deration, in estimating the opinion, of military men, that the description of persons who from European armies, and armies in general, were very different from the description of patriotic soldiers who might be expected to compose the land levies of the U. States.

Mr. *Lowndes* acknowledged the justice of the remark of Mr. Comstock; but the evil he had uppoesd was inseparable from all enlistments, on which a bounty must be given. An additional increase of pay, he added, must be extended to militia also; and considering the great number that might be called into service, this would be no inconsiderable objection.

Mr. Lowndes's amendment was agreed to, ayes 85.

The blank in the second section was on motion of Mr. Troup, filled with the first day of February.

Mr. *Webster* of N. H. moved to strike out of the section allowing to the recruiting officer, or other person, 8 dollars, for each recruit, the words "*or other person.*"

Mr. *King*, of Mass. spoke in an energetic manner against this provision in the bill. He deprecated the injurious effects it might produce. Mercenary men, he said, might be induced by this premium to offer their sons as sacrifices on the altar of their country; and even an army of slaves might be thus collected, for aught he knew, from places where, as in this neighborhood, there might be as many slaves as freemen. This, said Mr. K. is not the way to raise an army. Address yourself to the patriotism of the people, convince them that your cause is just, that the war is rightful, and they will flock by thousands to your standard. Until then, double, triple your offers—none but men without principle will enlist in your army. It had been said that these high premiums were necessary to induce the farmers' sons to join the army. So then, Mr. K. said, it seemed that these inducements were to be addressed to those who pay all and fight all. Why not enlarge the bounty so as to make it an inducement to gentlemen's sons also? Why are the farmers to bear all the burthens of the community?

Mr. *Wright*, of Md. said that the gentlemen just sat down appeared to think that farmers were not gentlemen. Now, Mr. W. said, in his country the farmers were gentlemen; and he would be glad the gentleman would draw the line of distinction between a farmer and a gentleman. He should be glad to see a "gentleman" aualyzed. Mr. W. was opposed to striking out these words in the bill as proposed. When every effort was used by the minority to defeat the recruiting service, there ought to be a counter-*project* on the part of government. But the gentleman had said that with all their inducements the government would not get any men of principle to enter the army. If to defend your country, when menaced and invaded by the savage tomahawk and scalping knife, and still more savage prompters of the tawny enemy, be a dereliction of principle, Mr. W. hoped he should always we found wanting of such principle. In this capitol, dedicated to liberty, acquired by the toils of the Revolution, should such abominable doctrines be heard, so contrary to its principle? When it was all important to promote the recruiting service, such treasonable sentiments ought to be countervailed. Mr. W. adverted to the opposition which had been made to the lending money to the government, and to the recruiting service, which he strongly censured. It might be a love of country, he said, which had given rise to the predictions which had been heard to-day, as well as heretofore of the failure of loans—but it was not a love of the American Empire. Look at a neighboring state, said Mr. W. and see the farmers and farmers' sons marching in defence of their country, and finally capturing an Army of the Enemy? Did they want principle? They were farmers, and gentlemen too. Mr. W. defined a gentleman to be, a man who did not eat idle bread, who engaged in arts or sciences, cultivating the soil, or in the service of his country. Whilst our frontier was wrapped in flames, and females flying before a savage enemy, he had never expected to hear it said in this House, that it was an unprincipled thing for any man in this country to become a soldier. What could be more discouraging to enlistments than to be told that it was an unprincipled act to become a soldier? Mr. W. said if he were on a court to try a man for dissuading another to enlist, he should pronounce him a culprit who should assert that a man violated principle by enlisting.

Mr. *Webster* said he was actuated by no ill will to the bill, in proposing this amendment. He believed it unnecessary, and that it would be productive of much inconvenience. The army being part of the country, he was desirous to see every man who joined it enter it freely and without the use of unusual means to induce him thereto.

