

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 17.

To the honorable Thomas Jefferson, Esq., Vice President of the United States of America.

When I concluded my last address to you, I then, fir, communicated to you my intention to grant you a temporary respite, but at the same time gave you reason to expect, that, having convicted you of the most unfounded calumny, I should at some future day, proceed to pass sentence upon you.

The performance of a task so unpleasant has been rendered unnecessary by an enlightened public, who, anticipating me, have already pronounced their fiat against you; and you are, and for a considerable time past have been, suffering the punishment due to your crime. Hence, fir, it is probable that you would have remained longer unnoticed by me, had it not been for your publication in the Richmond Examiner, which some time past was sent me by a correspondent, and which I find your friends, the Democratic Printers, have, with their zeal usual on such occasions, extensively circulated.

Your extreme modesty will, I doubt not, prevent you from claiming the merit of the publication to which I allude, nay, possibly, may cause you to deny it; but as I am convinced in my own mind that you did write it; and as I am also convinced that there is not one of your friends or partisans, lo to every sense of decency and propriety as to have written it for you, I am determined to prevent your reputation from suffering by that your extreme modesty; and shall therefore most certainly consider you as its author in the remarks, which I shall address to you, upon it.

From my above declaration you may perhaps be led to conjecture that the sentiments which I entertain for you are not the most favorable; however, have but a little patience, and I flatter myself that I shall in the sequel be able to satisfy even you yourself, Sir, that I am not to you guilty of injustice, and every person will allow that to your friends and partisans I have shown a charity as bountiful as they could decently wish.

And now, fir, to oblige you, as I doubt not you will read your own production with more pleasure than any thing from my pen, and to place before the public, for whom as well as for you I write, the subject of my future animadversions, I shall here give you the before mentioned publication.—It is as far as it respects me as follows, to wit:

"With regard to Mr. Jefferson, much invective has been discharged against him on the subject of Logan, the Indian chief, whose talk to Lord Dunmore has been published in the Notes on Virginia. The attack, was made by Luther Martin, of Baltimore, and the medium selected for the publication of this attack was equally worthy of the author, and of his production.—Martin infused his remarks into the world by the channel of the British Gazette printed at Philadelphia, under the eye and upon the risk of the British ambassador. This Gazette is perhaps the most felonious publication that ever disgraced the Art of Printing. In answer to Martin, we shall here quote some detached passages from a letter written by the vice president. This letter bears date December 31st, 1797, and was addressed to John Henry, one of the British treaty majority of Senators in Congress, and who has since been governor of Maryland.

"Had Mr. Martin thought proper," says the Vice President, "to suggest to me, that doubts might be entertained of the transaction respecting Logan, as stated in the Notes on Virginia, and to enquire on what ground that statement was founded, I should have felt myself obliged by the enquiry; have informed him candidly of the grounds; and candidly have co-operated in every means of investigating the fact, and correcting whatsoever in it should be found to be erroneous. But he chose to step at once into the newspapers, and in his publications there, and the letters he wrote to me, adopted a style, which forbade the respect of an answer.—The story of Logan is only related in the Notes on Virginia, precisely as it had been current for more than a dozen years before they were published.—I learned it at Lord Dunmore's, and I find, in my pocket-book of that year, (1774) an entry of the narrative as taken from the mouth of some person, whose name, however, is not noted, nor recalled, precisely in the words stated to the Notes on Virginia.—I remembered that general Gobson was still living, and knew that he had been the translator of the speech. I wrote to him immediately. He, in answer, declared to me, that he was the very person sent by Lord Dunmore, to the Indian town; that after he had delivered his message there Logan took him out to a neighbouring wood; sat down with him, and rehearsing, with tears, the catastrophe of his family, gave him that speech for Lord Dunmore; that he carried it to Lord Dunmore; translated it for him; has turned it in the Encyclopaedia, as taken from the Notes on Virginia, and finds that it was his translation I had used, with only two or three verbal variations of no importance.

