JAMES HUMPHREYS, Jun.
Notary Public and Conveyancer,
Respectfully informs his friends and the public,
THAT
His Office is now open,
AT No. 65 WALNUT STREET,
Where he will thankfully receive and faithfully execute any commands in his line of business.
October 23. 3tawzw

Mrs. GROOMBRIDGE
RESPECTFULLY informs her numerous friends, acquaintance and the public, she has agreeable to the request of many persons, concluded to reside in town during each winter, and has taken a large convenient house in Walnut street, No. 106, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where she proposes removing her School the 1st of November.
English and French grammatically taught, Writing, Geography, the Use of the Globes, Arithmetic, History, Dancing, with all kinds of useful and ornamental Work; Drawing in various branches, History, Landscape, Flowers, &c. Due attention to Vocal as well as Instrumental Music, with requisite Masters of reputed ability.
Columbia House
Boarding and Day School,
October 19, 1799.

† The Friends and Guardians of the Ladies under Mrs. Groombridge's care are particularly assured, that an eligible situation in the country will be engaged for each ensuing Summer, though no epidemic may affect the city.
d3w&wsim

FOR SALE,

THE SCHOONER
PEGGY,
Captain JOSEPH NICOLASON,
Lying at Mr. Latimer's Wharf, burthen about 700 barrels, sails fast, well found, and may be sent to sea at a small expence.
☞ For terms apply to
DANIEL SMITH, or
GIDEON H. WELLS.
October 25.

FOR BOSTON,

THE BRIG
SALLY,
THOMAS ELKINS, Master,
Will sail in a few days, now lying at Chesnut street wharf.
☞ For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, or to
JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.
October 25. 3t

REMOVAL.
SAMUEL REYNOLDS,
TAYLOR,
RESPECTFULLY acquaint those gentlemen who please to favor him with their custom, and his friends generally, that he has removed to his shop, No. 40 South Third street, where he will be glad to serve them.
N.B. All orders attended with the usual punctuality,
October 22. tuth&s3w

NOTICE
TO the owners of unseated lands in the county of Huntingdon, to come forward and pay the taxes assessed and due thereon, within three months from this date, there being one or more years taxes due on the unseated lands in the said county of Huntingdon.
WILLIAM STEEL,
HUGH MORRISON,
JOHN STEEL,
} Commissioners.
Huntingdon, Commissioners Office, Sept. 25, 1799.
October 4. d3m.

TAKE NOTICE,
THAT application is made to the Bank of the United States, for the renewal of the following certificates of Bank stock, which were lost in the brig Paggy, Captain Fluyer, on her passage from America to London.
No. 2959, 2962, 2967 } For Eight Shares of Bank Stock in favour of Samuel Ethridge.
WILLING & FRANCIS.
October 25, d6w.

The following Certificates
OF THE
STOCK of the BANK of the United States,
In the names of Nicolaas Van Staphorst and Nicholas Hubbard of Amsterdam, to wit,
No 29,160 for 5 shares, 29,161 for 2 shares, 29,162 for 2 shares, 29,163 for 1 share, 29,115 for 4 shares, and 29,116 for 5 shares; and the following certificates of the debt of the United States, on the books of the Treasury, to wit, No. 12,823, dated February 22, 1799, for 4000 dollars three per cents, in name of Nicolaas Van Staphorst of Amsterdam, No. 12,824 same date, for 4000 dollars three per cents, in name of Jacob Van Staphorst of Amsterdam, No. 16,348 dated 19th February 1799, for 783 dollars 33 cents of six per cents, and No. 12,818 same date, for 633 dollars 33 cents of three per cents, in the name of Nicholas Hubbard of Amsterdam, and No. 12,817 dated 19th February 1799, for 3300 dollars three per cents, in the name of Jan Hendrick Kingsbergen, knight of the Russian military order of St. George, were sent by the British packet Chesterfield, Captain Jones, which vessel was captured, and the said certificates lost, therefore application is made for the renewal of the same, of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice.
CLEMENT BIDDLE.
October 12, 1799. d3m

Public Vendue.
On MONDAY MORNING, the 4th day of November next,
WILL BE EXPOSED TO PUBLIC SALE,
At Auburn Farm, adjoining Chesnut hill, (the seat of the late *Thomas Coombe, Esq.*)
A GREAT VARIETY OF
HOUSHOLD GOODS
AND
Kitchen Furniture,
Among which are,
Tables, Chairs, Looking Glasses, China, Queen's Ware, &c. &c. Also, Plow Harness, Bark Waggons, and every kind of Farming Implements; likewise, Horses, Cows, Pigs, Hogs, and a young Bull, of a good Stock; likewise, Hay, Oats, Rye, Indian Corn, Buck Wheat and Potatoes.
Auburn, 22d October.
☞ The above Farm will be let to a good Tenant and immediate possession given.
dtf.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 28.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 24.

