Mr. Bradley of Vt. supported his motion, on the ground of indulgence to our seamen. He said that the arguments by which it was supported favored too much of the policy now about to be abandoned, of keeping our ships & seamen at home, to prevent their being captured. Since commerce was to revive, he did not wish to restrain our gallant seamen from partaking in its benefits.

Mr. Wright of Md. also spoke against striking out the section, taking occasion, however, positively to deny that our gallant seamen were, as Mr. Potter seemed to suppose, rats who would desert their country in its time of need.

Mr. Newton, of Va. also opposed the striking out of the section; although he did not believe the provision about passports would have the effect attributed to it, because it could be easily evaded. The whole bill would have the effect to throw into the hands of G. Britain the carrying trade of the world, as most of the neutral vessels would be British bottoms, and navigated by British capital. The whole system of licences would be revived, with its attendant fraud and collusion. But if this section were struck out, even our own seamen would be made subservient to the same interests.

The question on striking out this section was negatived, by the following vote:

For the motion	60
Against it	80

Mr. Forsyth of Geo. then moved to amend the section by substituting for the word citizen in the latter clause of the section, the words "seaman, being a citizen."—The motion was negatived by a large majority.

The committee being about to rise and report the bill—

Mr. Calhoun said he wished, before the committee rose, to make a few remarks in reply to what had fallen from the gentleman from New Hampshire. That gentleman had said that it was now proved that the policy of the restrictive system was not truly American. If the gentlemen meant that the continuance of that system had not been dictated exclusively by a sense of the interests of this country as affected by the state of other powers, he asserted that which materially differed from the fact. If the gentleman meant that it had grown out of the state of the world, he was right. The system most indubitably grew out of the state of the world. The gentleman had not made the discovery he appeared to suppose; because this circumstance had been repeatedly avowed and never concealed. The gentleman had said that our measures should not be governed by the state of affairs in Europe; that it was our true policy to be independent of her—in other words, that no man was fit to be a statesman who knew any thing of England, of Russia or of any other power of Europe. Mr. C. said, that while he admitted we ought not to form "entangling alliances" with other powers, yet not to regulate our conduct in relation to commercial matters by the state of affairs in Europe, would be a course of policy imprudent and unwise. Every measure adopted in respect to foreign commerce must be predicated on a knowledge of the state of Europe. If not, we had better at once adopt the terrapin policy gentlemen have so much reprobated, and have not a cock-boat or sail on the ocean. The whole allacy of the gentleman's argument (said Mr. C.) consists in this: the gentleman considers our measures as co-operating with those of the Emperor of France, and desires to produce the impression that we have common views and the same object with France. Such is not the fact. But the people of the United States, in pursuit of their own interest, have a right to seize on circumstances, however produced, whether by England, France or Russia, and suit their commercial policy thereto. This was a position which Mr. C said he should never renounce; and he thought no man who should deliberately consider the subject would differ from him in opinion. In this point of view we have co-operated with France; we have seized on passing events, and adopted measures applicable to the circumstances of the times and adapted to the policy of the country. Whatever there may be criminal or foreign in such policy, Mr. C. said he would readily assume. As to the stale charge of French influence again insinuated at this day, he could not be expected to notice it; he detested and contemned it.——It was ridiculous: it had nothing to do with this or any other question in this house, or with the policy of the government. The object of the government had been to control the maritime and commercial policy of the enemy: in this respect the war and the restrictive system were identified——they were merely different means of asserting the same end, the noble end of the liberty of the seas, free trade and sailor's rights. Whether the one or the other should be pursued, or both, was a matter of election, to be decided by the exercise of a sound discretion. No imputation of improper foreign influence can be sustained against the government for seizing on circumstances arising from the state of either France or England to adapt our measures accordingly. Even England regulates her conduct by that of France. And when nations regulate their policy by the circumstances of their enemies, might not we, whilst neutrals, regulate our conduct according to the circumstances of the belligerents?—The restrictive system and this war have a common policy—to maintain our rights and compel the enemy to respect our just claims. It was believed by politicians on all sides, that owing to the situation of the world the restrictive system was one which had, prior to the war, saved our commerce from foreign control and subjection, which had prevented us from being in fact recolonized. Suppose the policy of the gentleman had been pursued, and we had forgotten Europe, and been indifferent to British exactions and oppressions—What would have been the result? Our commerce would have been placed under the direction of England; it would have been carried on for her benefit; she would have kept on monopolizing and monopolizing, until not only our carrying trade, but our direct trade, and even our coasting trade would have been destroyed. We had commenced resistance by the restrictive system. It would have been wiser, Mr. C. said, in his opinion, if we had began with war, and if he had then been a member of this House he would have preferred that course. That the two systems of war and restriction were consistent with each other was all that he contended for. We were now, he said, in pursuit of the good old policy to which we have been compelled to resort, of resisting by war the maritime oppressions of Britain, which began with the rule of '56, and gained strength in the power and ambition with which the administration of Chatham inspired the councils of England. It had continued growing until it had compelled this country to leave the sweets and ease of neutrality to encounter the hazards and hardships of war. What would be lost by giving up the restrictive system, Mr. C. said would be made up by increased vigor to the war. We should still be able to coerce the enemy; we could still act and act more strongly on his provinces; we could commit depredations on his commerce by our privateers, and the very circumstance of war existing with Great Britain, together with the operation of the double duties, would still retain, as to her, two thirds of the commercial restrictions which now exist. I hope (said Mr. C.) the gentleman will not assert that this House or the government has co-operated in the views of France. I hope the gentleman believes us to be too honorable men for that and that we stand on American ground. History will view the conduct of this government in that light, and will record that we acted by ourselves, unconnected and uncontrolled by any foreign nation.

