zation from our ministers abroad? If Congress should grant our request and a war proves the inevitable consequence, will our sufferings be removed? There is, I think, no doubt but the powers whose unjust Orders and Decrees imposed the necessity of the Embargo, will take every advantage of our situation to harrass and distress us—but if we would unanimously resolve to support our independence, and confide in our rulers, while they make the constitution their guide, we may bid defiance to every usurping power under Heaven. Nor would any foreign power dare to insult us if we were firmly united. These reflections induce me to oppose any application for the removal of the Embargo, as I firmly believe it will be removed as soon as it can be, consistent with our national honor and interest."

Mr. Gray then observed, that he thought the distresses of the people had been exaggerated—that cases of real distress and suffering for the necessaries of life, on account of the Embargo, were rarely to be found—that he heard no complaint that our taxes and minister's salaries were not paid as well as usual—that it gave him great pleasure to look round and see so many of his fellow townsmen handsomely and comfortably clothed, and he believed comfortably fed—that in general the people could find something to do, and that provisions tho' plenty were but little reduced in their prices—that the voice of complaint and of distress was rarely, if ever, heard in our streets, and never, he believed, without immediate relief—that the high tide of our unexampled prosperity and accumulation of wealth were checked, he readily acknowledged; but added that this was of small consequence when compared with the calamities of war, and was in no degree attributable to the Embargo—that the lives of many of our seafaring-brethren must be sacrificed in battle, and their health destroyed by pestilential guard ships—that he remembered in the last war the distresses of our country to which he had been an eye witness.

He adverted to the patience of the people of Marblehead under their sufferings. They leave their homes in March for the Fishing Banks, draw their fish frequently through 60 fathoms of water, return, cure them, take in a cargo of dry fish, and sail for some port of the continent of Europe, get within sight of the port, where their fish is wanted, and where they might receive gold for it, they are spoken with by a British cruizer, ordered home on pain of capture and condemnation—they return, put their fish into the warehouses, take in their salt, and again sail for their fishing ground without lisping a murmur or complaint against their own government. [Wonderful people.]

We had better (said he) endure all the embarrassments and inconveniences we suffer on account of the embargo for three years longer, than the unavoidable evils of war. This wise measure of the government was eminently calculated to save our property and our seamen from this dreadful calamity. Where could we go, if the embargo were off? I have a permission to send a vessel to Russia for property I have left there, where the prospect is good for making a great voyage—but I dare not, while the decrees and orders of council exist, risque even an empty vessel—and I know of no port where I could send a cargo with the prospect of a profitable voyage. And I sincerely believe that if we had submitted to the embargo with unanimity and cheerfulness, and borne the inconveniences of it with patience, and had placed a just confidence in the government of our own choice, and not by our divisions encouraged the belligerents to believe that we were a divided people, that before this day the orders of council and decrees would have been removed, and we should have enjoyed a free commerce.

Mr. Bekfork, one of the overseers of the poor, said, that he thought himself implicated by Mr. Gray's remarks respecting the distresses of the poor—and said that the overseers had expended 700 dollars for their relief, and if they were not proper objects of distress, the overseers had been guilty of squandering the town's property.

Mr. Gray declared he had no such intentions as the gentleman had ascribed to him—that he was glad to hear the overseers had made these disbursements—said that the gentlemen overseers and selectmen would do him the justice to acknowledge, that when the embargo was first laid he had desired them to let no family want the necessaries of life; and if means were wanting to procure them, he was ready to the extent of his ability to furnish them. I am, sir, (said Mr. G.) so far from complaining of the expending 3700 extra on account of the pressure of the times, that the gentleman has my hearty thanks, and I think the town under obligations to the gentleman for his long and faithful services in the important office of an overseer—but the expenditure of 700 dollars extraordinary in 10 months, was certainly no conclusive evidence of the extreme distress, and to the extent that had been represented, and that one of the board of overseers had acknowledged that even part of that sum had been applied, by misrepresentation, where it had not been wanted or was not useful.