These, I suppose, had arisen in the course of successive copies.—It establishes unquestionably, that the speech of Logan is genuine; and that being established, it is Logan himself who is author of all the important facts.—General Gobson indeed says that the title was mistaken; that Cresap was a captain and not a colonel. This was Logan's mistake. He also observes, that it was on some other water of the Ocean, and not on the Kanaway, the family was killed.—If it shall appear on enquiry, that Logan has been wrong in charging Cresap with the murder of his family, I will do justice to the memory of Cresap. If, on the other hand, I find that Logan was right in his charge, I will vindicate, as far as my suffrage may go, the truth of a chief, whose talents and misfortunes have attached to him the respect and commiseration of the world. I feel extraordinary gratification, indeed, in addressing this letter to you, with whom shades of difference in political sentiments have not prevented the interchange of good opinion, nor cut off the friendly offices of society, and good correspondence. This political tolerance is the more valued by me, who consider social harmony as the first of human felicities, and the happiest moments those which are given to the effusions of the heart.

I am, dear Sir, Yours, &c. (Signed) THOS. JEFFERSON."

Here ends your publication, as taken from the Richmond Examiner;—And here I end my present address to you, still remaining with all due respect to you.

LUTHER MARTIN. Jan. 7th, 1800.

FROM THE LANCASTER JOURNAL. MR. HAMILTON, I send you for publication a list of some of the appointments and removals made by Thomas M. Kean, Esq. Doctor of Laws, formerly Chief Justice of the state of Pennsylvania, and lately elected to the office of Governor of the state, by those who believed him to be a staunch republican, an old whig, "a man of 1776," a man, who would cement the bonds of society and contribute to the happiness of the people—a man who would oppose every principle of aristocracy, bribery and corruption.

Lancaster County. The Prothonotary's office, taken from John Hubley and given to William Burton. Trench Coxie appointed secretary of the land office, vice Nathan Lulborough.

York County. Gharles W. Hartley appointed Prothonotary in place of John Edie.

Mifflin County. John Norris, Prothonotary, in place of Mr. Edmiston.

Luzerne. Nathan Palmer, Prothonotary, in place of Lord Butler.

Jacob Hart, Recorder, in place of ditto.

Dauphin. Joshua Elder, Prothonotary, in place of Alexander Graydon.

Northampton. John Ross, Prothonotary, in place of John Arndt.

Chester. Daniel Heister, jun. Prothonotary, in place of William Gibbons.

John Christie, Recorder, in place of Richard Mannum.

Berks. John Ross, Prothonotary, in place of Mr. Linton.

I have not leisure to make the remarks I wish on the subject. To do justice to the very respectable characters who have been displaced, would open a field too extended to be traced at this time—would exhibit a scene too serious for momentary reflection.

I shall only briefly observe that at least seven of the gentlemen who have been removed, were all zealously active in attaining the independence of America. That they sacrificed their time, their money, and risked their lives and the happiness of their families in support of American Liberty. That while Thomas M. Kean was in safety fulfilling the duties of a lucrative station in civil life—all these characters were either wading through fields of blood or placed in the most hazardous situations in the public councils.

Shall we ask what services to the country have been rendered by the men who are to succeed these worthy patriots. Is there more than one of them who has fought for the liberties of the country. "Oh! trumpet! O! Morris!" Where was William Barton at the commencement of the revolution?—Where was Trench Coxie when Lord Howe entered Philadelphia?

It is almost needless here to remark that every one of the displaced gentlemen were opposed to the election of Mr. M. Kean, and that every one of those who are to succeed, were his strenuous supporters. But, in the name of Heaven, let me ask, if party is to be supported by gifts of this kind, are there no worthier objects on whom to confer them? Could Governor M. Kean, who has been preaching up the "glorious principles of American Independence"—the man who informs us that "the enemies of our glorious revolution can hope for no official power from him,"—could he, I say, not find among his friends a revolutionary character in each county to put into the officers of those who dare to vote against him; of those who dared to exercise the sacred privilege guaranteed to them by the Constitutions of their country and pointed out by the finger of wisdom. Could he not find men more worthy than William Barton, Trench Coxie or Charles W. Hartley.

