

remained in Paris a publication appeared in that city, which was re-printed in our Gazette, stating "that he had arrived there, as the agent of the republican party in America; that he had credentials as such from Thomas Jefferson, vice-president of the United States, and Thomas M'Kean, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania; and that his object was to re-produce a good understanding between the Republic and the United States." After Logan's return it was stated in Congress upon the authority of advice from France, that he had appeared there with letters of introduction from both those gentlemen; during the debate which took place in the house of representatives, he published an apology for his extraordinary mission, wherein he acknowledged that he had gone with the privacy of some of the most distinguished characters in America. At this time he must have known that every Federal paper on the continent was daily arraigning both Jefferson and M'Kean at the bar of public opinion, as his vicious accomplices, and it is therefore fairly to be presumed, that unless they were the persons to whom he really alluded, he would have execrated them from a suspicion, which otherwise he so strongly confirmed. It is worthy of remark also, that during the whole of the long and animated congressional and newspaper discussion which this flagitious transaction gave birth to, no denial was made either by themselves or their partisans, of the justice of this important accusation. No doubt then, I think, can remain that it was founded in truth.

Had the United States been in a state of open and acknowledged warfare with France (to which only the formality of a declaration was wanting) Mr. M'Kean's legal knowledge must inform him that he would have been guilty of treason: for certainly a correspondence of a criminal complexion, would have been deemed an adherence to the enemy, giving her aid and comfort. No difference existed in substance between the case supposed, and that which in fact happened, since the citizens of the two nations were in a state of avowed hostility wherever they met, since the two governments had openly broken off all commercial and political intercourse, and since an open declaration of war was hourly expected by each from the other. The same ill consequences might therefore have resulted from this adherence to the enemy, as though the nicety of legal distinctions had not exempted it from the definition of treason, and therefore he who was guilty, ought in as great a degree to be the object of contempt and abhorrence. Congress, viewing the subject in this light, passed an act, declaring the crime to be a high misdemeanor, so that if it were now to be repeated, he would become the victim instead of the instrument of public justice. And will you then my fellow-citizens, appoint to the high office of administering your government a man, who has been hitherto enabled to escape from the vengeance of your laws, only in consequence of their defects?

Logan was immediately after his return, chosen by the virtuous faction which reigns with a victorious hand in the suburbs of Philadelphia, into the late legislature. Contemptible as was a triumph granted by such a vote, weak as was such evidence of the prevalence of the French interest, no sooner was it known in France, than it was published with joy and exultation, as a striking proof of the popularity of her cause, and of the division of our people. What then will be her opinion, if the whole state of Pennsylvania, active, enterprising, intelligent, wealthy, populous and powerful as it is, should by the election of M'Kean, sanction the conduct which our government has so pointedly reprobated.

Whatever may be the event of the negotiation now about to be commenced, whether it be peace or the continuance of affairs in their present state, the advantages arising from the appearance of a spirit of unanimity among the American people, will be equally great. If the French Republic is sincerely desirous of terminating the defensive war which now subsists, with good faith, the terms it will grant will be proportioned only to the vigor with which they are demanded. It is in vain for the administration of the United States to represent the justice of our claims, while one half of our citizens acknowledge them to be founded only in error; while they support men who are at least believed by the Directory to be exclusively attached to their interests; and who have taken measures which at least prove that their desire to avoid a war with a foreign nation, far exceeds their zeal to maintain either the honor or independence of their own government. If on the other hand, it is the intention of the republic merely to temporize, to gain time, to find a new opportunity to play off the whole battery of her artifices against the credulity of our countrymen, her hopes of success will of course be diminished only by the apparent difficulty with which they can be accomplished; and this difficulty will be measured only by the unanimity of America. That she has heretofore relied on the assistance of domestic traitors will be denied by no candid observer of her conduct, either towards other nations or ourselves. The united resolution with which we have asserted our rights, has been the only measure by which she has respected them, and since we have showed a carelessness of her displeasure only, have we received offers of conciliation.