Mr. *Webster* said, although the gentleman was very willing to part with this restrictive system, it was very natural that he should feel for it something like the feeling for a departed friend; and should desire to make it appear respectable when near its end. He now rose to correct an impression his former remarks appeared to have made on the gentleman's mind. The great objection which he had before offered to the restrictive system was, that it was a measure which for its success depended on the course of events in foreign nations. He had made no observation as to motives; the occasion did not call for it; but he contended that the system about to be abolished was a system of false policy altogether—in other words, that "the good old fashioned policy" was that from which we should never have departed. We ought to have asserted our rights by our own strength, and not, even for the purpose of effecting a great object, have resorted to a course of measures which must be inoperative; we ought to rely for the maintenance of our rights and redress of our wrongs on our own power, and not adopt a policy depending on others to make it efficient. Of late our policy had been so wavering, one day voting this system good, another bad, that our acts and statutes frown at each other on record in the most positive spirit of contradiction.

Mr. *Wright* of Md. in a few words explained his ideas of the embargo. He had believed it a wise measure, and had supported it. But the circumstances of Europe had essentially changed, and with them the grounds of the measure. Of such changes it was right for the administration to take advantage; and he believed the Executive had, in recommending its repeal to Congress, no more than done its duty.

Mr. *Wm. Reed* of Mass. made a speech of considerable length, of which owing to his distance from our box the reporter will not trust himself to present more than the outlines. Mr. R. expressed his utter dislike of the whole system of embargo and non intercourse, and rejoiced that its former advocates now perceived its futility. But he intimated that he was opposed to its repeal at present, for various reasons which he offered, among which were these: that pending a negociation, which could not be expected to continue more than three months, it would be unwise and evince too vaccillating a policy to repeal this system; that its repeal would not be beneficial as was contended, but would produce an eventual loss to us in a great degree of the carrying trade; that it would drain the country of every dollar of its specie, the exportation of which could not in any way be prevented; and that it would take away the only inducement that could now operate on the British government to make peace. Mr. R. regretted that on this occasion he should vote differently from all the friends with whom he usually acted, but he should be compelled to vote against the bill.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the house.

Mr. *Bradley* renewed the motion he had made in committee to strike out the 3d section of the bill. This bill, he said, whilst it would benefit the merchant and grower of produce, would prostrate the manufacturers and seamen, to which two classes we were most indebted for what gave character to the country. What would be the impression of our seamen, he said, when they found themselves shut up, and our trade wholly carried on by foreigners, &c. As the bill now stood the interest of the seamen was openly abandoned.