From all tyranny, corruption and uncleanness of heart, good Lord deliver us.

REPUBLICANUS. Port of Philadelphia.

The ship Farmer, captain Gibson, of this port, is arrived at Reddy Island, 89 days from St. Sebastian;—also, abrig from St. Jago de Cuba.

On Monday evening 6th inst. the frigates Congress and Essex, with the vessels under convoy, set sail from Newport (R. I.) for their destination, in the Indian Ocean.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. In a new Sunday paper, published in London, called the VOLUNTEER, appears the following advertisement: "Let Prejudice sleep awhile—Facts are stubborn Things. 'THE NEWTONIAN SYSTEM OF ASTRONOMY REVEALED, BY MARTIN'S GRAND MECHANICAL DISPLAY OF THE UNIVERSE, which is now exhibited every day, (Sunday excepted), at Leicester-house, Leicester-square. 'This curious and surprising Machine proves the Newtonian, or Solar System of Astronomy, to be founded in falsehood and error, and points out the defects of that system, beyond all contradiction; and, by its Mechanical Powers, performs the revolutions of the Earth and Heavenly Bodies, with accuracy, to a moment of time; it shews, by inspection, the longitude of the Sun, Moon, or Stars, to any given Meridian of the Earth, to a mile in distance; explains the real Cause of the Tides; exhibits Day and Night, with all their variations; and the change of the Seasons, and keeps the Earth in its true situation to the Heavenly Bodies, according to the known facts in nature."

On this advertisement we take the liberty to make the following remarks.—The mean distance of the sun from the earth is calculated at 96 or 98 millions of miles. At this distance, that body whose diameter is estimated at 890,000 miles, is diminished to a small apparent size, about 32 minutes in diameter.—Now, the fixed stars always preserve the same relative situation to each other, and have the same apparent diameter—yet the earth, in its annual orbit, must be at some times, 192 millions of miles nearer to the fixed stars, than at other times. It is then enquired why the distance of 96 millions of miles, reduces the apparent diameter of the sun so as to make an angle of 32 minutes only at the eye of a terrestrial spectator; yet double that distance, 192 millions of miles, makes no difference in the apparent diameter of a fixed star. How is this fact reconcilable with geometrical principles? Philosophers say, this is owing to the immense distance of the fixed stars. Is not this repugnant to every known mathematical and geometrical principle. A. B.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) Dec. 7. "His majesty's ship Solebay, capt. Poynts, arrived on Monday from a cruise, and brought in as prizes, two French corvettes, one of 20 the other of 18 guns, full of men; a brig of 14 guns.—They were captured off Tiburan, and were from Port au Prince, which place they left the 30th ult. for Jamaica" with ammunition, &c. for the forces of Touissant, which are besieging Jacmel. There are 62 brass cannon, with carriages complete, in the hold of one of the ships.

"The Admiral Nelson was brought too off Port Morant, by a yellow fever, carrying no colour, and was desired to strike to the arms of the French republic, but captain Manuel thought it better to proceed to Port Royal."

"By the Admiral Nelson we learn, that a most diabolical attempt was lately made in the island of St. Andreas, to put that place in the same confusion state as a neighbouring colony, by some emissaries, from thence, but which was happily frustrated. Six of the ringleaders were executed, and several others apprehended, one of the inhabitants, we are sorry to say, lost his life at the onset."

"The numerous privateers, which now infest this coast has put a stop to the coasting foreign trade with this part of the island."

"We suppose Jeremiah."

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THURSDAY, Jan. 16.

Mr. D. Foster, from the committee of Claims, to whom were referred the petition of John Porter, reported, that the prayer thereof ought not to be granted. The report was read a second time, and concurred in by the House.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, their Secretary, informing the House that the Senate had concurred in the bill for the preservation of peace with the Indian tribes; and that the President of the United States had approved and signed a bill, which originated in the Senate, for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt.

