POSTFONEMENT.

For Sale at Public Austion. On Wednesday morning next, at 12 o'clock at the Still House wharf, for account of the concern

The cargo of the ship Terrific, confisting of

800 barrels superfine flour, 6 casks hams,

200 kegs crackers, and And a quantity of lard. Likewise the remains of some fails cut away from said vessel in a gale

BENSON and YORKE, Aud'rs.

Will be fold at Public Sale, Agreebly to the last will and testament of James Cannon deceased, at the Merchant's Coffee-Hours, on Thursday the 9th inst. at 7 o'clock in

the evening.

A LOT of Ground and Buildings thereon erected, it that on the west side of Delaware, No. 84, South Third-street, adjoining ground of William Lewis, esq. 24 feet son to no Third street, and too seet 9 inches deep. There is a two story frame building stront, a good two fory brick kitchen and piazza back, and at the extreme end of the lot there are two renements of brick and stone, Terms of side—one third cash, one third in six months, and the rereasining third in nine months, with the interest and approved security. The title is indisputable, and possessing will be given immediately by

SAMUEL WETHERILL, effate of James JOHN M'CULLOH, Cannon BENSON & YORKE, Aud'rs.

FOR SALE, 50,000 feet of Bay Mahogany, 15 tons of Logwood.

JAMES YARD.

St. Croix Sugar & Rum, Landing from on board the brig Two Sifters, Wm. Darrell, mafter, at Lankenberger's Wharf below Chefnut-street, and for fale by GEORGE ARMROYD.

Received by fundry late arrivals from Hamburgh and for fale by the Subscribers,

Creas a la Morlaix, of different qualities, widths
Dowlas, and prices. Barcelona Brandy in pipes.

Also on Hand, Old 4th proof Brandy,

Rice,
Russie Horse Hair, curled and uncurled,
Do. Deck Nail Rods, and
American Steel.

Healthwest & Son. Isaac Hazleburst & Son.

This day is published, By B. DAVIES, at No. 68, High-fireet, The IV. Number of

The Philadelphia Magazine & Review,

Monthly Repository of Information and Amusement,

TIf the Carrier has neglected to deliver any of the preceing numbers, the subscribers are required to fend for them, or to leave fome notice of the omission with the editor, that the deficiency may be immediately supplied.

As there are some of each number not yet

blication may fill be furnished with complete

Note-Wanted an aclive trufty Boy, who can write, or at least read writing, to carry out this Magazine, on the first day of every month.
Apply at the Editor's, as above directed.

'Just Landing, From on board the schooner Albert, Joseph Paul, master, from St. Croix,

A Cargo of excellent St. Croix RUM,FOR SALE,

Enquire of

april 9

JOSEPH SIMS.

JUST LANDING, From on board the fhip Woodbrop Sims' John B. Hodgson, commander, from Canton,—and for fale by JOSEPH SIMS, No. 155, South Water-fireet, Bohea Teas, in whole, half, and qr. chefts,

Hyfon, Hyfon Gomee, Young Hyfon and Hyfon ikin Ieas, in quarter chefts; Southong and Pecho Southong in quarter chefts

An affortment of Silks, Boglepotes, Hair Ribbon, Umbrellas, and A complete affortment of China Ware, Rheubarb, Caffia, Nankcens, &c. &c.

Weavers. CEVERAL WEAVERS may find employment by applying to Isaac T. Hopper, No. 39, Pine-street. 3mo. 15th, 1799.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT separate proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Department of War, until the expiration of the 25th of July next ensuing, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of October, 1799, to the thirtieth day of September, 1809, both days inclusive, at the places and within the two districts herein after first mentioned; and also that separate proposals will be received at the said office until the expiration of the 25th day of July next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required as aforesaid, from the sirst day of January in the year 1800, to the thirty sirst day of December in the same year, both days inclusive, at the place and within the several states herein after mentioned, viz.

in the several states herein after mentioned, viz.