Mr. *King* said it was not his wish to impede the recruiting service, or throw any obstacle in the way of it. Far from it. A responsibility, a deep responsibility certainly rested with those who commenced the war, and every fair and honorable means they could take ought to be allowed them to carry on their war. Gentlemen are accused, said he, of departing from those principles which actuated our forefathers because they oppose the measures now proposed. I ask the gentleman from Md. who have in fact departed from them? Who are acting over again the former tyranny of the British government against this people? Who are cutting off our commerce, and depriving us of our accustomed modes of industry and supporting our families? Against that tryanny we did defend ourselves in time of old, and we shall have no difficulty, when attempted, of again doing the same.

Mr. *Taylor* of N. Y. expressed his satisfaction at finding the House at last engaged in the important business of the session. With deep regret he said, he had heard and was compelled to protest against the doctrines just advanced. Are we to be told, said he, that the Congress of the U. States are now acting over again the tyranny we experienced in former days, from the British government? Is this the deliberate and honest opinion of any man in the nation? Can there be a man who belives the conduct this government in regard to the obstructions of commerce to have been regulated with a view to the destrucation of commerce? Who does not know that every attempt has been made to free commerce from the shackles of a tyrannical foreign power? No man who honestly speaks the dictates of his heart but must acknowledge this fact. There have been instances where, to preserve a city, it has been necessary to tear down a house—an injury to an individual of a small and temporary nature that became necessary to preserve a whole city from ruin. A necessary stop has thus been temporarily put to commercial transactions, not for the purpose of destroying commerce or injuring that important interest, but for preserving the commercial rights of this nation, not only for the present but for future ages. And are we to be told, sir, that our object is to destroy commerce? And is it to be intimated, that the same spirit that was formerly exercised in opposing the tyranny of the British government is now to be exercised in opposing the tyranny of this Congress in a certain part of the union? I have heard a rumor that a spirit of rebellion against the laws has discovered itself in a certain part of the country. I do not believe it; it is a slander on the good men of that section of the country. But if it be true that there is such a spirit pervading any portion of the country, there is not a district of it but has a physical power within itself of good and true men who will support the constitution, the constituted authorities, and the laws constitutionally passed. It would be a slander on any portion of the country to express a different sentiment in relation to it. Mr. T. proceeded to remark on the amendment under consideration, and replied to some other remarks of Mr. King, particularly on the difference between them, on the merit of sacrifices on the altar of one's country, &c. Mr. T. said, for the purpose of waging a decisive war, he for one should have no objection to enlist young men above 18 into the army, with or without the consent of their parents or guardians. The question of carrying on the war, at this moment, he conceived to be different from the question of originally embarking in it—and he was of opinion that an universal sentiment must now pervade all reflecting minds of the necessity of carrying on the war till an honorable peace was obtained.

Mr. *King* explained his observation respecting a father's mercenarily offering his sons on the altar of his country. Such conduct would be mercenary, if induced by the temptation held out in this bill—and that was all he meant by the term mercenary. In relation to the general subject, as to the necessity of the war, he had forborne all observation. The subject, he thanked God, had been amply discussed, and the people well understood it. The necessity of continuing it was a distinct question, which he was ready to discuss on a proper occasion. As to the miseries of the country, the conflagration and devestation of the frontier——to whom are the defenceless inhabitants of that frontier indebted for these calamities? He appealed to honorable men for the answer. It is to the government, said he; for, unprepared, you plunged the nation into a war, from the disastrous effects of which you cannot protect your citizens—and on your own head be the disgrace and the responsibility.