Mr. Otis, from the committee of despatch, reported a bill for suspending in part the act intitled "An act to augment the army of the United States, and for other purposes;" which was read a first and second time, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Macon gave notice, that he would on Monday next, call up for consideration, the resolution which he had laid on the table, for the repeal of the second section of the act commonly called the Sedition Law.

Mr. Harper also gave notice, that he would to-morrow move for the order of the day on the bill to establish an uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States.

Mr. Platt presented three petitions of the inhabitants of the township of Freehold, in the state of New York, praying for the establishment of a Post Office and Post Road; which were referred to the committee appointed to consider and report on that subject.

Adjourned. NOTICE. A Stated Meeting of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY will be held at their Hall on Friday, January 17th, at 6 o'clock in the evening.

Commercial Spoiliations. ON making up of their accounts to be presented to the Stockholders of the Insurance Company of North America, the following were the amount of claims, Jan. 15th, 1800—for Spoiliations on bona fide American property, D. C. By British captures, 905,708 55 French ditto, 1,619,406 43 2,525,104 8

NEW THEATRE. This Evening, January 17, BY DESIRE, Will be presented, (for the fourth time in America) a celebrated New Comedy, in five acts, CALLED THE SECRET; Or, Partnership dissolved. Written by Edward Morris, Esq. and performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, with unbounded applause. To which will be added, a favorite Entertainment, (for the third time here) called THE JEW and the DOCTOR. [Written by Mr. Diddin.] Performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, sixty nights with distinguished applause.

On Monday, a new Comedy, (never performed in America) called RECONCILIATION, or The Birth Day; translated from the German of Kotzebue, by Thomas Dibdin, author of The Jew and Doctor, Five Thousand a Year, &c. and acted at Covent Garden Theatre, with unbounded applause.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, will in the course of a few days, make his first appearance in the character of Pierre, in the favorite Tragedy of "Venice Preserved."

VIVAT REPUBLICA.

City Commissioner's Office. January 1, 1800. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the following arrangements are made by the Board for the more effectual cleaning of the City: District No. 1. Nicholas Hicks, from the north side of Vine, to the South side of Mulberry street. 2. Hugh Roberts from the fourth side of Mulberry, to the fourth side of Chestnut street. 3. Joseph Claypoole, from the fourth side of Chestnut to the fourth side of Spruce street. 4. Isaac Jones, from the north side of Spruce to the fourth side of Cedar street.

When any PUMPS are out of order to the southward of High street, apply to Thomas Dixey, in fifth near Cedar street, or Godfrey Gebler in Fourth between Chestnut and Walnut streets; and for the northern part of the city to Isaiah Dixey in Eighth between Sassafras and Vine streets; Nicholas Heis in Fifth near Vine street, or to either of the City Commissioners. Meetings of the Commissioners on every Tuesday afternoon, 3 o'clock; at the Old Court House. January 17.

TO THE Holders of Military Land Warrants. ZACHARIAH BIGGS AND JOHN MATHEWS OFFER their services to the holders of military land warrants, to make the location on the 17th of February next, agreeably to the advertisement of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, relative thereto. They will receive a lets quantity of warrants than for four thousand acres, and arrange them with others, so as to complete that number (which makes a location or quarter township) and have them registered.—They each surveyed a district of the military tract, and have finely explored the interior parts of the townships and sections, and will be able to designate with precision, the preference in the choice of the several locations of quarter townships throughout the whole body of the military lands.—One tenth part of the land will be demanded for making the location, &c. to be taken by lot in such manner that their proportion of a section or quarter township will be together. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, at No. 9, fourth Fifth street, two doors above the Secretary of State's office, where satisfactory general information relative to the army laws may be obtained. JOHN MATHEWS. January 17. 9 37av3w

United States, Pennsylvania District, Notice is hereby given, THAT a Special District Court of the United States will be holden at the City Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, in and for the Pennsylvania district, on Friday the 31st day of January instant, at ten o'clock A.M. for the trial of an information filed by William Rawle, Esq. attorney of the United States in and for the said district, against 1. Clark, and 2. Hogheads Spirits, distilled at a distillery within the city of Philadelphia, and removed from the same without being first branded or marked according to law—wherefore the same have been seized as forfeited.