Six per Cent.	15/2 to 4
Three per Cent.	9/2 to 3
Deferred 6 per Cent.	14/4 to 5
8 per Cent Stock—funded—at par.	
Do Scrip with four last payments, 1 per advance.	
BANK United States,	16 to 17
—— Pennsylvania,	14
—— North America,	48 to 50
Insurance comp. N. A. shares	17 to 18
—— Pennsylvania, shares,	28 to 30
East-India Company of N. A. par.	
Land Warrants, 28 to 30 dolls. per 100 acres.	

Advance.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

On London,	51 at 30 days
	50 at 60 à 90 days
Amsterdam,	35 37 à 100 per florin
Hamburgh	30 23 à 100 per Mark Banco.

For the Gazette of the United States.

MR. FENNO,

Being lately on a visit at Germantown, the enclosed "remarks on the *signs of the times,*" which I am informed are to compose part of an almanac to be published by Mr. Poulson for the ensuing year, forcibly attracted my attention. The extensive circulation which this almanac has met with for some years past, owing to the industry, correctness and happiness of selection which characterize the editor, appears to me still insufficient for these interesting remarks. Every pious, every patriotic, every philosophic mind, is called upon in these our days to look with reverence and humility towards the "hidden things of God," which are from day to day disclosing in the dread judgments that are now throughout "*his world.*"

At a time like the present, when "the earth is bursting asunder," all who feel the *requisite* self-abasement, should approach

"And mark with KING where waves the awful rod—
"Of him who reigns—the just, the avenging God."

The mind that at this season is not seriously occupied with and alarmed at the demonstration of the wrath of the Most High, in the present "dreadful lessening of the dignity and splendour of all greatness, and the threatening subversion of *all* good order and civil government"—if such a mind there be—may pass unheeding by a discussion in which it has neither part nor lot—for it must be but too ready to encrease the "universal uproar and to become necessary to the evil."

You will therefore doubtless have the thanks of very many of your readers for giving the enclosed a place in your paper when convenient.

AMICUS.

REMARKS
ON
"*The Signs of the Times.*"

MOST Readers (say the British Reviewers) will agree with Edward King, Esquire, the Author of this learned work, that the conclusion of the present century is marked by distinguishing and striking characters: but to what result they tend is wrapt in the appointment and direction of DIVINE PROVIDENCE. With becoming awe and timidity, but with conviction, Mr. King points out some parts of Scripture-prophecy, of which, he conjectures, recent events are an accomplishment. Some years ago, [*See hereafter*] he expressed a persuasion, that "the pouring out of the *seventh vial*, mentioned in the book of the Revelation, chapter xvi. was just at hand;" and he now informs us, that "the woe is indeed come to pass, almost in its full plenitude."

Mr. King proceeds to examine "the features of this divine prophetical declaration and warning, which must be done with great caution, and cannot be done without horror."—The better to effect his purpose, five verses of the chapter, from 17 to 21, each inclusive, are carefully exhibited in the original Greek. He insists that "*voices, thunders,* and *lightnings* seem, in the prophetical language of all the prophets, to denote *informations of new things; doctrines* and *teaching of new opinions,* good or bad; *convictions of truth and bringing divine truth to light;*" under this persuasion, he says—"We cannot but acknowledge with astonishment, that no period like that commencing about 1788, did ever so much abound with all sorts of *new informations and discoveries*; concerning remote countries, and concerning natural history, concerning new philosophical discoveries; and concerning both ancient and modern history:—no period did ever so much abound with *new opinions,* and *new doctrines;*—and, at the same time it must be acknowledged, that about this period, and since its commencement, many elucidations of real truth, have come forth with convincing light."

Concerning the earthquake in the next verse, it is remarked that the *Greek* word properly signifies a tremendous shaking of all things; "and if such a shaking of empires and of the state of civil government is the emblematical import of these words of prophecy, to what period of the world whatever can they be deemed so applicable, as to the present; or to what state of things whatever, as to the present state of Europe?"

The verse which follows attracts peculiar notice; of which we shall give a short abstract.

