and it is thought he will ſucceed. Chaptel, the miniſter of the Interior, has ſent in his reſignation from Aix-la-Chapel. The anſwer tranſmitted through Duroc was—"that the exiſting government diſmiſſed its miniſters, but could not accept of their reſignations; that his ſurvices were neceſſary, and that therefore it would be imprudent in him, to refuſe them." The reſult of this correſpondence is not known.

COMMUNICATION.

The conſtitution very properly points out, among the other duties of the preſident, that of addreſſing the repreſentatives at the commencement of and during their ſeſſion, on the affairs of the nation; but it no where authoriſes him to dictate to them in what *manner* they ſhall act in diſcharging the ſacred truſt, or with what *ſentiments* they ſhall hold communication with their conſtituents. This Mr. Jefferſon has taken upon himſelf to do, and in a manner and at a time which ſhews the *policy* of the man and, the advantage which his ſubtelty and experience, as the head of a quondam factious minority, have given him over his leſs wily predeceſſors.

"Confident, fellow-citizens, that you will duly eſtimate the importance of *neutral diſpoſitions*, towards the obſervance of *neutral conduct*, that you will be ſenſible how much it is our duty to look on the bloody arena ſpread before us with commiſeration, indeed, but with no other wiſh than to ſee it cloſed. I am perſuaded you will cordially cheriſh theſe *diſpoſitions* in *all diſcuſſions* among yourſelves, and in *all communications* with your conſtituents.

From the brighteſt days of Genet, (now brother-in-law of Mr. Clinton, who is contemplated as the next vice-preſident) to the aſcenſion of our preſent "lord high admiral," as Dr. Mitchell terms him, did he or his party ceaſe to make the war in Europe the moſt powerful engine in their cauſe. They, from the very commencement of Genet's career, eſpouſed openly and indefatigably the cauſe of France againſt England, and when they found they could not plunge our Waſhington into a war with the latter, they became as fierce againſt him; connecting all his meaſures with thoſe of England, and branding all his advocates with the odious epithet of *monarchiſts*. In the mean time they became in turn, by voluntary and enthuſiaſtic adoption, whatever the dominant ſect in Paris became—Jacobins, Men of the Mountain, Democrats, and Republicans. And when the aggreſſions of the French compelled us to draw the ſword, it was rung through the nation as a war againſt principle; and the army and navy, which we were compelled to raiſe to avert the threatening ſtorm, were denounced as the deſtroyers of the liberties of our own country! France was fighting the cauſe of mankind againſt tyranny. England was eſpouſing the cauſe of deſpotiſm; and we, by reſenting the moſt unheard-of inſults and injuries, were become the minions of England and the deſpoilers of freedom. Such have been the omnipotent, tho deluſive, cries of the democrats.

The weapon which the democrats, when an inſignificant minority, uſed with ſo much dexterity and ſucceſs, their chief is determined, now *he* can make no further uſe of it, to break over the heads, not of the federaliſts only, but of the whole nation. To entertain an opinion, at this time, that Buonaparte is aſpiring to univerſal dominion, and that Great-Britain ſtands as the only mound between his overwhelming power and the liberties of the civiliſed world—to wiſh that the former may be checked in his career, and the latter preſerved—all this comes within the pale of Mr. Jefferſon's interdiction, and muſt be exploded from the enquiring minds of our fellow-citizens. Nay, our repreſentatives are admoniſhed to entertain the moſt "neutral *diſpoſitions* in all *diſcuſſions* among themſelves, and in all their communications with their conſtituents," reſpecting the belligerent powers. Even though the laſt glimmerings of the lamp of liberty—tho' the faint cries of expiring juſtice, in the European world, invoke us, not one word muſt be uttered; and tho' the ſame glorious and eternal principles throughout America and the world ſhould become extinct in the event, not a groan muſt be heard from the ſons of freedom. No—not within thoſe very walls, once their proudeſt ſanctuary—in thoſe diſcuſſions which were wont, in happier times to give oil to the one and vigor to the other; not even there muſt an advocate be found. Mr. Jefferſon wills it ſo, and too potent and popular is he to be diſobeyed with impunity.

Married at Philadelphia, on Thurſday evening laſt, by the rev. Dr. Joſeph Hutchins, Mr. *I. F. F. Weſſels*, merchant of this city, to Miſs *Sarah Shoemaker Johns*, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. Matthew Johns, of Philadelphia.

Married on Wedneſday laſt, by the Rev. Mr. Kurtz, capt. *John Arnold*, of this city, to Mrs. *Cralben*, of the Eaſtern-Shore.