The assertion that Mr. M'Kean is a Jacobin and disorganizer is not only declared to be defamatory of truth and justice by the committee, but it is most impudently declared to be disbelieved by his opponents. Mr. Dallas who doubtless framed the address craftily enough avoids attempting to disprove the charge by any other means than the bare unsupported declarations of the committee. But surely his knowledge as a lawyer must long since have informed him, that the evidence of the accomplice of a crime is not admissible in favour of the principal. The

fame accusation has been made against him and his brethren, and before he can be suffered to assert the innocence of his patron, he must disprove the guilt charged upon himself. But of what government has Mr. M'Kean been "the successful supporter," not of our own, for to that he is confessedly opposed. He cannot be the successful supporter of a government which has "increased the public debt and expenditures; augmented federal taxes and imposts; plunged us into the danger of a foreign war; established a standing army; discovered a marked disregard of a national militia; and introduced impolitic and irritating laws;" neither can it be of the British, or German, or Italian, or Russian, or of "any of the monarchies and aristocracies of Europe," for all these are to be classed under the denomination of "the mightiest of the despotic powers." The committee must mean then that he has been "a successful supporter" of the French government, and if so, he may without offence be deemed a Jacobin; since Jacobins are avowedly "the successful supporters" of the humane, disinterested, pious and patriotic rulers of that republic.

But the committee "appeal to the transactions of every day to decide by what nominal definition of men (the federalists or republicans) the heads of social life, the violations of law, public tumults and personal outrages which, during those insurrectionary periods, have been produced and perpetrated;" and in the appeal do I confidently join. By whom have two insurrections been created? By whom have the horrible outrages which, during those insurrectionary periods, have been perpetrated? By whom have the Temples of our God been profaned? And by what Chief Justice, when the villains were in the hands of the Magistrate, have they been supported and encouraged? Has any madman been tarred, feathered and calumniated by federalists on account of his political expressions? Have they ever robbed the public mails or burned the houses of public officers in order to obstruct the execution of the laws; and is there to be found among them, so abandoned a description of men as at the very moment when a dangerous rebellion raised its head within thirty miles of the capital, to endeavor to encrease its progress and enflame its malignity by an exaggerated recital of the very causes of complaint which were alleged to have produced it. Yet such a description of men is to be found in the present Election Committee, who in their first address, with moderation in their mouths and treason in their hearts, in Philadelphia, attempted to sanction the very clamors which in Northampton were the signals of riot, tumult, and insurrection.

The examination which the honest part of the federalists are challenged to make into the conduct of Mr. Rees, previous to the year '94, shall be entered upon when I hereafter consider, and endeavor to refute the charges alleged against him.

HEALTH-OFFICE, 8th mo. 22, '99.
Respected Friend,

THE Board of Health taking into consideration the alarming apprehensions of many of our citizens, request me to desire of the Academy of Medicine their judgment on the state of the health of our city and liberties, and report as early as possible, which will oblige thy assured friend.

By order of the Board,
EDWARD GARRIGUES,
President.

PHILADELPHIA, August 22, '99.

Dear Sir,
THE Academy of Medicine of Philadelphia have directed me to inform the Board of Health, in answer to their letter of this day, that a Fever of a Billious malignant nature appeared some time ago, and at present exists, not only in Southwark and its neighborhood near the River Delaware, but also in several parts of the City; that they have in no instance observed it to be communicated by sick persons to their attendants, or to others; and that they are fully convinced of its having arisen from noxious impregnation of the air, in certain places from domestic sources. They consider the danger of the spreading of the disease from this cause to be much greater than if it spread by human contagion, for reasons that are too obvious to be mentioned. The Academy do not presume to say, from present appearances, that the disease will become general; but they have too much reason to fear, from past experience, that this will be the case.

I am, very respectfully,
Your friend and servant,
PHILIP SYNG PHYSICK,
President.

EDWARD GARRIGUES,
President of the Board of Health.

August 21st, 1799.

Gentlemen,
THE College of Physicians conceive it to be their duty to inform you, that recent events have confirmed the opinion which they lately expressed to your Board; and to repeat, that a Malignant Contagious Fever, of the same nature with the disease which raged here in the years '93, '97, and '98, prevails amongst us, at this time, to a very alarming degree.

By order of the College,
W. SHIPPEN, jun. vice pres.
THO. C. JAMES, secy.
The Board of Health.

EXTRACTS.

From the London Courier, of June 11.

A Supplement extraordinary to the Vienna Court Gazette of the 25th, contains the following intelligence:
"Intelligence has been received here by effaire from the General of Cavalry, Melas, dated Sale, May 16th, that the commanding Field Marshal and Commandant of the Empire, Suwarow Kunnosky has resolved to leave behind but a small corps of troops under the command of gen. commandant Seckendorf; but to pass the Po with the rest of the army in the night of the 16th, near Casafina, and then to advance by a second march to Candia on the little river of Sella.