I have no partiality for the French (said Mr. G.) nor for the English—I love my native country, and in support of its independence and its rights, my whole property shall be expended, if required. [Mr. G. here went into an able and accurate investigation of the situation of our commerce and neutral rights, and the manner and extent to which they had been injured by the decrees of the belligerents.—He shewed conclusively that if the embargo were removed no trade could be carried on beneficially to the country, and that all our present evils resulted from the belligerent decrees. We are sorry that we cannot follow him in his various and luminous examinations on this head. They obtained for him the undissembled gratitude of the town, and proved that he was deeply read in every study connected with our maritime and neutral rights. Never was an effect more electrical than that produced by his decisive statements. It convinced even where it did not convert.]

We are happy to recognize the remarks of capt. Joseph White on this occasion. When merchants of sound understanding and respectability appear in the defence of their country's rights, and in support of its government, it is an encouragement to men of sound principles, but of less note, to persevere in the way of well-doing, and a terror to those who do evil. Capt. White observed that he had but seldom attended town meetings—but on this occasion he thought it his duty to attend and to oppose the petition—that our rulers would soon be assembled in Congress—that they would carry with them the sentiments, views, and feelings of the people relative to the embargo, and he had no doubt would do that which should appear to them most for the general good—that they would be under better advantages to judge what was proper to be done, after they had heard the result of our foreign negociations and the contents of the dispatches which the Executive had received, than the town could be at present—that he thought it most proper and safe to leave the subject to Congress, and with their determination he should be entirely satisfied.

Col. Pickman spoke in favor of petitioning, at considerable length—and was followed by Mr. Story, with a speech nearly three hours long, which it will be impossible for us to give at length, or a sketch and do him justice. We will however in our next endeavor to give some of the leading ideas which he advanced and enforced with more eloquence than we recollect of ever hearing before.

At sun-set the question was taken, whether the petition should be presented or not—the result of which was,

570 were against petitioning, &
490 in favor of it.

Baltimore, October 28.

Gen. James Wilkinson, the commander in chief of the army, to capt. R. G. Harper, commanding a company of Volunteer Artillery.

Capt. Harper under the veil of patriotism having secretly assailed the general's honor, and by wiles and fictions unprincipled and inhuman, endeavored to destroy his military fortune and his fame: Gen. W. conceives that injuries of such uncommon atrocity, without a ray of provocation to extenuate them, give him an incontestible claim to commensurate reparation; he therefore waves the privileges of rank and demands from capt. Harper the only admissible atonement.

Major Bissel of the army will deliver this note, and is authorized to adjust time, place and manner.

Baltimore, Wednesday noon, October 26th, 1808.

I called on capt. Harper with the note of which the above is a copy, yesterday at half after one o'clock, and not finding him at home I returned again at half past two o'clock, but without meeting him. At 7 o'clock, P. M. the visit was repeated and the note delivered—Capt. Harper opened and perused it, and then observed that from what he had heard the general should have said, he had calculated on receiving a note of the import; and that he had prepared or had determined on an answer, which he would deliver me this day, & which I promised to call for. I then requested to know from capt. Harper whether he would meet the general or not, to which, after some pause he replied in the negative—I immediately reported the result of my interview to gen. W. who had observed, that as capt. Harper had declined meeting him, he could hold no further communication with him, but should post him, and would signify his purpose by a note to capt. Harper, which he requested me to deliver.

I accordingly have this morning left with capt. Harper a note of which the following is a copy.

Gen. Wilkinson to capt. Harper.

Major Bissell having reported to the gen. capt. Harper's determination not to meet him, agreeably to his invitation of yesterday, the gen. can hold no further communication with the captain; but having descended to the captain's level, he regrets he should be compelled to bear testimony to his cowardice, and put him out of the ranks of honor.

Baltimore, Oct. 27th, 1808.
Morning.

DANL. BISSELL.

To those who know capt. R. G. Harper, it is unnecessary to say he is a swindler and an alien to honor, but to the whole world it may be necessary to proclaim him for a coward because he has been a bully; and thus to place him below the consideration of every man, who values the character of a gentleman.

JAS. WILKINSON.

Baltimore, Oct. 27th, 1808.

Sir,

Being directed by gen. Wilkinson to open all letters which might be left for him, and to return any one from you, which did not import a design to meet him, on the ground of his invitation of yesterday, I think proper to return you the enclosed.