Mr. *Fisk* of Vt. was opposed to the amendment, because he was desirous by all the means in the power of Congress to interest in all ways the feelings of men to enlist in the war. In the East said he, it is well known by the gentleman who has last spoken, that by some means or other, by some arts or other, great interest has been excited against the recruiting service. No sooner is a young man asked to enlist, than you will see ten or a dozen around him dissuading him from doing so. The discouragement is the same to lending money as to enlistment. I cannot say whence this interest arises; but I believe, if you could open the secret archives of the enemy, you would find that money has a little influence somewhere; and I am willing it shall have the same influence for good purposes as it has had for bad ones. The gentleman from Mass. says the war is unjust, and men of principle will not enlist. The war of the Revolution—was that unjust? No, sir; and yet just and honorable as that was, were not the Old Congress obliged to give as much as three or four hundred dollars bounty to recruits for three years service? I myself have known men who received 400 dollars in that way in those days. It is idle to ask a man to sscrafice the prime of his life for nothing—it is as patriotic in the government to pay him well, as it is for him to serve his country. The things we have heard to day are not new; they are old as the Revolutionary war. Then the war was declared unjust and wicked—the judgments of heaven were invoked against those who undertook to defend it. How is it now? Much the same—the war is wicked, unjust, murderous. What were then the causes of the war? The tyrannies of Britain. What are the causes of the present war? The same. On whom, it has been asked, are the misery and disaster of this war to be charged? Sir, I will tell you. They are to be charged to those who have weakened the arms of their country; who have divided the opinions of the people, who have refused to defend the rights of their country. If that American feeling had prevailed every where which ought to animate the bosoms of every man, we should never have had occasion to go to war. Look at history. In proportion as she found encouragement, Britain has had her Henrys going through the country, enquiring when, by whom and how the spirit of opposition is cherished: Those things are on record, and the time must come when they will be justly estimated. But for the opposition, we should never have been at war. And what is its object, what is the secret of its violence? To drive those out of power that are in—and every thing tends to that object. The loan was filled in spite of the opposition to it, though at a higher rate than necessary. But it is the motives and measures I have described which have created the *blue lights*; that have butchered women and children, and set your houses in flames on the frontier. Where these things will end I know not, unless it be in *one thing*.

Mr. *Troup* expressed his astonishment and regret at the sentiments advanced by the gentleman from Massachusetts. It was certainly true, as stated by the gentlemen from Vermont that in the former war, when the British laid waste our frontiers, and in another quarter made an advance into the country, it was said by the tory of the Revolution, "these calamities were brought on by yourselves," that the war in which we were then engaged was an unjust war, &c. These facts were recorded in the history of the country by the pen of a gentleman of the same party as the gentleman from Massachusetts himself. Mr. T. went on and opposed the amendment.

Mr. *Pickering* of Mass. supported the amendment, because, if it passed, all the money spent under it would be money thrown away, because, unnecessarily expended.

The motion to amend was negatived.

On motion of Mr. *Lowndes*, the 3d section was stricken out altogether.

The committee rose and reported this bill as amended; and, after some desultory discussion

The several amendments made in committee were adopted by the House, by yeas and nays.

Mr. *Webster* renewed his former motion; which was again rejected.

Mr. *King* of Mass. moved to amend the bill, so as that, if killed in the discharge of his duty, the money due to a recruit at the expiration of the term of his service should be paid to his immediate relative.—Agreed to.

Mr. K. took occasion to observe, that he had been misunderstood as to his ideas of the relative character of farmers' sons and gentlemen. In regard to our farmers and farmer's sons, said he, I consider them as much superior to what are frequently called gentlemen, as the meridian sun is to the basest reptiles that bask in its rays.

No further amendment being offered, the bill was (at a late hour) ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. *Calhoun* of S. C. after observing that, as the President had informed the House, the Russian Mediation was at an end, there could be no objection to calling for papers relative to it, offered a resolution to the following effect:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before the House such documents in relation to the Russian Mediation, as, in his opinion, it may not be inexpedient to communicate.

The motion was agreed to, nem con. and a committee appointed to present it to the President.

AMERICAN
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

BALTIMORE: SATURDAY, Jan. 15.

For some time past, the news from our frontiers on Canada, have been of a most discouraging kind.—Every day we hear of the captures, burnings, and massacres by the British and Indians—the desertion and insubordination of the militia—the absence of officers, &c.—and of the base treachery of the commander of Fort Niagara.

We hope that these afflicting accounts have been exaggerated; that the fears of our friends, and the insidious manoeuvres of our enemies, have misrepresented and discolored the unpleasant picture.—At all events, we trust, that our Government will speedily enquire into the cause of these miscarriages—will enlarge and IMPROVE the military system of the army—and, backed by the unanimous support of the nation, will redeem the time that has been lost, by renewed and vigorous exertions, and shew both our external and internal enemies, that America is able both to repel the foe and to punish the guilty.