F. A.—Proposals to supply all rations, that
may be r-quired, at Oswego; at Niagara; at
Presqu'isse; at Michilimackinac; at Fort
Franklin; at Le Bæuf; at Cincinnati; at
Presqu'isse town, and Loramies stares. Franklin; at Le Fœuf; at Cincinnati; at Picque town, and Loramies stores; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Desiance; at any place below Fort Desiance, on the Miami river to Lake Frie, at Fort Knox, and Ouatanon on the river Wabash; at Massac, at any place or places on the east side of the river Missisppi, ove the mouth of the river Ohio, and upon

Second - Proposa's to supply all rations that may be required, a: any place or places, on the east fide of the Miffiffippi river, below the mouth of the river Ohio to the fouthern boundary of the flate of Kentucky and within the faid flate; at Knoxville; at all other posts and places within the state of Tennessee; at South West Point; at Tellico Block-house, at St. Stephens on the river Tombigby and any place or places within the Cherokee boundaries; below the southern boundary of the state of Tennessee. ow the southern boundary of the state of Ten-tessee and within the boundary of the United

States.

Third—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required, at Point-Petre; at Coleraine; at Savannah, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Georgia; at all forts or stations on the Oconnee and Alatamaha, and at all other places in the Creek Nation, within the limits of the United States, where troops are or may be stationed.

roops are or may be flationed.

Fourth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Fort Johnson, at Fort Pinckers, at Charleston, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be flationed, marched or recruited in the state of South Capilla.

Fifth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at the Fort at Wilmington, Cape Fear; at Beacon Island, Oeracock; at Charlotte; at Fayetteville, at Salisbury, or at

Seventh—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Fort M'Henry, at Baltimore, at Annapolis, at Frederick town, at Leonard town, at Hagers town, at Bladensburg, at Course town, at Hagers town, at Bladensburg, at George town, at Harper's ferry, at Eastown, at the Head of Elk, and at any other place or narched or recruited within the limits of the

flate of Maryland.

Eightb—Propofals to supply all rations that may be required at Fort Mission, at Philadelphia, at Darby, at Lancaster, at Wilkesparre, at Reading, at Bristol, at Yorktown, at Carlisse, at Lewistown (Mission county) at Bedford, at Greensburg, at Washington, at Eastown, at Wilmington, at Christiana, at Dover, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the states of Pennsylvania and Delaware, except the posts within the state of Pennsylvania, enumerated in the sirfs proposals aforesaid.

faid.

Ninth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Hackensac, at Elizabeth town, at New-Brunswick, at Burlington, at Woodbury, at Trenton, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of Jersey.

Tenth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at New-York, at West-Point, at Flushing, at Haerlem, at West-Chester, at Newburg, at Albany, at Conejoharic, at Cherry Valley, and ar any other place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of New York, except the posts within the said state enumerated in the sirft proposals aforesaid.

Eleventh—Proposals to supply all rations that

Bleventh—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Hartford, at Hebron, at New London, at Brooklynn, at Wyndham, at Litchfield at Guilford, at New-Haven, at Fairfield, at Danbury, at Middletown, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marchador exprised or property of the stationed, marchador expressed or retrieved within the limited the stationed or retrieved within the limited and the limited and lim or recruited within the limits of the State of

ed or recruited within the limits of the State of Connecticutt.

Twelftb—Propofals to fupply all rations that may be required at Fort Wolcott, at Brinton's Point, at Newport, at Providence, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits the of state of Rhode-Island.

Thirteentb—Propofals to supply all rations that may be required at Portlandin the District of Maine Gloucester, Cape Ann, Salem, Marblehead, Boston, at Springfield, at Uxbridge, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of Massachusetts.

Fourteentb—Propofals to supply all rations that may be required at Portsmouth, at Exeter, at Windsor, at Beanington, at Rutland, or at any Fort, place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of New-Hampshire and Vermont.