And am, sir, your most obedient servant, DANL. BISSELL.

Capt. R. G. Harper.

N. B. I give you my honor gen. Wilkinson has not seen your letter, nor does he understand the contents of it. D. B.

Note. The letter which I alluded to in the above, to capt. Harper was that which has appeared in the North-American, under the designation No. II. DANL. BISSELL.

The following is the letter alluded to.

Gen. Wilkinson must excuse me from accepting his invitation. It supposes an equality, which, situated as he is, in the public opinion and in my own, I cannot admit.

Neither can I admit that for advising Mr. Clark to lay before Congress the documents in his possession, tending to prove the existence and nature of gen. Wilkinson's connection with the Spanish government, which advice appears from his note of yesterday, to be the offence whereon his challenge is founded, I am personally responsible to him. It was my right and my duty to give that advice. To admit that I am responsible to Gen. Wilkinson for having given it, would be to admit a principle leading directly to the suppression of evidence, and the impunity of offences.

(Signed)

ROBERT G. HARPER.

Baltimore, Oct. 27, 1808.

(Addressed) gen. J. Wilkinson, Commander in Chief, &c.

Albany, October 13.

AMERICAN BROAD-CLOTH.

A sample of elegant blue superfine broadcloth, may be seen at this office, made at Pittsfield in Berkshire. The wool was furnished from the flock of Elkanah Watson, esq. of said place, and the cloth manufactured under his direction in his vicinity. We sincerely congratulate the public on this result of private enterprize, and ardently hope such laudable examples will extend and multiply in every part of the U. States.

New York, October 31.

Advices from Guadaloupe. In consequence of numerous arrivals from France with flour, that article is said in some accounts to have fallen to 18 dollars per barrel: but in letters which we have seen it is said to be as high as 30; pork 37, beef 30, butter in small firkins 28 cents, hams 25 cents, Muscovado sugar 3 a 3 1-2 dollars, clayed sugar 5 a 6 3-4, molasses 5 1-2 a 6 for 60 gallons, and coffee 18 sous per lb.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Montgomery county, Maryland, near the Great falls of Potomac, on the 16th ult. a Negro Man, named JACK; he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, well made in proportion, and is a very artful fellow, about 40 years of age, an African by birth, speaks bad English, stammers very much; he has a remarkable large mouth and teeth, very thick lips, a dull countenance when spoken to, & speaks quick; he has lost both his little toes. It is needless to describe his cloathing, as he took away with him several suits, and no doubt will change his dress, and it is highly probable he may have a pass.

Whoever will take up said fellow, and secure him in any jail, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, if taken 150 miles from home, and in proportion if nearer. MARGARET OFFUTT.

November 4—w6t

COLUMBIAN DRAGOONS.

THE Troop of Columbian Dragoons will parade on the usual ground on Saturday the 5th inst. at 3 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. The members will appear completely equipped.

By order of the captain.

ALEX'R M'CORMICK, Sec'ry.

November 4—1t

SALE AT AUCTION.

Will be sold by Auction, this day, at twelve o'clock, at the shop of the subscriber, near the Navy Yard,

ALL his Stock, consisting of Liquors, Groceries, and every other article necessary for shop-keeping. Also sundry articles of household furniture. Terms of sale cash.

ISRAEL LITTLE, Auct.

November 4—1t

PROPOSALS for carrying Mails of the United States, on the following post roads, will be received at the General Post-Office in Washington, until the 16th day of January next inclusive.

1. *IN Delaware*——From Wilmington by Newcastle, St. Georgestown, Cantwell's Bridge, Duck Creek, Dover, Frederica and Milford to Georgetown three times a week.

April 15 to November 15.

Leave Wilmington every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11 A. M. arrive at Dover by 9 P M. Leave Dover every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 A M and arrive at Georgetown by 7 P M. Leave Georgetown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A M. arrive at Dover by 8 P M. Leave Dover on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 A M and arrive at Wilmington by 2 P M.