Died laſt evening, after a lingering illneſs, which ſhe bore with chriſtian fortitude, Mrs. *Helen Mattiſon*, aged 60 years, conſort of Mr. Aaron Mattiſon. Her friends and acquaintances are reſpectfully invited to attend her funeral, to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

From BRYDEN'S MARINE LIST.

November 5.

Arrived, brig S. W. capt. Steel, from Norfolk—flour, corn, &c.—to John Randall.—The brig Suſanna, from Trinidad, is reported to be in the bay.

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,

Sloop Ruth, Phipps, New-Haven, Conn.

CLEARED,

Brig Smilax, Yearley, Madeira
Neptune, Young, Barbados
Sch'r Plato, Gemmill, St. Domingo
David, L'Hommidieu, New-York

☞ *There will be a funeral ſermon preached to-morrow evening, in Chriſt Church, by the Rev. Mr.* RATTOONE, *in memory of the late Captain* ALEXANDER HILLMAN, *who is ſuppoſed to have been loſt at ſea on the 6th November*, 1802. *His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.*

Notice.

☞ *An adjourned meeting of the ſociety conſiſting of the medical and chirurgical faculty of the ſtate of Maryland, reſiding in this city, is to be held at Mr. Bryden's tavern, on Monday evening next, at half paſt 6 o'clock, when it is expected the members will punctually attend, as objects of much importance are to be ſubmitted to their conſideration.*

JOHN CRAWFORD, Sec'y.

November 4. d3t

Sale by Auction.

On MONDAY,

The 7th inſtant, at 10 *o'clock, at our auction room at the head of Gay-ſtreet dock, will commence the ſale of*

A variety of DRY GOODS, among which are,
2 bales cloths and caſſimeres
1 caſe ſwanſdowns
3 bales muſlins, in lots
2 caſes worſted and cotton hoſiery.
150 pieces ſatin ribbons
3 trunks calicoes
1 caſe dimities
Book and jaconet muſlin handkerchiefs
68 dozen women's gloves
1 trunk ſhawls
7 pieces damaged coatings, for account of thoſe concerned
200 dozen of tapes, &c. &c.

Alſo, on account of the underwriters,

1 caſe of very fine $\frac{7}{8}$ Iriſh Linens.

LEMMON & CAMPBELL, Auct's.

November 5.

Public Sales

IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

The Sale of the following Property, ſituated on the weſt ſide of South ſtreet, which was to have taken place this day, has been, on account of the weather, poſtponed to SATURDAY NEXT, the 12*th inſtant, at* 11 *o'clock, on the premiſes—viz.*

A LOT of GROUND, on which is erected a large commodious Three-ſtory BRICK HOUSE, No. 22, with neceſſary back Buildings, in tenantable order, and now occupied by Dr. White.

Alſo,

One other LOT of GROUND, adjoining the former, on which is erected a Two-ſtory BRICK HOUSE, No. 24, in good repair, and now in poſſeſſion of William Hollins, eſquire.

Alſo,

One other LOT of GROUND, adjoining the latter, on which is erected a Two-ſtory BRICK HOUSE, No. 26, now in the tenure of Meſſrs John Grigo and Co.—All ſubject to five ſhillings carrency per foot ground-rent.

Poſſeſſion of all this Property may be had, *if wanted*, after giving the occupants three months notice thereof.

The terms and conditions will be made known at the time of Sale, or by applying to Mr. EDWARD DAY, at No. 51, Baltimore-ſtreet, who will be in conſtant readineſs to ſhew the property to any perſon deſirous of purchaſing, and who may expect a legal and indiſputable title on compliance with the terms.

November 5. eo

Palmer's Iſland for Rent,

SITUATED in the mouth of Suſquehannah river, not more than a mile from Havre de Grace, on which are four valuable herring fiſheries. For terms apply to Richard Nicols, at Baltimore, or to RICHARD TILGHMAN, 4th.

Cheſter-town, Nov. 5. eo

Sweet-ſcented Chewing Tobacco,

3000 lb. juſt received, of the firſt quality, which will be ſold on reaſonable terms, for caſh or notes at 60 days.

Alſo on hand,

500 buſhels alum Salt
Powder and ſhot
And an uſual aſſortment of Groceries.

For ſale by

WILLIAM HUSBAND,
No. 10, County wharf.

November 5. eo3t

Bank of Baltimore,

November 5th, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given to the ſtock holders, that an election for fifteen directors will be held at Bryden's Inn, on Monday the 5th day of December next. at nine o'clock in the morning, and continue untill 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the preſident and directors,

JAMES COX, caſhier.