The Ration to be supplied, is to consist of the following articles, viz. Eighteen cunces of bread or flour, or when neither can be obtained, of one quart of rice, or one and a half pound of sisted or boulted indian meal, one pound and a quarter of fresh bees, or one pound of salted bees, or three quarters of a pound of salted Pork, and when fresh need is issued, salt, at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations, soap at the rate of four pounds, and candles at the rate of a pound and a half for every hundred rations.

It is expected the proposals will also extend to the supply of rum, whiskey, or other ardent spirits at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations.

The preposals will specify the price of the several component parts of the ration, as well as those of substitutes or alternatives for parts thereof.

The rations are to be surmissed in such quantities.

as those of undititutes or alternatives for parts thereof.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities as that there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contracts, be sufficient for the confumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit Niagara and Oswego, for six months in advances, and at each of the other poss on the western waters, for at least three months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortisted places, or poss, to call for at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the dispersion of the commandant shall be deemed proper. It is to be understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses, sustained, by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the article captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the apparent of the articles for which company officer, aftertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles, for which compenfation shall be claimed.

The privilege is to be understood to be referved to the United States of requiring, that none of the supplies which may be surnished under any of the proposed contracts shall be issued, until the supplies which have or may be surnished under contracts now in force have been commed, and that a supply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed posts on the Sea-board or Indian frontiers not exceeding three months.

JAMES M'HENRY. Secretary of War.

merch ag

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 6.

Pennfylvania Hofpital.

The Contributors to this institution, are ereby notified, agreeably to the Charter of Incorporation, that a general election will be held at the Hofpital THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M. for twelve Managers, and a

Treasurer for the ensuing year.

By order of a Board of Managers.

SAMUEL COATES, See'ry.

COMMUNICATION

To JANUS.

Praces where troops are or with of your character, and been a witness to fome most glaring acts of impropriety in your conduct; but as a human being I at least expected you would support an appearance of decency, and not shock your fellow-citizens with those unparalleled acts of impudence and atrocity which of late have so strongly marked your political career.

Pray, fir, do you view your conduct in the light of story with those unparalleled acts of impudence and atrocity which of late have so strongly marked your political career.

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Pray, fir, do you view your conduct in the light of story with those unparalleled acts of impudence and atrocity which of late have so story which of late have so story which of sto

faced in the process of infamy, so glaringly inconfishent, that none but the weakest fools can be deceived but if you think them rogues, no matter how exposed the roguery, you are confident in their affistance. But, fir, I flatter myself you are mistaken—that they are neither fools nor rogues—and that the day will foon come when you will be letected in your crimes and punished as they deferve. I will take a curfory review of your conduct from the revolution to the

present day.