Amongst other misfortunes, we had conceived alarming apprehensions for our flotilla on Lake Erie—but an article which appeared in the last National Intelligencer has much relieved us on that point.—It states, that the fleet is perfectly safe from the attempts of the enemy; and that a large body of militia had marched to defend it at Presque Isle.

On Tuesday last, the British schr. Bramble sailed from Annapolis on her return to England.—As we know the answer that has been been given by our Government to Lord Castlereagh's letter, unless an armistice takes place, with which some people still flatter themselves, we must expect a tedious and uncertain negociation with cunning and prevaricating Diplomatists—a negociation that may last for months, and end in disappointment.

From our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.

"The expected nomination of a Minister, has not yet taken place; the supposed causes assigned for the delay, are various and contradictory. It is now stated, that the report of an intention to nominate Mr. Cheves was unfounded. The opinion most prevalent at present is, as stated to you yesterday, that the President is waiting for the arrival of Mr. Gallatin, or dispatches from the Ministers at Petersburg, before he he makes the nomination."

Fed. Gaz.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

We have witnessed with some uneasiness the denunciations which have recently been heard, almost exclusively from one quarter, against the gentleman who now presides over the Department of War. We have sought a sufficient cause for them; but we have sought in vain. We find enmity without reasonble ground—we find crimination without even plausible reason. We have intended to take a full and free examination of these denunciations; but, as the ground assigned for them is the plan and result of the last campaign, we defer the fulfilment of our intention until we see the Report which the Enquiry of the House of Representatives will doubtless draw from the Executive, and until we see the ground then taken by the denunciators. We content ourselves for the present with remarking, that we have conscientiously believed the present Secretary of War to be as well qualified to preside over the Military Affairs of the Nation, as any man in it, with whom personal knowledge or common fame has made us acquainted, and that we have yet seen no cause to change an opinion deliberately formed. In making this intimation, whatever may be the views of others, *we* expressly disclaim the operation of any personal or political feeling whatever. *Nat. Int.*

A Public dinner was given to Commodore PERRY, the gallant hero of Lake Erie, in New York on Tuesday last.

Departed this life the 30th inst. Miss Isabella Clark, daughter of Stephen Clark, aged 19 years, after a painful illness, which she bore with christian fortitude.

DIED, On board the U. States' brig Argus, captain Allen, on the 14th August last, of the wound he received in the action with the British ship Pelican, Midshipman WILLIAM W. EDWARDS, son of Mr. Lewis Edwards, of Washington city; a youth of uncommon promise, beloved by his friends, and deeply regretted by all who knew him.

The Citizens of the Western

Precincts of the City of Baltimore, having meet agreeable to notice, on Thursday Evening the 13th inst. at Chamberlain's Tavern, to form and organise a *Patrole* therein—Among others the following Resolutions were adopted viz:

That a Patrole be instituted in the Western Precincts, for the protection of the Citizens' Property therein—And that a committee of seven citizens be appointed to divide the said Precincts into suitable districts, and to appoint Captains who shall collect their men (not less in number than six, and patrole the said districts on the nights of the dates affixed to their names respectively. The committee having made the said division, and appointed the following suitable persons as captains agreeable to the wish of the Citizens present—viz:

For the 1st District—John H. Rogers 17th January, Mr. Semenack 18, Jacob Deems 19, James Power 20, Mr. Fausbender 21, Joseph Brown 22, Benjamin Mahor 23, Jas. Edwards 24, Thomas D. Berry 25, Frederick Seinster 26, Job Darham 27, Charles Brown 28, Michael Warner 29, Wm. Krebs 30, Wesley Starr 31, John Hegnot 1st February, John Sands 2, John Keller 3, John Albright 4, Samuel Krebs 5, John Rothrock 6, John Smith 7, Jacob Ludley 8, Mr. Welson 9, Joseph Nagle 10, George Warner 11.