Mr. *Calhoun* said he, as a grower of produce, should certainly feel an interest in striking out that section, as it was the interest of the planter to let commerce run in any channel it might wear for itself. But it was deemed advisable to retain our seamen as much as possible from foreign and in our own service. As to the manufacturing interest, it could not be considered as disregarded, when there existed a duty of 50 per cent on the invoice duty of foreign goods. If this was not encouragement, he knew not what was. The vote of the house yesterday requiring a general tariff to be laid before, it conveyed a pledge that the manufacturing interest should be protected. Double duties would not protect it properly; double duties on coffee and sugar offered no encouragement to the manufacture of broad cloth. He hoped to see manufactures encouraged by appropriate duties, and had no idea of their being left without such protection.

Much further debate took place on this motion which, for the want of room, we are obliged to generalize

Mr *Forsyth* made a motion to strike out the *last clause* of the 3d section, which motion took precedence of the motion to strike out the whole, and was first decided.

This motion was opposed by Messrs. Calhoun, Potter of R I. Fisk of Vt. Wright and Gholson, and supportrd by Messrs. Forsyth, Gaston, Robertson of Lou and Mursree, on the grounds before briefly stated.

Mr. Forsyth's motion was decided as follows by yeas and nays—

For the amendment	65
Against it	75

So the house resolved not to strike out the last clause of the 3d section.

The question then recurred on Mr. Bradley's motion to strike out the whole section; and, a motion for that purpose succeeding.

The House then adjourned.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

NEW-YORK, April 7.

From the Boston Gazette of Monday.

The Constitution Frigate.

Captain Stewart, from a cruize, was chased into Marblehead yesterday, by several vessels of war, (their number and force variously reported,) about one o'clock, P. M and came to under the fort: and at about half past 4, she weighed anchor and proceeded to Salem, where she arrived at about 5 Expresses announced to Commodore Bainbridge, at Charleston, the arrival and exposed situation of the Constitution, who immediately despatched a force to her assistance from the Navy Yard, and in the mean time several companies of militia, (artillery and infantry) volunteered, and marched from Salem, Boston, &c.—Last evening, the New Englaud Guards, from Boston, returned. We have no news respecting the cruize of the Constitution, but are extremely happy to announce her arrival, and that she is now in perfect safety.

From the Boston Chronicle, same date.

CONSTITUTION ARRIVED.

An express yesterday afternoon arrived in town from Marblehead to Com. Bainbridge, with information that the Constitution, Capt. Stewart, was chased in by a 74, two frigates, and a brig of war, about 1 o'clock—in consequence of this information, Com. Bainbridge had gone to Marblehead, and had ordered all the naval officers and gun boats on this station to that place immediately.

One or two ships of war were in sight between 5 and 6 o'clock, from the top of the Exchange building.

P. S. We understand the Constitution has got into Salem and is considered perfectly safe. It was highly gratifying to observe the great interest manifested in her security, by all classes of citizens in town.

From the Boston Gazette of Monday.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

By the Maria, Francisca, from Cadiz, arrived here yesterday, we have Spanish accounts to the 18th Feb.—several days latest. Don Pedro Mendez Arguella, a passenger, brought despatches from the Spanish government to their Minister in this country, and despatches for the Government of the U. S. Many letters and papers were also received, and are lodged in the Post Office. Being denied these sources, we can only give the verbal news by this arrival. We learn that Lord Wellington still besieged Bayonne, and was about proceeding towards Bordeaux, with 110,000 men, with a view of opening a communication with the allied armies in the North. That the late report, of Bonaparte's having made a treaty with Ferdinand 7th, but which the Cortes rejected, is confirmed;—but that reports from Madrid stated, that Ferdinand had reached the frontiers—that Suchet had abandoned Catalonia, leaving only small garrisons in Barcelona and Figuras, that it was understood at Caciz that no proposition for peace from Bonaparte would be listened to by the allies; and it was confidently believed, the Napoleon Dynasty would soon cease, and the French nation choose a Sovereign from among the Princes of the old dynasty, who were purposely with the allied armies—and that the Duke of Angoulene (who was with Lord Wellington) it was believed would be chosen, he being considered the most agreeable to Austria, &c.

AMERICAN MARINE LIST.