At the commencement of the war, your talents (for I acknowledge them) were strongly exerted in support of the claims of Great Britain-the justice and magnanimity of that government, her right to bind America, was the theme in which you displayed your loquence, and the cause in which you zeaoufly embarked. This was a gloomy peiod in the American history—her indepen-lence was declared—but whether she could upport it, remained a doubt-You, fir, did not choose to rest your interest on so precarious a foundation—If America should be onquered, and you were a Whig, there remained no hopes of pardon to you—you, therefore, wisely chose the strongest side (as you supposed) -commenced Tory-joined the British army at New-York, and marched with it to Philadelphia. Bitter in your hatred to the American cause and people so long as their success seemed doubtful, and the British held out charms to your merce-nary and fordid foul-when the tide of fortune turned and our affairs began to brighten, you tacked about, loudly declarmed against the tyranny of the British government—the vices of monarchy, and extolled the purity of republicanism. I granted above, that you possess talents—these were of a particular kind—an easy flow of words—an elegance of expression* which could gloss over the basest designs—a conscience which felt no repugnance to hypocrify—and a disposition bent on the accumulation of felf-interest, to the dereliction of every principle of honor and justice—to the sacrifice of your country. With this character so modelled to every change of circumstances, and turn of fortune-fo calculated to fwim when all around are finking,—you were permitted to appear again among your injured fellow-citizens—and what is ftranger still, clothed in the garb of republicanism—At this moment you appeared a true friend to your country—When the Federal Constitution was adopted, you strongly defended it, pronounced it an excellent one—When Mr. Hamilton became Secretary of the Treasury, he stood in need of an affistant—you had talents and in the line of his department—you received the appointment, and from the hands of the best of men-but I confess, you would have been the last man I would have selected-When the base enemies of Mr. Hamilton falfely accused him of misconduct in his office, and he honorably acquitted himself to the fatisfaction of Congress, and then refigned his station, you dared aspire to be his suc ceffor; but the truth was the Prefident fuf rected you, and justly too it was denied. From this moment you became a Jacobinlifappointed in your expectations from go vernment, you joined the league that planned its destruction. Difmissed from office by the Prefident, you grew more furious than ever and are now confecrated an exclusive patriot. But could any one believe, if he had it not from under your own hand, that a tory, lefender of kingly government, a bitter ene my to the whigs, and a republican, -could have the unpardonable impudence, in the course of a few years, to write an address to the people in support of Thomas M'Kean, a democratic candidate for the government? and that those qualifications on which you dwell as rendering Mr. M'Kean a fit perfor for governor, are, his having been a good whig, and now a good democrat—in having strongly opposed the British in their tyrannical oppressions of this country? Even you, sir, should blush at a review of this inconflent and criminal conduct. If the Demorats know their own interest, they will vigiantly guard you, and repose but little con-

AN AMERICAN. Philadelphia, May 3, 1799.

your old maxim, turn traitor.

idence in your integrity-for when their

cause becomes desperate, you will, true to

* The writer must surely mean to quiz. when he thus characterizes the hard-bound turgidity of this vapid Ass.

EXTRACT, From a SERMON, Preached April 25th, 1799, by the Reverend ASHBEL GREEN, Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, in the City of Philadelphia.

" My brethren-I am not infentible that to represent the present time as worse than the past, has been the common place of writers and speakers on moral and religious subjects, at almost every period. But it will not follow, because this complaint has often been made without cause, that, therefore, there present the property of the periods and infamous livelihood in the which finally conducted her to her residence in St. Mary-le-bone workhouse there are no supported by the present the property of the periods and infamous livelihood in the which finally conducted her to her residence in St. Mary-le-bone workhouse the property of the periods and infamous livelihood in the which finally conducted her to her residence in St. Mary-le-bone workhouse the periods are represented by the periods are represented by the periods and infamous livelihood in the which finally conducted her to her residence in St. Mary-le-bone workhouse the periods are represented by the period by the periods are represented by the periods are there never can be a just cause for its being made. It appears to me that no perfou, who will allow wickedness to be that which feripture and the common use of language determine it to be, can possibly deny that the people of the United States have been increasing in wickedness, and that very rapidly, for a number of years past. More than once fince I have been your pastor (which is not yet twelve years) I have said in this place, that no man would profess atheism with his lips, because it would be universally esteemed an impeachment of his understanding as well as of his heart. Such was then the fact; but it is otherwise now. I hope, indeed, there are not many among us who openly avow atheism. But I know of a certainty there are many who read with eagerness the works of those who were atheists-works that teach and defend the atheiftic fentiments, and who represent the authors of these works as most rofound, ingenuous, and worthy men. Not ong fince, it would have been confidered as a fingular reach of implety to deny the providence of a God; but at present this is getting to be a fashionable practice. Some time ago a professed deist, who ridiculed the Bible and the Saviour, was regarded as a monster: At present this is rather supposed to constitute a character indicative both of wifdom and of wit, and to be no disqualification at all for a place of power and trust. There was a time in this country, at which, if Congress, without the most pressing ne-cessity, had held a session on the Lord's day, they would have been cenfured from one end of the continent to the other. But into fuch contempt has the Sabbath now fallen, that a late occurrence of this kind has past with but very little notice.