2d District—John W. Berry 17th January, James Caldwell 18, Wm. W. Taylor 19, John Reinecker 20, Francis Foreman 21, Thomas Merrideth 22, Henry Amey 23, C. Kirk 24, Christian Capito 25, Washington Hall 26, Rezin White 27, James Horton 28, Isaac Reynolds 29, Horatio Berry 30, Ben Rawlings 31, Martin Gillet 1st Feb. Jacob Dritt 2, Joseph Cushing 3, John Mathews 4, Alexander Robinson 5, Peter Wyant 6, Thomas S. Belt 7, Thos. Griffith 8, Richard Culverwell 9, Martin Hanns 10, Peter Fowble 11, Henry Hoffman 12, Daniel Murray 13, Jacob Shutt 14, Thomas Hawkins 15, John Parsons 16, Frederick Haubert 17, Henry Tilmanus 18.

3d District—Wm. Shipley 17th Jan. Andrew Price 18, John Linsey 19, Andrew Dalch 20, David Forney 21, Richard A. Shipley 22, Wm. Laugarl 23, Stepen Grove 24, Coogle and Frost 25, Jonas Clappain 26, Ebenz. Fenley 27, Adam Walsh 28, Hoops Chamberlain 29, Abner Webb 30, Hezekiah Clagett 31, J. Carroll 1st Feb. Thomas Finley 2, Robert R. Richardson 3, James Norris 4, Joseph Little 5, John T. Kepler 6, Wm. Jones 7, Christian Boughan 8, Philip Peper 9, W. Bull 10, Paul Benatleau 11, Martin Eichelberger 12, Lewis Pascault 13, Alexander Yearly 14, Charles G. Dorsey 15, Peter Hedges 16, Gen. Rubell 17, Wm. Seaver 18.

4th District—Emanuel Kent 17th Jan. Owen Dorsey 18, W. Hollins 19, M. Haubert 20, B. Spurrier 21, J. Krems 22, L. Holland 23, B. Croskey 24, S. Wolf 25, J. Power 26, Fred. Amelong 27, J. Delacour 28, G. M. Sellman 29, Francis Pepper 30, F. Anspack 31, Jacob Zemmerman 1st Feb. J. Stephenson 2, John Lynch 3, J. Wright 4, D. Mohler 5, F. Brengle 6, Z. Waters 7, J. S. Stiles 8, Ichebod Jean 9, G. Robough 10, F. Payne 11, J. Latour 12, J. Cassel 13, B. Eagleston 14, J. Morlenger 15, H. Sanders 16, Mr. Kyorndaffer 17.

5th District—Isaac Philips 17th Jan. Jacob Markle 18, M. Hand 19, C. Floyd 20, Henry Peters 21, W. Holliday 22, G. Bayly 23, E. Bayly 24, M. Kraber 25, Jacob Steiger 26, F. Detmar 27, W. Fathey 28, D. Edgar 29, J. Small 30, W. Alcock 31, J. Hamilton 1st Feb. Alex. Foresith 2, C. R. Warring 3, P. Caughey 4, Dr. Lecot 5, J. Fop 6, J. Smith 7, D. Rankin 8, J. Leddy 9, N. Boweman 10, S. Moor 11, Mr. Heiser 12, J. Spalding 13, Mr. Ewalt 14.

6th District—James Inloes 17th Jan. J. Fop 18, A. Fletcher 19, S. Chamberlain 20, J. S. Baret 21, Mr. Sinclair 22, J. Lane 23, J. Ford 24, J. Walsh 25, Mr. Towson 26, Mr. Worthington 27, T. Bland 28, J. Kelly 29, Edward J. Coale 30, J. Woolen 31, Mr. Taylor 1st Feb. Francis Hollingsworth 2, J. Zemmerman 3, Abraham Worthington 4, Wm. Young 5, T. Kenny 6.

7th District—Edward H. Dorsey 17th Jan. John Gibson 18, G. Crosdale 19, R. Carroll 20, A. Clopper 21, A. A. Williams 22, N. F. Williams 23, K. Owen 24, J. Beaty 25, John Davis 26, Mr. Prentiss 27, F. I Mitchel 28, W. Cook 29, M. M'Blair 30, R. Smith 31 James Gunn 1st Feb. B. Ricaud 2, S. Knox 3, J. L. Boyd 4, J. Pawley 5, H. Scott 6, J. M'Nulty 7, J Pinkney 8.)

Each Captain to be served with a notice previous to the time appointed for them to turn out, shewing the limits of their respective districts. jan 15

AMERICAN MARINE LIST.