Boston, April 4.—Ar. Spanish ship Maria Francisca, alias Los Dos Amigos, capt. Perez, 43 days from Cadiz. Left no vessels for America. None had ar. fr. America for some time. packet from England ar. about the 15th Feb. bringing papers from London no later than the 24th Jan. [London dates to the 1st Feb. have been received, via Bermuda.] March 1, lat. 26, long. 50, spoke a Swedish ship, 24 days fr. London for Ameha Island. 29th ult. 8 leagues from Block Island, was boarded from the Statira frigate from off New London, bound to Jamaica. Passengers—Don Pedro Menendes Arquilles, bearer of despatches from the Spanish government, to Don Onis, the Spanish Minister, &c. at Washington; and capt. Vicor Blair, of Boston, and John Burgess of Plymouth.

Spanish letter of marque Zaragossa, Echevarria, 26 days from Havana. 21st ult lat. 38, long. 70, was spoken by an American hermaphrodite brig privateer; blowing a gale, she was not able to board. 1st inst. 15 miles S. of Cape Cod, was boarded from a frigate, another in co.

Spanish brig Arragancia Castellana, Perez, 18 days from Havana.—Two days out, spoke the Swedish brig Admiral Bsresford, fr Boston, last from Bermuda, bound to Havana. 31st ult. 5 leagues from Montaug Point, was boarded from the sloop of war brig Nimrod, which went into Tarpaulin Cove next day for wood and water. Passenger, Capt. Wm. Haskell, late of the brig Levant, of Salem, sent into Nassau.

Swedish brig Margaretha Asson, capt. Girdess, 192 days from Stockholm, via St. Michaels, where she put in in distress for water, &c, the 27th Dec. and sailed again the next day—has experienced very bad weather, continual winds from N. W. and W. &c. and has had nothing but bread and water for the capt. and crew to subsist upon for the last 25 days—and what is most extraordinary, has not seed a vessel on the passage. She has a cargo of iron.

Spanish brig Santiago, alias El Pelaryo, Pruneda, from Malaga 3d Nov. last, via Porto Rico, where she put in distress, 60 days out, and last from Havanna, 25 days. Spoke nothing. Saw no cruizers. She has a cargo of Sugar molasses and raisins, in casks and boxes. Passenger, Mr. John O'Connor. Capt. Pruneda was late master of the Spanish ship Confiance, which ship was captured and burnt 17th Dec. in lat. 27, 30, long. 15, on her passage from Cadiz to Wilmington, N. C. by the French frigate Sultan. The Sultan had taken 7 sail of English and Spanish Vessels, and destroyed them. She took the ship Princess Royal, from London, bound to Jamaica, and after taking out her cargo, put on board capt Pruneda and his crew, and gave her up. She arrived at Barbadoes 5th Jan. Capt. Pruneda then proceeded to Porto Rico, and there took command of the Santiago her former master (Volumuva) being too unwell to proceed on her voyage.

The Swedish brig Amphitrite, Worland, fr. St. Barts. (via Tortola, where she had been carried in and cleared,) for Boston, has been sent into Bermuda.

The Swedish ship Helena Maria, Hogman, 32 days from this port, ar. at Havanna 11th ult. About 8 days previous, a little to the W. of Bermuda, was boarded from a frigate which called herself the Constitution.

Providence, (R. I.) April 2.—Ar. on Thursday, Span. ship Nuestra Senora de Rosario, Realego, from Havanna, 20. Swedish schr. Constantia, Swenberg, St. Barts. 20—boarded off that port from the privateer Revenge, of *Balt.* which had made no captures—saw no other cruizer.

New-Bedford, April 1.—Ar. yesterday Swedish schr. Wolgat, Olsen, P. Rico, 22—spoke nothing. Also, Swedish brig Adolphus, Ray, do. 23. On Wednesday morning, off Norman's Land, spoke a (supposed) English schr. Saw nothing else.

Newport, April 2. Cl. ship Louisa, Vega, Havanna.

Spanish schr Tros Asmigos, Cardo, 18 days from Havanna. Passenger, capt. Woodbridge of Newburyport. Several Swedish vessels fr. the U. S. had arrived at Havanna from New Providence, their cargoes having been condemned and the vessels released.

Spanish ship Quatro Hermanas, Arquelles, 17 days from Matanzas.

Spanish brig Esparanza, Laforce, 16 days fr. Havanna. Left there, Spanish ship Rosa, Pecarrerre, just arrived in 23 days fr. this port; Swedish brig Enhighteen, Doltz, for this port in 2 days; Maria, Louisa, Mayberry, for Bristol in 4 days; and several others to sail next day for this port and Boston. On Thursday, off Montaug was boarded by the Statira frigate the Ramilies in co.