November 15 to April 15——Leave Wilmington every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A M. Arrive at Dover by 6 P M and at Milford on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 10 A M and at Georgetown by 6 P M——*Returning*. Leave Georgetown every Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 6 A M. and Milford at 2 P M. Arrive at Dover by 8 P M and at Wilmington on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 6 P M.

2. From Georgetown and Broadkill to Lewistown once a week. Leave Georgetown every Sunday at 6 A M and arrive at Lewistown by 10 A M.——*Returning*. Leave Lewistown every Sunday at 2 P M and arrive at Georgetown by 8 P M.

3. From Georgetown by Bridge Branch, N. W. Fork bridge and New Market to Cambridge once a week. Leave Georgetown every Monday at 6 A M and arrive at Cambridge on Tuesday by 11 A M. Leave Cambridge at 1 *p m* and arrive at Georgetown on Wednesday by 7 *p m*.

4. From Georgetown by Concord to Laurel, once a week. Leave Georgetown every Saturday at 2 *p m* and arrive at Laurel by 3 *p m*. and arrive at Salisbury by 6 *p m*. Leave Laurel every Saturday at 5 *a m* and arrive at Georgetown by 11 *a m*.

5. From Georgetown by Dagsboro', Trap, Snowhill, Horntown and Accomac c. h. to Northampton, c h, once a week. Leave Georgetown, every Sunday at 6 *a m*, and arrive at Northampton c h the next Wednesday by 10 *a m*. Leave Northampton c h every Wednesday at 2 *p m* and arrive at Georgetown on Saturday by 8 *p m*.

6. From Wilmington by Christiana, Middletown, Warwick, Sassafras and Georgetown Cross Roads to Chestertown, three times a week. Leave Wilmington every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 *a m* and arrive at Chestertown by 6 *p m*. Leave Chestertown every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 *a m* and arrive at Wilmington by 8 *p m*.

In Maryland——7. From Easton by Hillsboro', Denton, Greensboro' and Whiteysburg to Frederica, once a week. Leave Easton every Tuesday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Frederica on Wednesday by 11 *a m*. Leave Frederica every Wednesday at 1 *p m* and arrive at Easton on Thursday by 6 *p m*.

8. From Chestertown by Rockhall, to Annapolis twice a week. Leave Chestertown every Monday and Friday at 5 *a m* and arrive at Annapolis by 8 *p m*. Leave Annapolis every Tuesday and Saturday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Chestertown by 5 *p m*.

9. From Chestertown by Churchhill and Centerville to Easton, twice a week. Leave Chestertown every Monday and Friday at 4 *a m* and arrive at Centerville by 10 *a m* and at Easton by 5 *p m*——*Returning*. Leave Easton every Tuesday and Saturday at 4 *a m* and arrive at Chestertown by 6 *p m*.

10. From Baltimore by Ellicott's Lower mills, Poplartown and New Market to Fredericktown, three times a week. Leave Fredericktown every Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday at 4 *a m* and arrive at Baltimore by 4 *p m*. *Returning*. Leave Baltimore Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 *a m* and arrive at Fredericktown by 6 *p m*.

11. From Fredericktown by Middletown, Hagerstown, and Greencastle to Chambersburg, three times a week. Leave Fredericktown every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 *a m* and at Chambersburg by 8 *p m*. *Returning*. Leave Chambersburg every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 *a m* and arrive at Fredericktown by 8 *p m*.

12. From Fredericktown by Woodsboro', Taneytown, Petersburg, Hanover, York and Columbia to Lancaster, twice a week. Leave Fredericktown every Tuesday and Saturday at 4 *a m* and arrive at Lancaster the next days by 6 *p m*. Leave Lancaster every Sunday and Thursday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Fredericktown by 6 *p m* the next days.

13. From Hagerstown by Hancock, Berkley Springs, Oldtown, Cumberland, Cressapsburg, Frankfort, and Springfield to Romney, once a week. Leave Hagerstown every Thursday at 2 *p m* and arrive at Romney on Sunday by 6 *p m*. Leave Romney every Monday at 4 *a m* and arrive at Hagerstown on Thursday by 10 *a m*.