Philadelphia, January, 12.—The schooner Mentor, Cottle of New-York, was run ashore on Cape Charles on the 29th December. Vessel and cargo burned by the barges from the British squadron.

Also the sloop Ontario, Willsley of Brookhaven, was run on shore at the same time, and burned by the same barges.

Captains COTTLE and WILLSEY return their sincere thanks to major SIMKINS, his officers and men, for his spirited conduct in defending their vessels; and for their polite and friendly treatment to them, and their crews, after the destruction of their vessels.

The schooner Osprey, which arrived at Little Egg Harbor on Friday, Dec. 30, in the latitude of Charleston, took from the schr. Fore Sound Capt. Sutton and his crew. The schr. was from Wilmington, N. C. bound to Charleston, with a cargo of flour, and was totally dismasted and water lodgged when fallen in with.

Also on Jan. 1st fell in with and took from the prize brig Commerce capt. Spunk and his crew,—the brig in latitude of Cape Henry experienced a gale of wind in which she lost her bow sprit and foretop mast. She was loaded with rum and molasses—set her on fire and burnt her.

A rich repast for the Lovers of Literature.

THIS EVENING, the 15th inst. at 6 o'clock at the Old Exchange Rooms, will commence the sale of the very

Valuable Library,

belonging to the estate of the late Revd. Mr. Ralph, comprising a very general collection, and which embrace every department of Literature.

Among which are,

A number of valuable Law Setts
Religious and Moral
History, Voyages and Travels
Medical, Surgical and Chemical
A variety of Classical Books, and some old and very scarce works.

jan 15 J. WOOD, Auctr.

REMOVAL.

MRS. S. GRIFFITH, begs leave to return her sincere thanks to her friends and the public in general, for the patronage she received while she kept the tavern in North Gay street, at the sign of Gen. Washington—and informs her friends that

SHE HAS REMOVED

To the corner of St. Paul's Lane and Chatham st. near the Post-Office;

WHERE SHE WILL KEEP

Private Entertainment for Travellers.

☞ Boarders can be accommodated on the usual terms, by the day, week, month or year.

jan 15 d

Sewing Silk, Pins, &c.

French and Italian Sewing Silk of the best quality, best London Pins in pounds and bundles, Calicos, long and short kid Gloves, Silk Hosiery, Black Lace Cloaks, Domestic Plaids, Stripes & Shirtings, Military Plumes, Swords and Belts, Silk Twist—Also, Cotton Duck, Sewing Twine, Ravens Duck, India Straw Carpeting, Hyson Tea, Coffee, Loaf Sugar, &c. For sale by

PRENTISS & CARTER,
No. 13, Bowley's wf.

jan 15 stuth10t

Sale by Auction.

On MONDAY, the 17th January, at 11 o'clock, a. m. will be sold by Auction (by order of the Orphan's court of Baltimore county) at the house of Mr. Bryan Rynd, lately deceased, in Wilk st. F. Point, the remains of the Stock in Trade of the deceased,

Consisting of,

Madeira Wine, Whiskey, Brandy, &c.

Also—The

Household Furniture;

Consisting of

Beds and Bedding
Bureaus
Bedstead, Tables &c.—and
Two Cows. Attendance by

jan 14 JOHN WOOD, Auctr.

REVENUE OFFICE,

January 13, 1814.

Notice is hereby given, that in conformity to the Act of the Congress of the U. States entitled "An act laying Duties on Carriages for the conveyance of persons"—the Collector of the Internal Revenue, will attend at his Office, No. 22, Washington Square, daily, during the present *month* for the purpose of receiving the requisite entries, of all Carriages, liable to the duty imposed by the said act, and granting the necessary certificates, upon the payment of the same.

S. H. MOORE,
Collector of the 4th Collection District, Md.

jan 15 d4t

ROBERT ELLIOT,

At his Paper Hanging Store, the corner of Liberty and Lexington streets,

Offers for Sale,

An elegant assortment of the most new and fashionable American Papers and Borders, many of them are accurate copies of the French. He has yet on hand a few sets of grand French Papers, one of which is a superb picturesque Indostan view. The colours of all his papers are durable, and are worthy of the attention of Country Merchants', whom he would be glad to serve on the most liberal terms.