N. B. By act of incorporation, five of the preſent board are not eligible for the next year.

November 5. d1m

Any Perſon

Wiſhing to contract for a cargo of 100 tons clean St. Peterſburg HEMP; 100 do. old Sable IRON, may know the terms by applying to

JOHN BUFFUM,
At Mrs. Goodwin's, Calvert-ſtreet.

November 5. d

Notice.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method of returning his thanks to his friends on Fell's-Point, for the many favors conferred on him in his former line of buſineſs; and alſo to inform them and the public generally, that he is now engaged with Meſſrs. M'Quinn and Baron, to ſuperintend their lumber-yard on Fell's-Point; and hopes, by aſſiduous attention, to pleaſe a generous public.

N. B A genteel HOUSE in Wilkes-ſtreet, to be let. Terms may be known by applying to Mr. Thomas Farathy, (next corner,) or to the ſubſcriber, at the wharf. JOSEPH PRESBURY.

November 5. eo3t

☞ The Young Man who

formerly lived in a mercantile houſe in Market-ſtreet, and who borrowed a ſum of Eighty Dollars from a neighbor and has ſince abſconded, will do well to return the ſame, or give ſome account of himſelf; otherwiſe he ſhall be expoſed, and purſued by juſtice without delay.

November 5. eo3t‡

New Theatre.

THIS EVENING, November 5.

Will be preſented, a favorite comedy, in five acts, (not acted this ſeaſon) called

Red Croſs Knights.

Founded on the much admired drama of the Robbers, of Schiller.

After which, an interlude, in one act, called

Sailors on Shore;

Or, A RETURN FROM A CRUISE.

To which will be added, a dramatic ſatire, in two acts called

The King and the Miller
OF MANSFIELD.

November 5.

20 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 1ſt inſtant, TWO HORSES; one a Sorrel, about 15 hands high, ſix years old, his hind feet and one fore foot white, bald face, is a little marked with the collar on both ſhoulders, ſhod all round, and is a natural trotter: the other is a dark Bay or Brown, about 15 hands high, three years old laſt ſpring, one hind foot partly white, alſo marked with the collar and has ſome ſaddle marks, long ſwitch tail, ſhod all round, and is a natural trotter. The above reward will be paid for taking up ſaid horſes, or giving information where they may be had; and reaſonable charges for bringing them home, or delivering them to Iſaac Trimble, No. 92, North Howard-ſtreet, or to John Trimble, No. 18, Cheapſide, Baltimore, or in proportion for either of them: and, if ſtolen, 20 dollars more will be given for apprehending and ſecuring the thief.

JOSEPH TRIMBLE,
Living about a mile & a half from Beams's tavern.

November 5. d3teo6t

The Subſcriber

HAVING ſold his wharf, gives this public notice, that there are remaining in the ſtores of ſaid wharf two hhds. of TOBACCO, which have been there for a very conſiderable time, of the following marks and numbers, viz.

I X C H No. 7, tare 104
1091
G D No. 34, tare 116
863

And that unleſs the owner calls within 30 days from this date, to diſcharge the ſtorage, &c. they will then be ſold at public auction, and the balance held for the owner, ſhould he appear hereafter. There are alſo a number of Carriage Guns on the wharf, which the owners are alſo requeſted to come and pay the wharfage on and take away, or they will alſo be ſold at the ſame time. HENRY WILSON.

November 5. d3t§

Juſt Imported

Per ſhip James, from Liverpool,

By Thomas Hancock,

An elegant aſſortment of
PLATED GOODS,
Of the laſt faſhion, among which are,

Superb tea and coffee equipages; caſtors; liquor ſtands; ſilver-mounted pitchers; candleſticks, patent and plain; ſnuffers and trays; ſalts; ſoup-ladles, &c.

Alſo, a general aſſortment of CUTLERY,
Conſiſting of

Ivory, tip, bone and wood handled table and deſert knives, with carvers to match; pocket and fine pen-knives; pen and ſilver-bladed knives on cards; britannia metal coffee-biggins; tea-pots; candleſticks; brackets; ink-ſtands, &c.

IRONMONGERY—*Conſiſting of*

Shovels; ſpades; coopers' adzes; axes; ſhip-carpenters do. butchers' choppers; plaſterers' trowels; iron candleſticks; ſheep-ſhears; drawing and curriers, knives; plane-irons; chiſſels and gouges, and a variety of tools.