Verse 19. "*And the great city was divided into three parts, and the cities of the nations fell:*" thus translated, Mr. King regards this verse, commonly referred to Rome, as almost unintelligible: he remarks that "the Greek word in its truest import, does not merely signify a *city* with its walls and buildings, but rather the *civil constitution* of a country, or indeed a *free state* as distinguished from *a kingdom,*" and he accordingly translates in this manner:—"*A state which was a great one, became divided into three portions,* (or lots) and the states of the nations (or the states among the nations, as distinguishing them from the kingdoms) *fell.*"—

"If this translation be just, with what awful astonishment must we behold the events of the present day! Was not Poland a state, rather than a kingdom? its king being merely elective—Was it not a great one? being one of the largest, in extent of land, and in its produce, from the fertility of its soil, of any of Europe. And is not Poland actually become divided into three portions or lots?—One to Russia, one to Germany, one to Prussia. And is not this an unparralleled event? an event unlike any one that ever before happened in the world. And an event, to which *alone* of all others, these words of prophecy could ever with any propriety be applied? And if the next words, *The states among the nations fell;* signify *states,* as distinguished from *kingdoms,* were not the *Netherlands* a *state?*—and is not that fallen?—Was not *Holland* a *state?*—and is not that fallen?—Was not *Genoa* a *state?*—and is not that fallen?—Was not *Venice* a *state?*—and is not that fallen?—Were not the *dominions of the House of Austria,* in Italy, *states?*—and are they not fallen?—Was not *Switzerland* a *state?*—and is it not fallen?—In short, are not all the *states* in Europe fallen?—all the states in what constituted the *Western empire,*—and belonged to the *Western church,* on which this *last* and tremendous *woe* has been poured out?—And was there ever a period of the world, when these words of prophecy could be properly and in every sense applied before?"

We must not dismiss this 19th, verse of the chapter without allowing a little attention to its last clause;—*and great Babylon came in remembrance before God, to give unto her the cup of the wine of the fierceness of his wrath.*—Mr. King has the concurrence of the ablest interpreters in concluding that, by *Babylon, Rome* is intended; "And is not *Rome* (he asks) indeed now filled with the effects of wrath and vengeance; and torn to pieces by the scourge? are not its boasted treasures of art and antiquity, removed to another place?—are not its palaces stripped, and spoiled?—are not all her pleasant and precious things *departed* from her? Is she not consumed with the fire of the fierceness of anger and violence? Is not the *papal power* at Rome, which was once so terrible, and so domineering, at an *end?*—Was not *this end,* in other parts of the holy prophecies, foretold to be *at the end* of 1260 years?—And now let us see;—hear;—and understand THIS IS THE YEAR 1798.—And just 1260 years ago, in the very beginning of the years 531, *Belisarius* put an end to the empire and dominion of the Goths at Rome:—leaving *thenceforward,* from A. D. 538, NO POWER in *Rome,* that could be said *to rule over the earth,* excepting the *Ecclesiastical Pontifical Power.*—And if these things are so—then truly that great city *Babylon is fallen,—is fallen—is thrown down: and shall be found no more at all.*"

We venture not to controvert this gentleman's exposition of the signs of "the *times.*" They are singularly striking, and wear some features which may have a resemblance to what has been for ages obscurely and emblematically foretold. "We approach (he says) unto the latter days! I tremble whilst I write! God forbid I should mislead any.—But if I do apprehend aright; I must—I ought to speak, and write with circumspection *that* which I apprehend.—I am no rash enthusiast.—I desire to be exceedingly guarded against error: and I have not the least presumptuous idea of intending to prophecy."—His concluding words are,—"These are not days to compliment away the truth,—or to be timid in declaring it. *Truth* is awfully great. Let it ever fairly be brought to light, and left to its own energetic strength to prevail."

The same pious and learned Author published a book in the beginning of the year 1788, in quarto, entitled, "Morsels of Criticism, tending to illustrate some passages in the Holy Scriptures, upon philosophical principles and an enlarged view of things." The Author of "*The pursuits of Literature,*" (a production which has caused much speculation in Europe, and which, for piety, learning, eloquence, and *real* patriotism, has not been exceeded in the present age) calls the public attention, with much earnestness, to some parts of this work. Speaking of Edward King, its author, he says:—"He seems to approach the sacred writings with that prostration of mind, that distrust of his own powers, and that self-abasement, which are *required* of those who desire to look into the hidden things of God. I shall contend for no interpretations given by Mr. King or by any other man, but I may propose them to public consideration; for I never observed more caution, and more wariness, than in this writer. The events of the world, of the Christian world, are so awful and so alarming, as to induce us to believe, that they happen not without the immediate providence and decree of the *supreme being,* for the fulfilling of the preparation for those times, when "the Kingdoms of this world must *(in defiance of all human policy)* become the Kingdoms of God and of his Christ!" I will, therefore, offer to thinking persons some passages from this work by Mr. King, written several years before *the present events* had taken place in Europe or could be conceived to be possible. I am as little disposed to superstition and enthusiasm as any man living; and I do not give them as additions to the idle prophecies and random conjectures which have appeared in such numbers. But the circumstance which peculiarly strikes me is this; that they were written *without any specific reference* to any nation in Europe, but simply and in general, that *such* times and *such* events might be expected *in some part* of the Christian world.