HORSE and GIG.

An excellent HORSE and GIG for sale.
Apply at *No. 18, South Liberty street.*
They will be sold together or separate.
april 6 eo4t*

Forty-eight Dollars Advance.
Chesapeake Flotilla,

Where an honorable and comfortable situation offers to men out of employ during the EMBARGO; where Seamen and Landsmen, will receive four months pay advanced, and their *wives* to receive half-pay monthly, and single men can provide for aged parents, and widowers for helpless children, in the same manner; with the advantage of always being near their families, and not to be drafted into the militia, or turned over into any other service. Apply to the recruiting officers, or to

JOSHUA BARNEY,
Com'dt of U. S. Flotilla.
march 16 eoff

GOLDEN SWAN INN,
PHILADELPHIA.
R. MANSFIELD,

SUCCESSOR to *James Cameron*, begs leave to return his grateful acknowledgements to his friends for the very liberal support he experienced at *Havre de Grace*, his late residence.—And now informs *them—the friends of Mr Cameron, and the public generally*, that he has taken and opened that well known and long established Inn, the

GOLDEN SWAN,
NO. 69, NORTH THIRD STREET,

Where he hopes to receive a continuance of their favors, assuring all who may honor him with their custom, that every possible attention will be paid to make them comfortable.
march 21 G mwf4wif

VALUABLE SALES
AT AUCTION,
IN NEWBERN, NORTH CAROLINA,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
B. DANIEL, *Marshal.*

On MONDAY the 25th day of April inst in pursuance of the decree of condemnation and order of sale of the honorable Court of Admiralty, for the district of Pamptico, there will be sold, for cash, at Public Auction, in the town of Newbern, North Carolina.

The valuable cargo of the ship Galatea, prize to the Privateer Chasseur of Baltimore, Wm. Wade commander, and consisting of the following articles:

110 Crates of Earthen Ware, viz. plain and blue edged plates, cups and saucers, bowls, wash basons, &c. well assorted.

85 casks of hardware and cutlery, viz. knives and forks, scissors, razors, penknives, single and double bladed; Barlow, pocket, children and shoe knives, sheep shears, hand and pit saws, smiths and other files, socket chissels, drawing knives, axes and hatchets; single and double iron smoothing, jack, plow and grooving planes, butchers steels, leather inkstands, Tutania and tin iron spoons and soup ladles, saddlers awls, shoe tacks, bright itts, patent trowels, augurs, plane irons, cut prigs, nails, iron wire, iron rim locks, shovels and tongs, spike gimblets, table vices, screw plates, door latchets, cow bells, sad irons, tailors and hatters irons, hoes, hooks and hinges, sickles, wire rat traps, wood screws, garden rakes, gridirons, brass nails and wire, bone coat moulds, Russia bristles, socket spades, pepper, coffee and corn mills, &c.

16 smiths bellows, 6 dozen common do
2 cases of cross cut saws
18 do long handled frying pans
3 do short do
6 do O. H. spades—anvils and vices
400 kegs white lead ground in oil
108 casks of Claret, of a superior quality
201 cases of do
2 cases of 4-4 fine Irish linen
Also, the SHIP GALATEA.
april 1 eo8t

Sale by Auction Postponed.

The following property advertised for sale on the 1st of April next, is *Postponed* in consequence of the weather, until the 12th April, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when it will be offered for sale by Auction on the premises

A House and Lot of Ground,

Situate on Paca street, between Fayette and Lexington streets, and adjoining the property of Ebenezer Finley, esqr.

The house fronts 20 feet on Paca street, three stories high, with a convenient two story back building, fronting on Chase's Alley, and the Lot extending 113 feet to Welsh's Alley.

Terms made known at the time and place of sale. Persons desirous of viewing the above property will please call on Isaac Hayward, No. 241, Market street.
April 1 eots

EDUCATION.
THE SUBSCRIBER PROPOSES TO OPEN
AN ACADEMY
In Baltimore by the 15th of April next,
UPON THE FOLLOWING PLAN,
Should it elicit adequate patronage:
The number of pupils will be limited to Forty,
Who will be instructed in
READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, BOOK KEEPING, GRAMMAR, HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, COMPOSITION, NATURAL HISTORY AND ELOCUTION.
Terms of Tuition $10 per Quarter.
SPENCER H. CONE.