By order of court, D. CALDWELL, Clerk Dist. Court. January 18, 1800.

NOTICE. To all persons who own unseated Lands in Franklin County, State of Pennsylvania: THAT they come forward and pay their respective Taxes, (as there is a number of years now due) to PATRICK CAMPBELL, Esq. Treasurer for said County.—If they do not, we will be obliged to proceed to make sale of them agreeably to law. JAMES IRVIN, JOHN HALLIDAY, NATHAN McDOWEL, } Comrs. Commissioners office, Chamberburg Jan. 3, 1800. 12w3m.

REGENT CURES. Selected from several hundred, the authenticity of which, any person may ascertain either by letter or personal application—not being performed in Europe, nobody knows where—but at home. AFFIDAVIT, MICHAEL DUFFY, residing at No. 47, Wilkes street, Fell's point, in the city of Baltimore, voluntarily maketh oath, that the following statement is just and true. In the beginning of May last, my three children, a boy of seven, and two girls, the one five and the other three years of age, were taken very ill, nearly at the same time, of a common fever, as I then supposed; but was soon convinced the disorder was caused by worms—they were frequently troubled with convulsion fits, and violent startings in their sleep, and with almost continual vomiting and purging, particularly the youngest. I made immediate application to a physician of the first reputation, and his medicines were administered with a confidence of success which only increased our disappointment. The children grew daily worse, and I was absolutely without hopes of their recovery. The youngest soon appeared almost devoid of animation, and scarcely an inhabitant of this world. In this distressing moment, I was told that Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges had performed many cures in cases equally desperate—I immediately purchased a box, and gave each of them a dose, which in a few hours produced the most desirable effects; the eldest voided a great number of very large worms, and the second thousands of small ones, many of them not a quarter of an inch long—in the youngest they seemed to be consumed, and had the appearance of filins and of slimy matter. I repeated the dose agreeable to the paper of directions, and they all speedily recovered a good state of health which they still enjoy, the five months have nearly elapsed since they were on the borders of the grave, and the death of the whole appeared to be inevitable. Sworn before me this 26th day of September, 1799. J. SMITH.

LETTER. From Mr. John J. Abercromby, Soap and Candle Manufacturer, No. 28, Bridge Street, Baltimore. TO THE PROPRIETOR OF Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. Sir, October 22, 1799. I think it my duty to inform you that I have experienced the happiest effects from your Lozenges, having been much afflicted for four years past, with various complaints caused by worms, particularly a constant pain in my stomach and bowels, frequent and severe head ache, with a general lassitude and weakness, during which time I had the best medical advice that could be obtained from the most skillful physicians I could hear of, both American and European; with ut any alleviation of my disorder. I should, too probably, have continued without relief, but for your Worm Destroying Lozenges, which brought from me an astonishing quantity of small white worms, about the size of a coarse thread, and in a short time, I found myself perfectly free from all my former complaints, and have enjoyed a good state of health for five months past. I have constantly recommended your medicine, and shall as long as I live, having, from my own experience reason to believe it to be an invaluable and unparalleled remedy. Should any person wish for further information, I will with pleasure satisfy their enquiries on this subject. JOHN J. ABERCROMBY. July 10, 1799. Sir, I had been a long time afflicted with a violent and gnawing pain in my stomach, a dull, heavy, continual head ache, with a frequent swimming in my head, accompanied with dimness of sight and sometimes partial blindness, and was rendered incapable of attending my business, thro' loss of strength; I sometimes could scarcely eat a morsel for two or three days; when my appetite would suddenly become astonishingly voracious. I firmly believed myself to be in a consumption, which must soon put a period to my life, when happily hearing of several cures performed by Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges in complaints which could not be accounted for, I took two doses, which expelled an incredible number of small sharp pointed worms; in short, I now enjoy as perfect health and strength, as ever I did in my life, and I believe my cure to be entirely effected by means of your medicine. My brother witnessing its surprising efficacy was induced to take a dose, though in tolerable health, which occasioned him likewise to void a great quantity of worms of the same kind, and thereby probably prevented his experiencing those dreadful disorders with which I was afflicted. A sincere desire that others in similar circumstances may receive the same benefit, is the reason of my sending you this account. Yours, very respectfully, AQUILA GOLDING. Hartford Road, 3 miles from Baltimore. January 17 12wtft