14. From Baltimore by Ellicotts lower Mills, Brookville, Montgomery c h and Charlestown to Leesburg, once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday at 2 *p m* and arrive at Leesburg on Saturday by 6 *p m*. Leave Leesburg every Thursday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Baltimore on Friday by 10 *a m*.

15. From Fredericktown to Leesburg once a week. Leave Leesburg every Tuesday at 3 *a m* and arrive at Fredericktown by 11 *a m*. *Returning*. Leave Fredericktown every Tuesday at 1 *p m* and arrive at Leesburg by 8 *p m*.

16. From Fredericktown by Newtown, Trap, Harper's Ferry, Charlestown and Battletown to Winchester, once a week. Leave Fredericktown every Monday at 4 *a m* and arrive at Charlestown by 2 *p m*. Leave Charlestown at 3 *p m* and arrive at Winchester on Tuesday by 8 *a m*——*Returning*. Leave Winchester every Saturday at 4 *p m* and arrive at Fredericktown on Sunday by 6 *p m*.

17. From Harford to Bel-Air once a week. Leave Bel-Air every Tuesday by 7 *a m* and arrive at Harford by 9 *a m*. Leave Harford at 11 *a m* and arrive at Bel-Air by 1 *p m*.

18. From Baltimore to Annapolis, twice a week. Leave Baltimore every Monday and Friday at 8 *a m* and arrive at Annapolis same days by 5 *p m*.——*Returning*. Leave Annapolis every Tuesday and Saturday at 8 *a m* and arrive at Baltimore by 5 *p m*.

19. From Annapolis by Queen Anne, Pig Point, Tracy's Landing, Friendship, Lower Marlboro', Huntington and Calvert c h to St. Leonard's, once a week. Leave Annapolis every Saturday at 6 *a m* and arrive at St. Leonard's on Monday by noon. Leave St. Leonard's every Monday at 2 *p m* and arrive at Annapolis on Friday by 3 *p m*.

20. From Annapolis by Haddaway's, St. Michaels, Easton, Cambridge, Vienna, Salisbury, Quantico, Princess Ann and Snowhill to Salisbury, once a week. Leave Annapolis every Saturday at 4 *a m* and arrive at Easton by 7 *p m*. Leave Easton on Sunday by 6 *a m*, arrive at Cambridge by noon, and arrive at Snowhill on Tuesday by 4 *p m*.——*Returning*. Leave Snowhill every Tuesday at 2 *p m*, arrive at Easton on Thursday by 10 *a m*. Leave Easton at 2 *p m* and arrive at Annapolis on Friday by 8 *p m*.

21. From Washington to Brookville, once a week. Leave Washington every Wednesday at 4 *a m* and arrive at Brookville by 11 *a m*. Leave Brookville every Wednesday at 1 *p m* and arrive at Washington by 8 *p m*.

22. From Washington city by Georgetown, Montgomery c h and Clarksburg to Fredericktown, three times a week. Leave Washington city every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 *a m* and arrive at Fredericktown same days by 7 *p m*. Leave Fredericktown every Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday at 4 *a m* and arrive at Washington city same days by 4 *p m*.

23. From Washington city, by Piscataway, Port Tobacco, Allens Fresh, Newport, Chaptico, Leonardtown, Great Mills and St. Innigoes, to the Ridge. Leave Washington every Friday at 3 *p m* and arrive at Port Tobacco by 2 *p m* on Saturday and arrive at the Ridge, on Sunday by 7 *p m*——*Returning*. Leave the Ridge on Monday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Washington on Wednesday morning by 5 o'clock.

24. From Port Tobacco by Hilton to Nanjemoy, once a week. Leave Port Tobacco every Saturday at 3 *p m* and arrive at Nanjemoy by 8 *p m*. Leave Nanjemoy every Sunday at 8 *a m* and arrive at Port Tobacco by noon.

25. From Washington city by Upper Marlboro' and Queen Ann's to Annapolis, twice a week. Leave Washington every Monday and Friday at 5 *a m* and arrive at Annapolis by 6 *p m*. Leave Annapolis every Tuesday and Saturday at 5 *a m* and arrive at Washington by 4 *p m*.