The whole of the above will be ſold at the manufacturer's prices, on the loweſt poſſible advance, at THOMAS EVERITT's, No. 179, *Baltimore-ſtreet, near Mr. Evans's tavern, of whom may be had an aſſortment of* ivory, tortoiſe-ſhell, and horn Combs—Bruſhes—Hoſiery—Umbrellas, &c. November 5 d

John Walraven,

No. 137, BALTIMORE STREET,

Has imported in the Atalanta, Auguſta, Almy, and other late arrivals from London and Liverpool, an extenſive aſſortment of

HARDWARE,

Which will be ſold wholeſale and retail, at a moderate advance, viz.

Fowling pieces, double and ſingle barreled, in caſes complete, from 50 to 90 dolls.	Drills
Single do. common and good, from 5 to 55 dollars, highly finiſhed	Draw plates
Do. duck, from 5 feet 6 inches to 7 feet 4, bores 5 to 7-8	Sathes, with and without wheels
Muſkets, low priced, fit for ſhip uſe	Hammers
Rifles	Beck irons
Gun inſtruments in caſes complete	Files aſſorted
Do. for pocket	Sledges
Do. with rods	Screw compaſſes
Powder flaſks and ſhot belts	Screw plates
Gun rings	Saws
Oil and agate flints	Braſs dividers
Gun locks, with rollers	Sculpers
Piſtols in caſes, from 45 to 90 dolls. per pair	Reamers, &c. &c. &c.
Horſman's do. common and good	Chamber clocks
Pocket do. braſs and ſteel barrels, ſecret triggers	Gold watches
Dragoon ſabres	Silver do.
Cut and thruſts	Gilt do.
Hangers	Pinnions
Small ſwords, gilt and ſteel mounted	Forgings
Dirks	Bells
Stage foils, ſteel mounted	Dials
Gold and ſilver epaulets	Hands
Indian corn mills	Steel wire
Pewter quarts & pints, wine meaſure	Iron do.
Wire and ſteel ſenders, common and beſt	Braſs do.
Copper ſcales	Springs
Money do. for the pocket	Glaſſes
Iron weights, 4 lb. down	*Jewelry* aſſorted
Copper and iron tea kettles	*Plated goods* in general
Vertical jacks	Britannia do.
Stair rods	*Japanned Ware.*
Amputating inſtruments	Tea trays
Trappanning do.	Waiters
Surgeon's do. in pocket ſets	Spice boxes
Lancets	Plate warmers
Hones	Sugar boxes
Tool cheſts	Tea caddies and pots
Ivory handled knives and forks	Coffee pots
Horn do.	Beer jugs
Wood do.	Quart jacks
Buck do.	Pint do.
Plated do.	Bottle ſtands
Silver do.	Snuffer trays
Bone do.	Lamps
Stag do. very common	Bread baſkets
Counting houſe knives	Fruit do.
Sportſman's do. common and very good	Bottle coolers
Pen do. do.	Knife trays
Razors do. do.	Dreſſing caſes, &c. &c.
Sciſſars and ſhears	—
Shovels and tongs, aſſorted	Back gammon tables
Grid irons	Pocket books
Chaffing diſhes, braſs and iron	Memorandum do.
Chimney hooks	Port Folios
Team bells	Bill caſes
Houſe do.	Bruſhes aſſorted
Hand do.	Umbrellas
Boot hooks	Paraſols
Cork ſcrews	Morocco coaſters, double
Steel ſnuffers	Caſtors, wood and japanned
Candleſticks, braſs	Snuff boxes
Do. princes' metal	Bottle labels
Do. japanned	Corals and bells
Do. britannia	Hand lanthorns
Do. iron	Braſs patent lamps
Bench vices	Whips aſſorted
Hand do.	Fire ſteels
Nippers	Plated ſpurs
Sliding tongs	Do. latchets
Stakes	Chamber and common bellows
Triblets	Sugar nippers
Plyers	Coffee mills
	Silver thimbles
	Do. pencils
	Steel and ſilver mounted ſpectacles
	Reading glaſſes
	Counting houſe ſeals
	Satin wood and mahogany knife caſes
	Portable deſks
	Sugar and tea cheſts
	Caddies
	Travelling caſes complete
	Morocco do. aſſorted
	Looking glaſſes, aſſorted from 1 dollar 50 cents to 220 dollars per pair
	Convex mirrors, 80 to 100 dollars per pair
	Dreſſing glaſſes, with and without drawers.

November 5. d

For Sale,

(If application be made within a few days,)

A new ſquare-bottomed CHAIR, with plated harneſs complete; a ſecond-hand one would be taken in part payment. Enquire of the printers hereof. Nov. 4. d