John Penman and Patrick Boyle, who were instructed by me in the art of Paper Hanging, and are workmen that have given general satisfaction, both to myself and customers, and being willing to do unto others, as I would wish others to do unto me—I do hereby recommend them as good workmen, and give them liberty to receive orders on their own account, although they are in my employ, and all orders left for them, or me, at the above store will be duly attended to.

ROBERT ELLIOT.

N. B. Paper Hung at the Philadelphia reduced prices.

jan 15 P & G d4t

By order of the Orphans' Court

Of Baltimore County,

Will be exposed to Public Sale on the premises, on TUESDAY the 25th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. (if not sooner disposed off at private sale) that large and Commodious

WAREHOUSE,

No. 5, Pratt street, lately occupied by John M Denison, deceased

WESLEY WOODS, Admr.

jan 15 d10t

Lost,

Thomas Tenant's Note in favor of and indorsed by the subscriber dated the 14th instant at 60 days for $2500. The public are cautioned against receiving said note should any attempt be made to negotiate it, as it will not be paid.—The finder will be suitably rewarded, if required by leaving it with Mr. Tenant, or

JOSEPH STERETT.

Jan 15 d4t6

Washington Hotel,

No. 4, North Gay street, Baltimore.

The subscriber, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that well known stand lately occupied by the

WIDOW GRIFFITH;

Where every attendance will be given to render general satisfaction to Travellers and those who may favor him with their custom, and on the most accommodating terms.

PHILEMON TOWSON.

jan 15 G eo4w

Earth for Filling up Lots, &c.

The subscriber having a large quantity of Earth to remove, will haul and fill up any Lots, Wharves, or places requiring filling up with earth on reasonable terms. Apply to

JOHN M'NULTY,
North Calvert street.

N. B. Any person wanting either Sand, Gravel or excellent Buliding Clay, will also be served on the lowest terms.

jan 15 stuth4t J. M.

HOSPITAL LOTTERY.

On Wednesday next the first drawn number in this Lottery will be entitled to

Ten Thousand Dollars,

The Capital Prizes of 30,000 dollars, 20,000 Dollars, and 10,000 dollars, are still in the wheel. Tickets $14 each.

On Tuesday next, the 1st drawn number of the

Trinity Church Lottery,

will be entitled to

One Thousand Dollars,

and the first on the 23d Day

Five Hundred Dollars,

and the first on the 25th day,

Twenty Thousand Dollars.

The highest prize yet drawn in this Lottery, is Five Thousand Dollars!

For but a very few days longer Tickets and Shares will remain at the following very low prices, viz:

Tickets, $8—Halves, $4—Quarters, $2—Eighths, $1.

(Warranted undrawn) For sale at

G. & R. WAITE's

Truly fortunate Lottery Office and Book Store, Corner of St. Paul's Lane and Market st.

☞ The Managers List of Prizes of the Union College Lottery is received, and may be examined gratis. Jan 15 d4t

CIRCUS.

This Evening, Jan 15th, 1814.

Will be performed a Grand Representation of Feats of

HORSEMANSHIP,

to commence with the

Military Manœuvre,

Mr. Diego, after several steps and attitudes, will perform the Trick of the Hoop.

The Great Vaulting, by Mr. Seigne—He will leap over Bars and Four Boards.

Mr. Breschard will perform the comic scene of the Peasant on Stilts—followed by numerous Feats of Address, with Apples, Fork, Cup, Ball, Bottle, &c.——terminated by Master Charles in the attitude of Mercury.

Master Duffie after several difficult exercises, will leap over Four Ribbons and through a Hogshead.

The elegant horse Conqueror, will perform the part of a Domestic. He will bring a Handkerchief, Hat, &c. and walk on his knees.

To which will be added (for the 1st time) the Farcical Pantomime, in 2 acts, called

The Life and Death of HARLEQUIN.

Harlequin, Mr. PEPIN.
Columbine, Miss CARNES.

On Monday, the new Patriotic Piece of the

FALL OF YORK,

OF THE

Death of General PIKE.

With new Scenery, &c.

jan 15 1