In regard to the profanation of the name of God, the difregard to his public worship, he contempt of Gofpel institutions, the negleft of family government and family reli-gion, the diffoluteness of youth, the wanon and wicked raviling of majestrates, and the exciting of hatred against them, the cherishing of feditious practices, the opposition to the law of the country, the prevalence of duelling, the open practice of adultery and fornication, the multiplied inftances of fraud and fwindling, the grots and abufive attacks of private character and reputation, the devotedness of thousands to a covetous pursuit of wealth, to the neglect and difregard not only of every duty which they immediately oweto God, but alfo of public interest and their own private honor; - in regard to all these abominations, it is impossible to deny that

they have encreased upon us, with a rapid accumulation, within a short space.

And shall I lay open the source from which this inundation of iniquity has principally slowed in upon us?—Yes, I shall do it freely for I do not believe I should be acquitted in the fight of God if I should forbear. I offer it, then, as my most deliberate and often reviewed opinion, that this rapid increase of impiety, profligacy, and vice, has been principally owing to an enthusiastic attachment, in multitudes of people in this country, to the revolution and cause of the French. This attachment has given an eafy introduction to the atheistic, infidel, and immoral principles of that people. With many it has given a fanction to these princi-ples, which have, accordingly, been imbi-bed and professed even with pride and estimation. It has given a currency to the books in which these principles are taught. It has invited among us thousands of those who had already reduced these principles to practice, and whose example has been most pernicious. It has induced thousands who fecretly held these principles to pro-fess them openly; and thousands more who wished to find them true, to consider them as proved to be true, by the wisdom and practice of a great nation. It has induced even many persons of professional religion, and some, I doubt not, of real religion, to extenuate, and palliate, and excuse the awful wickedness of the people to whom I have referred, in a manner, that has had a most unhappy influence in preventing that horror that ought to be excited at fuch blafphemies -a horror which not to feel is itself a crime. Certain it is, that from some causes, we have come to regard, without emotion, principles and actions of impiety, which once u-fed to shock our inmost souls, and that wickedness of all descriptions does most awfully abound."

From a London Paper. NOTORIOUS PROFLIGACY.

John Wheeler, lately convicted of bigany, was not of that family which fo often graced the records of the Old Bailey, but the on of Dr. Wheeler, of South-street, Grofvenor-fquare, who gave him an education to which the tenor of his life has been an uniform difgrace.

While a student at Oxford, in December 1776, he married a very honorable young lady, Mifs Mary Goodall, by whom he had a beautiful daughter. He was then only 19 years of age, and his wife no more than 16. After using this young creature in a most innuman manner, he entered into the navy, where his friends procured him a commission in the marines, but occasionally returned and persecuting her and her mother, by law fuits and a variety of practices, extorted from that family upwards of 800l. and oblighis wife to take refuge under a different name, to avoid being farther plundered, and

even murdered, as he had often threatened. The next victim to his artifices, was a Miss Anne Yeates, who had annuity of 50l. per ann. left her as a recompence for former

favors, by the brother of Sir C. W-, which our hero in vain folicited her to put into hands; and failing to do so by any other means, he married her at Newport, after fharing in the profits of her Cyprian traffic for two years. Having thus obtained pol-fession of her annuity, he immediately fold it, and left the poor woman to feek a prece rious and infamous livelihood in the fireer which finally conducted her to her prefer

The next object that engroffed his am rous attention, was a beautiful girl of fi rous attention, was a beautiful girl of fix-teen, then at boarding school, and the daugh-ter of a major in the army, whom he pre-vailed upon to marry him at Lambeth. By her he has also a daughter, now about se-ven years of age. The partiality of this young lady for him, notwithstanding his brutal treatment of her was the same as he exercised towards others, was such, that her interference often protected him from the punishment by law, which his real wife threatened, and was willing to have inflicted.