"The enemy having thrown a bridge, the night before, over Bormida near Alessandria, and crossed the same at eight o'clock, A. M. with between 6 and 7,000 men from Alessandria, repulsed our chain of out-posts, consisting of Cosacks from Marengo towards St. Giuliana, and having farther detached a small division against Frugatos, attempted to threaten with several divisions of this kind the right wing along the Tanaro, while they directed their march against Torre di Garofolo with the remainder of their troops, where was stationed gen. Lusignan with the division under his command; this general, having effected a communication with gen. Prince Pankrazion, stationed with seven battalions near St. Giuliana, resolved (after having formed the troops thus united in two different orders of battle) to advance to the attack, music playing; this he effected, notwithstanding the violent case-shot fire of the enemy, with so much skill and effect, that they were soon obliged to retire, several of them being made prisoners.

"A more circumstantial detail of this engagement will be given hereafter, meanwhile Col. Semmariva, of Leckowitz, and Prince Pankrazion, distinguished themselves highly.
"Our loss on this occasion, in killed and wounded, is not estimated higher than 115 men.
"In the evening, the camp near Torre Garofolo was re-occupied, and the Imperial Russian troops who came to effect a closer junction, occupied the field of battle as well as the chain of out-posts on the rivers Tanaro and Bormida.

"Since the alliance between Russia and the Porte, the Russian trade in the Black Sea and the Levant has grown very brisk.
"Every thing is prepared for the departure of the Grand Vizier, who is expected to set out on the 10th. The army under his command will amount to 100,000 men. According to the last advices received from St. John d'Acre, the French army is still in the environs of that city. All the fears we had entertained with respect to the Druzes are now dissipated, their Chiefs having sent to Dgezar Pacha some persons of eminence among them as hostages for their conduct.

"Count de Ludolf, Minister from the King of Naples, has just received the ratification of the treaty which he had concluded with the Porte."

The reports of Mantus having offered to surrender are repeated in the German Gazette. Only a fourth of the garrison, it is said, are Frenchmen, the rest being Italians, who do not wish to hold out a siege; and this is stated to be the reason why the besieged have made proposals, and opened a correspondence with the besiegers. A letter from Verona says, that the French general who commands would agree to capitulate if two French officers were permitted to go to Milan and Piedmont, to convince themselves of the state of the French Army.
The Brunn Gazette says, that the Egyptian are in insurrection against the French.

[Preposterous Fabrication.]

"Extract of the order of the army of the Danube, of the 20th and 21st of May.
"The Army of Naples, consisting of 32,000 men, has made his junction with the Army of Moreau under the walls of Alessandria, the battle has been fought, and the Austrians, being beaten, were forced to retreat that they might not be surrounded by our troops; the enemy is driven from Novarra, and all Piedmont. A second official account informs us that the Austro-Russian have been beaten in the environs of Alessandria. The General in Chief writes from beyond the Voghera, that the enemy has been driven from Novara, Verceles, and from the Lomelina; the French have entered Milan, and the Austrian army is completely routed.

"Certified as conformable. Signed: the Captain adjointed to the Adjutants-General."
"HUDRRY."

The French Princess, Adelaide and Victoire, aunts of Louis XVI. who fled from Naples, when General Championnet entered that city, and intended at first to sail for Portugal, arrived at Corfu on the 25th March, with a retinue of 60 persons, among whom were Cardinal Brachi (the Pope's nephew), Pignatelli, Prince Borghese, and other Romans of distinction. Most of the churches and convents of Corfu have become a prey to the flames; upwards of 1000 bombs having been thrown into the town during the siege.
The Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel has joined the coalition, and it is said that the Election of Munich has complied with the desire of the Emperor of Russia in re-establishing the Bavarian tongue of the Order of Malta, and is about to send a Minister to Peterburgh.
The foreign Journals brought by this Mail contain a variety of other articles of intelligence from different parts of the Theatre of the war, all of which we have not this day time to insert; but we select the following letters as they appear to be the most recent and important:

"COIRE May 19.
"Immediately after taking of Luciensteig, and the entrance of the Austrians into this town, General Hotze detached a strong force to the upper part of this country, towards Mount St. Gothard, entirely to drive out the enemy. This expedition completely succeeded. A great quantity of baggage and ammunition fell into the hands of the Imperial troops; they likewise took a great number of prisoners. General Hotze then proceeded to make the necessary dispositions to penetrate into Switzerland. The following is the position taken by the army:—The division commanded by Gen. Hotze in person, consisting of 10,000 men, is posted in the environs of Ragaz, Sargans, Flams, and Wallenstadt. The division of Gen. Hiller, 7,000 strong, extends from Pfuffers, by Veltis, Fimmersberg, St. Valtin, &c. towards Gravis. The division of General Bellegarde, of 14,000 men, which has advanced from Martinsbruck and Nauders, extends from Illans, by Flans and Dissentis into the canton of Uri. It is impossible to say precisely where the advanced posts of these different corps are, since they meet with no opposition, and the enemy every where retreats as they approach. Some accounts have been received, according to which two battalions of Bender have already advanced 25 leagues from Coire. The head-quarters of General Hiller will probably set out to-morrow for Switzerland.

"BREMEN, May 22.
The whole shore of the Lake of Constance is now evacuated by the French. A great number of pieces of artillery taken from the enemy, the greater part of which had been taken from the arsenals of Switzerland, have been brought here: they will be sent to Coire and Inspruck.
The retreat of the French from the Valley of the Rhine has been very precipitate. It is the division of General Lorge which act on that side.
Our advanced posts are more than two leagues from Zurich.
"Upper Rhine, May 26.
The greater part of the Imperial army of the Rhine is now on the Helvetic Territory.
The following is an Extract of a letter from Engen, dat d 23d inst.
"The 21st, in the morning all the Austrian troops which were encamped in our environs, put themselves in motion. The greater part passed the Rhine near Stein, the French have entirely abandoned the opposite bank. The Austrians took possession of the city of Constance, which the enemy had evacuated on the evening of the 20th. In the evening, the Archduke Charles arrived at Singen with his head quarters—He was followed by the main body of his army, amounting to about 20,000 men; all these troops encamped on the 22d in the environs of Singen. To day they will resume their march for Schaffhausen and Diedendorf, where it has been necessary to build bridges, the French having destroyed all the bridges on the Rhine quite to Basle. The head-quarters this afternoon left Singen, and will be transferred to Schaffhausen. A great number of the inhabitants on the right bank have been pressed to work in rebuilding the bridges.
According to letters from Schaffhausen, the French abandoned the left bank on this side about one in the morning of the 21st. They were principally forced to this retreat by general Hotze, advancing on the right flank of their army.—According to the latest advices this general had his head quarters at Luciensteig in the Toggenbourg, and his corps was advancing directly to Zurich; it is even said that the Imperial troops have entered the latter city, and that Gen. Massena had retired behind the Aar.
The Austrian flotilla, commanded by Col. Williams, arrived on the afternoon of the 20th at Rorchauch, after having greatly harassed the French in their retreat.
"Head quarters at Singen, May 22.
Field-marshal Lieutenant Nauendorf had occupied Winterthur, and advanced against Zurich which must by this time be taken. The enemy send strong detachments of troops towards Geneva, and seem to have an intention to evacuate all Switzerland. They intrench themselves on the frontiers near Franche Comte, and to make a stand there.
"Raffad, May 22.
Yesterday the French attacked with success the peasants of the Ober-Cappel, killed a great number, and set fire to a great many houses in that valley. The peasants sent to demand reinforcements of the Austrian commander at Bode, who immediately sent off troops to that point, but they arrived too late to assist them. The French have been making for some days past serious movements forward from before Kehl, and have already penetrated to the mountains.
"Swabia, May 26.
The Imperial army passed the Rhine on the 23d at noon, between Stein and Schaffhausen, and penetrated into Switzerland. It was preceded by the van under General Nauendorf, and passed the river on board-bridges. The peasants in Furlenberg must now restore all the other bridges. Massena intends to support his left wing by the forest towns, and to station his army, reckoned 40,000 men strong, behind the Aar and Reufs, as far as the Swiss Alps.—On the 24th, 20,000 men of the Archduke's army, among whom were 15 battalions of grenadiers, were stationed on Swiss ground, and the head quarters were removed from Singen through Schaffhausen.
The citadel of Milan, it is stated, still holds out."

"BREGENZ, May 22.
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NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Aaron Thompson, Hatter, formerly of Woodbury, New Jersey, and lately of Albany, are requested to make immediate payment.—And all persons having demands against said estate, are desired to render their accounts duly attested for settlement to
JAMES B. BONSALE,
of Kingsferry, Executor.