The first passage I shall present, is a part of Mr. King's explanation of the 24th Chapter of St. Matthew's gospel principally of the 29th verse. In regard to which he says, "We may remark, if the words are to be understood as spoken merely emblematically, then the images made use of are such as are well known *to predict* (consistently with their constant use in many other parts of prophecy) *a great destruction and almost annihilation of many of those lawful powers which rule on earth,* however beneficial any of them may be to the earth; and A DREADFUL LESSENING OF THE DIGNITY AND SPLENDOR OF ALL GREATNESS, *and a subversion of all good order and civil government.* Than which nothing can be expected more formidable.—Dreadful indeed must be A TIME, *(if such an one is to come)* WHEN *men are let loose upon each other, possessed of all their present improvements and advantages, but unrestrained either by law and civil government, or by conscience and good principle;* scorning the admonition and authority of those who ought to maintain justice, *and assisted by the more rude and barbarous parts of the world,* whom they shall find too ready to increase THE UNIVERSAL UPROAR."—At the conclusion of his Remarks on the Revelations, Chapter XVI. verse 13 and 14, he says: "*Here,* while we maintain *due reverential fear,* our interpretation must end. *Nothing but the events themselves, when they come to pass,* can rightly explain the rest. And they will certainly speak LOUDLY ENOUGH for themselves, as those before have done.—Only I must just remark, that *it seems* as if *persecution* and the horrid influences of *superstition* and of *ignorance* and of *barbarism* were allowed to produce their dire effects during *the first* part of the period of time described *under the Vials;* and as if, IRRELIGION, VANITY, AND A TOTAL WANT OF ALL SERIOUS PRINCIPLE, AND A MISAPPLICATION OF THE REFINEMENTS OF CIVILIZATION, *were to be* ALLOWED *to produce* THEIR MISCHIEF *at*, at the *latter* end of thas period!" In the conclusion Mr. King observes, *on the finishing of the mystery of God,* "that as there should be false Christs and false prophets, so there should be also a dreadful subversion of all good government and order, and that men should be let loose upon each other *in defiance of all civil power and just rule,* and of legal restraint." He subjoins some words too remarkable to be passed off. "I will be *happy for those who shall live some years hence,* if they can prove me guilty of a mistake in *this* point. I speak and write *with cautious reverence and fear;* acknowledging that I am liable to error, and *by no means pretending to prophecy:* but still apprehending myself bound not to conceal *the truth* where any matter *appears to be revealed* in Holy Scripture; and especially when the *bringing an impending denunciation* to light, *(if it be a truth)* may be an awful *warning and caution* to many, AND PREVENT THEIR BECOMING ACCESSARY TO EVIL."*—Thus did this very learned and pious man, in a strain of serious, temperate, and impressive eloquence, deliver his opinion and his interpretation. They will stand before us and our posterity, as the memorial of that lonely wisdom, of that reverential application of the divine word, and of that silent dignity, which can *alone* be attained by a retirement (at intervals) from the world, which God has made to Him alone, and by that worship in spirit and in truth, which, when joined to human erudition and to the sober cultivation of the understanding, will produce FRUIT UNTO LIFE.—But I conclude; humbly acknowledging and deeply feeling myself wholly unequal, and altogether unworthy, to speak of the awful sublimity of such subjects. My office can be but ministerial; it is mine only to lead the aspirant *to the door* of the temple, and to retire.

This work, as already noticed, was published in the beginning of the year 1788, and was probably written some years before it was offered to the public. For the gratification of the *Readers* of this Almanac, the Editor will now recite a few of the Events of the French revolution to show how awfully the words of Mr. King have been verified. They will, indeed, give a fearful picture of a people who have dared to say, *That there is no God.* They proclaim to the Nations of the Earth, in language that cannot be misunderstood, that those who forsake God, will, by a righteous retribution, be renounced by Him, and given over "to their own hearts' lusts, *to work iniquity with greediness.*"

Events of the French Revolution.

On the 5th of May, 1788, (more than a year after the appearance of Mr. King's work) the representatives of the kingdom of France, then stiled "The Assembly of the States' General," commenced their session, in the King's palace at Versailles. On the 17th of June the Chamber of the Tiers Etat (the Third Estate, or Commons) declared itself *A National Assembly;* and, on the 19th the members took an oath not to separate until the constitution should be established. On the 28th of the same month, the whole body of Nobility and Clergy, at the request of their benevolent Sovereign, united in one

* Here, reader, let us pause—Can a person who believes in *the religion of* CHRIST advocate, and promote, *the demoralizing principles of France?* No—*Heaven* and *Hell* differ not more than *the Spirit of the Gospel* does from *French* principles. Can a christian, while enjoying the blessings of our free, mild, well-administered government, excite the spirit of discontent and insubordination, without "becoming accessary to evil" the most atrocious? Trust not those who say they can. They are deceivers—and the *truth* is not in them.
The Editor.