The success of this interposition is the more to be lamented, as it enabled him to proceed further in his villainous pursuits, to which Miss W ---- was a victim on the 22d of April last, when she consented to marry him at St. Bride's Church, where he assumed the name of Mr. Wentworth, which ter minated his detestable career. This last en terprize required the full exercise of all his ingenuity and address. The young lady was the favorite daughter of a tradesman in Lam-beth, who by his honest industry had accumulated fome property. Our hero began by infinuating himfelf into the favor of the mother, in which he fucceeded fo effectually as to induce her to take private lodgings, for her daughter a little distance from her own neighborhood saying she was just come from the country, and was to be visited by a captain Wentworth, to whom the was shortly to be married. She was only fixteen years of age, and her father was perfectly unacquainted with her fituation till Wheeler's purpose was completely accor After the marriage he strongly folicited Mr. W——to settle one of his houses upon his daughter, which was refused, as well as the payment of 701. for which he was foon after arrested. Making further enquiry after this opeful fon-in-law, he was in a short time informed of his real fituation, and vifited by three of his former wives, who produced certificates of their marriages. The wife, as well as the daughter of this much injured raordinary attachment to Wheeler, in fuch degree, that the former, in the Old Bailey Seffions before laft, boldly avowed to her nufband, that she was carrying tol. to t culprit, in Newgate, for the purpose of en-abling him to put off bis trial. It is, how-ever, some small consolation to this gentleman, that he has brought this egregious of-fender to justice, for which he is certainly entitled to the thanks of the public.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittsburgh for the county of Allegheny, the first Monday of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine—Before the Hon. Asexander Additon, Esq. President, John M'Dowell, John Gibson, Champion, and Casage Wallice. George Thompson and George Wallace Esqrs. Associate Judges of the same court.

ON the petition of Alexander Sumrall, a prifoner in the jail of faid county, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the act of assembly, made for the relief of insolvent debtors. The count order, that the said prisoner be brought before them at Pittsburgh, on the sirst Monday of June next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard—and direct that notice of his application be published in the Gazette of the United States, and in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and continue three works Pittfburgh Gazette, and continue three weeks in each, the last of which shall be at least two weeks before the time of hearing.

By the Court, JAMES BRISON, Proth'y. Tawaw&20M.

Just Published,

And now to be Sold, by ZACHARIAH POULSON, yen. at his Printing Office, 106, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia;

Alfo to be had at the Philadelphia Library,

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In two ectavo volumes.

A work entirely new, original, and highly interesting; embellished with a Portrait of the head of William Penn, and a new Map of Pennfylvania, New-Jersey, Maryland, and the State of Delaware, and parts adjacent.

In this publication are exhibited the remarkable rise, happy progress, and extraordinary prosperity of that province, till near the time of the declared independency of the United States of America; effected by such uncommon and positio mears such functions, just and prudent policy, as appear no where in the history of nations, to have so generally, and so extensively prevailed, in any other country, to an equal degree of advancement, importance, and selicity of the people, and se generally is have excited the admiration of all observers, as in the flourishing and happy state of the province of Pennsylvania:—proper to be known and remembered by all those, who wish to be informed in the extraordinary melioration of this country, and in the means of rendering the inhabitants so happy and prosperous in former time; as well as an egregious example for posterity and surrounding states to imitate and improve upon, &c.

"Hoc opus, hoc studium, parva properemus et ampli; Si patrix volumes, si nobis vivere cari" Hos.

ampli; Si patriz volumus, si nobis vivere cari." Hor. In deeds like these, let all themselves approve, Who seek their proper bliss, and country's love

Norg .- The fubfcribers for this work are particularly defired to call, or fend, for their respective copies, or to direct their friends, in, or near Philadelphia, to receive the same for them, at either of the two places first above mentioned. And all persons, holding subscription papers, are earnestly requested to return the same, as soon as possible to ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun. aforefaid.