HAMILTON'S Worm destroying Lozenges, In various complaints arising from worms and from foulness or obstructions in the stomach and bowels. This medicine bears no analogy whatever to others of similar title to commonly complained of, as operating with a degree of violence, sufficient, not only to kill worms, but sometimes to endanger the patient's life; on the contrary, a peculiar excellence of this remedy is, its being suited to every age and constitution, contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation, that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

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LETTER. From Mr. John J. Abercromby, Soap and Candle Manufacturer, No. 28, Bridge Street, Baltimore. TO THE PROPRIETOR OF Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Sir, October 22, 1799. I think it my duty to inform you that I have experienced the happiest effects from your Lozenges, having been much afflicted for four years past, with various complaints caused by worms, particularly a constant pain in my stomach and bowels, frequent and severe head ache, with a general lassitude and weakness, during which time I had the best medical advice that could be obtained from the most skillful physicians I could hear of, both American and European; with ut any alleviation of my disorder. I should, too probably, have continued without relief, but for your Worm Destroying Lozenges, which brought from me an astonishing quantity of small white worms, about the size of a coarse thread, and in a short time, I found myself perfectly free from all my former complaints, and have enjoyed a good state of health for five months past. I have constantly recommended your medicine, and shall as long as I live, having, from my own experience reason to believe it to be an invaluable and unparalleled remedy. Should any person wish for further information, I will with pleasure satisfy their enquiries on this subject. JOHN J. ABERCROMBY. July 10, 1799. Sir, I had been a long time afflicted with a violent and gnawing pain in my stomach, a dull, heavy, continual head ache, with a frequent swimming in my head, accompanied with dimness of sight and sometimes partial blindness, and was rendered incapable of attending my business, thro' loss of strength; I sometimes could scarcely eat a morsel for two or three days; when my appetite would suddenly become astonishingly voracious. I firmly believed myself to be in a consumption, which must soon put a period to my life, when happily hearing of several cures performed by Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges in complaints which could not be accounted for, I took two doses, which expelled an incredible number of small sharp pointed worms; in short, I now enjoy as perfect health and strength, as ever I did in my life, and I believe my cure to be entirely effected by means of your medicine. My brother witnessing its surprising efficacy was induced to take a dose, though in tolerable health, which occasioned him likewise to void a great quantity of worms of the same kind, and thereby probably prevented his experiencing those dreadful disorders with which I was afflicted. A sincere desire that others in similar circumstances may receive the same benefit, is the reason of my sending you this account. Yours, very respectfully, AQUILA GOLDING. Hartford Road, 3 miles from Baltimore. January 17 12wtft

NOTICE. To all persons who own unseated Lands in Franklin County, State of Pennsylvania: THAT they come forward and pay their respective Taxes, (as there is a number of years now due) to PATRICK CAMPBELL, Esq. Treasurer for said County.—If they do not, we will be obliged to proceed to make sale of them agreeably to law. JAMES IRVIN, JOHN HALLIDAY, NATHAN McDOWEL, } Comrs. Commissioners office, Chamberburg Jan. 3, 1800. 12w3m.