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Gazette Marine List

Port of Philadelphia.
Arrived at the Port.
Ship Eagle, Deonct, Havana, sailed from thence August 6, in company with vessels bound to this port, under convoy of the Pinckney and another armed United States vessel—names not known.
Two schooners, names unknown, came to at the Fort this morning.
Ship Thomas Ruffel, M'Gee, from Canton, has arrived at Boston in 165 days.
Ship Stockport, Williams, from hence was spoken July 31, lat. 42; long. 58, 35; out 12 days, all well; bound to Liverpool.
Ship America, Hardie, of this port, has arrived at Hull, after being 5 months ashore on the coast of Lincolnshire, and was to sail for this port the 1st of August.

REPORT

Of the Sixtons of the different grounds, of the number of Funerals at their grounds, the 24 hours preceding the 23d August, 1799, ending at 12 o'clock.

Christ Church,	0
St. Peter's,	0
St. Paul's,	0
1st Presbyterian,	0
2d do.	1 adult
3d do.	1 adult
Scots Presbyterian,	0
Associate Church,	0
St. Mary's,	3 1 ad. 1 child
Trinity,	1 child
Friends,	1 adult
Free Quakers,	0
Swedes,	0
German Lutheran,	2 1 ad. 1 child
German Presbyterian,	1 adult
Moravian,	0
Baptist,	1 child
Methodist,	0
Universalist,	0
Jews,	0
African Episcopal,	1 adult
do. Methodist,	0
Public Grounds,	7 4 ad. 3 child
Total,	18 1 ad. 7 child.

The above list contains nearly all the burials from the City and Liberties of every disease.
By order of the Board of Health,
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Health Officer.

To Messrs. Folwell & Condie,

Authors of the Account of the Yellow Fever, that prevailed in Philadelphia, in the year 1793.
GENTLEMEN,
YOUR historical account of the last epidemic, is a collection of various facts, which all merit public notice. In the long list of the dead, many citizens, of all the States, and not a few persons in some European countries, will find the names of connections and near relatives. Their number, to wit, 521; probably a fifth part of all that remained in the city, is enough to rouse the least feeling minds to a serious enquiry into the cause of such horrid mortality. The state of the weather, and the remarkable occurrences in the animal and vegetable realms, particularly the diseases among several species of domestic animals, are valuable, as they lead to a discovery of the ordinary nature of the virus, which, in many respects, is interesting to mankind. These details in the police of this city, and in the private economy of the inhabitants, which you have mentioned, undoubtedly dispose for dangerous disease, and increase their malignity: perhaps are competent for their production in future seasons.

Agreeable to request, I sent you a copy of the Mortuary Register in the Swedish Cemeteries, during this calamitous period, which contained the ages of the deceased, the principal symptoms of their disease, &c. together with my remarks on the several modes of medical treatment, &c.—but, you either did not obtain the whole, or could not conveniently afford it.

Gentlemen,
Your most humble servant,
NICHOLAS COLLIN.

A few of these Books are on hand, and may be had of Thomas Condie and Richard Folwell.
208 N 23

TO BE LET,
TWO ROOMS, conveniently situated for PUBLIC OFFICES. Enquire of the Subscriber on the Northwest side of the Public Square, Philadelphia.
M. MCCONNELL.
208 N 23

NOTICE.

To the Creditors of Joseph Alexander,
LATE of Lewistown, in the county of Mifflin, and commonwealth of Pennsylvania; who was a partner of the firm of Johnson & Alexander, I have applied to the Judges of the court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Mifflin aforesaid, for the relief of the said commonwealth, made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and they have appointed the second Tuesday of September next, for a hearing of me and my creditors at Lewistown, in said county, of which, please to take notice.
JOSEPH ALEXANDER.
208 N 23

FOR SALE,

A COUNTRY SEAT,
CONTAINING about Ten acres of Land, situated at the 2 mile Run, on the Ridge Road, being near the Falls of Schuylkill. The Dwelling House has lately received a thorough repair, and consists of a Dining Room, nearly 30 feet long, a Breakfast Parlor, a 1st waiter's Room and a Kitchen, with 3 Bed rooms, and Garret's over the whole. Adjoining the house is a good Garden, Ice-House, Spring-House, Blk. stall Stable, and Coach-House, with a large Orchard. Apply to the Printer.
august 23

35 casks of 6d. and 8d. NAILS, and 4, 4 1/2 and 5 inch SPIKES, entitled to drawback, for sale by
PETER BARKER, & Co.
No. 149, High-Street.
8 mo. 2