26. From Upper Marlboro' by Nottingham, Aquasco, Benedict and Charlotte Hall to Chaptico, once a week. Leave Upper Marlboro' every Friday noon, and arrive at Chaptico on Saturday by 3 *p m*. Leave Chaptico every Saturday at 4 *p m* & arrive at Upper Marlboro' on Monday by noon.

In Virginia——27. From Martinsburg by Williamsport to Hagerstown, once a week. Leave Martinsburg every Saturday at 5 *a m* and arrive at Hagerstown by 10 *a m*. Leave Hagerstown at 2 *p m* and arrive at Martinsburg by 7 *p m*.

28. From Winchester by Stevensburg or Newtown, Strasburg, Woodstock, Newmarket and Harrisonburg to Staunton, once a week. Leave Winchester every Tuesday at 10 *a m* and arrive at Staunton on Thursday by 11 *a m*. Leave Staunton every Thursday at 1 *p m* and arrive at Winchester on Saturday by 5 *p m*.

29. From Washington city by Prospect Hill, Lanesville, Leesburg, Waterford, Hillsboro', Charleston, Shepherdston, Martinsburg and Middleway to Winchester, once a week. Leave Washington city every Tuesday at 7 *a m* and arrive at Martinsburg on Wednesday by 5 *p m*. Leave Martinsburg at 6 *p m* and arrive at Winchester on Thursday by 4 *p m*——*Returning*. Leave Winchester every Friday at 4 *a m* and arrive at Washington city on Sunday by 2 *p m*.

30. From Washington city by Fairfax c h, Centerville, Middleburg, Goshen, Millwood, Paris, Winchester, Romney, Westernport, Green Glades, and Gandies, to Clarksburg, twice a week. Leave Washington every Monday and Friday at 3 *p m* and arrive at Fairfax c h by 6 *p m*. Leave Fairfax c h at 6 1-2 *p m* and arrive at Clarksburg on Thursday and Monday by 8 *p m*——*Returning*. Leave Clarksburg every Tuesday and Friday at 4 *a m* and arrive at Fairfax c h on Friday and Monday by 5 1-2 *a m* and at Washington by 9 *a m*.

31. From Clarksburg by Marsh's, Marietta, Athens, Chillicothe, Willis's Roads, New Market, Williamsburg and Columbia to Cincinnati, twice a week. Leave Clarksburg every Tuesday and Friday at 4 *a m* and arrive at Cincinnati on Friday and Monday by 10 *a m*——*Returning*. Leave Cincinnati every Monday and Friday at 2 *p m* and arrive at Clarksburg the next Thursday and Monday by 7 *p m*.

32. From Romney, by Moorfields to Pendleton c h once a week. Leave Romney every Monday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Pendleton c h on Tuesday by 4 *p m*. *Returning*. Leave Pendleton c h on Wednesday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Romney on Thursday by 6 *p m*.

33. From Marietta by Bel Pre to Wood c h once a week. Leave Marietta every Thursday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Wood c h by 10 *a m*. Leave Wood c h at 2 *p m* and arrive at Marietta by 6 *p m*.

34. From Clarksburg by Buckhannon & Randolph c h to Pendleton c h once in two weeks. Leave Clarksburg every other Tuesday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Pendleton c h the next Friday by 10 *a m*. Leave Pendleton c h every other Friday at 2 *p m* and arrive at Clarksburg the next Monday by 6 *p m*.

ADVERTISEMENT.

New Store, near the Centre Market.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors from a generous public, is determined to sell at the lowest rate all kinds of Goods commonly in demand, viz. all sorts of Bassets, broadcloths and coatings, President's and royal cords, cambric and Irish linens, &c. &c. &c. Groceries, all kinds of liquors, Cogniac brandy, Holland gin, Jamaica spirits, old peach brandy, Goshen cheese and Smithfield bacon and flour.

As cash is always employed in the purchase, the subscriber expects the same in return, and particularly in these republican times, hates long standing accounts as injurious to trade, and rather inclines to embargo his goods than sell them on credit, except to punctual customers. All persons in arrears will please to settle their accounts. P. A. WAGGAMAN [illegible]

N. B. Forte pianos tuned, and lessons in music—also a London Piano for sale.

November 4—3. eo. 3t.w