N. B. Parents, Guardians, and others inclined to encourage the Institution, may be made acquainted with every satisfactory particular, by applying to
WM. WILSON, Market street,
AARON LEVERING, Cheapside,
Or at this Office.
march 26 d4tif

NOTICE.
The President, Managers and

Company of the Washington and Baltimore Turnpike Road hereby give Notice—

That Plats of the said Road have been lodged as the law directs, in the County Clerk's Office of Baltimore, Ann Arundel, and Prince George's; and it is intended to commence making said Road from Baltimore on the first day of April next. This road will run from Pratt-street across Gwynn's falls, a little below Mrs. Carroll's Mill, and continue in as straight a line as the nature of the ground will permit, (keeping always to the left of the old road to Norwood's Ferry; from thence to M'Coy's Tavern, to Vansville, and to Bladensburg.

This is to require all persons over whose lands the said road may pass, to make known to the said President and Managers, whether they intend to claim any damages on account of the road passing over their lands, in order that a jury (if necessary) may be called to adjust the same as the law directs.
march 21 2aw8t

In pursuance of a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, will be offered at Public Auction, on the premises,
ON SATURDAY,
The 16th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, A. M.
170 Acres of first quality
LAND,

Whereon the late Nicholas Hopkins resided; it is situated in a high and healthy part of the country, between 5 and 6 miles from the city of Baltimore, on the Chesnut Ridge road between the York and Falls Turnpikes, a portion of it is in wood, and the rest in a tolerable state of cultivation, and is well adapted to clover and plaister. This Land has on it several springs of excellent water, two Apple Orchards and a choice assortment of other Fruit Trees.

The improvements consist of a DWELLING HOUSE and Kitchen, Stable, Barn and other Out Houses. This Land will be divided, or sold entire, as may best suit purchasers. Persons desirous of viewing the Land will call on Mr. Stephenson, the present tenant. Possession will be delivered on the purchaser's complying with the terms of sale, which are, that he shall give Bond or Negotiable Note, with security to be approved by the Trustee for payment of the purchase money, and interest thereon at the expiration of twelve months from the day of sale.

N. BRICE, Trustee.

The Lancaster Intelligencer will publish the above advertisement four times, and send the account to this office for collection.
march 22 1aw1t2awt16thA

Rock Spring for Sale,

By virtue of a decree of the court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale on the premises, on Monday, the 11th day of April next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, if fair, if not the next fair day without fail, at the same hour and place,

All that valuable seat of Land,

Lying in Baltimore county, called Rock Spring being part of a Tract of Land, called Fellowship, containing about 120 acres, late the property of Thomas Usher, deceased. This Land lies about 6 miles from Baltimore on the Old York road, near to the Turnpike, and consists of about one third woodland, a considerable part in meadow, and the residue arable land; it is admirably adapted to the raising of small grain and grazing, there are two excellent springs of water, one about 30 yards from the dwelling house. The improvements consist of a comfortable dwelling house, overseers house, barn and other out houses, an apple orchard of choice fruit.

Those inclined to purchase are requested to view the premises previous to the day of sale. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bonds to the trustee, with security, to be approved by him for the payment of the purchase money, and interest thereon in 6, 12, 18 and 24 months from the day of sale. A plat of the above land and the title papers may be seen by applying to the trustee at No. 7, Calvert st. JOHN P. USHER, Trustee.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of Thomas Usher, deceased, are notified to bring their claims properly authenticated, into the court of Chancery, within 6 months from the day of sale.

JOHN P. USHER.
march 10 2awt11A

The President and Managers
OF THE
Washington & Baltimore
TURNPIKE COMPANY.

Will receive proposals at any time between the date thereof and the 20th day of April next, for the erection of a Bridge over Gwynn's Falls and for other Bridges and Culverets, that may be deemed necessary on said road.

They also wish to employ a suitable person to superintend the workmen, and to order and direct the work proper to be done on said road.

Application to be made to the Company's Secretary, Mr. *James Neilson*, at No. 46, South street, Baltimore.
march 21 eo9t

Whiskey for Sale.

Well Manufactured 1st and 4th proof Whiskey fit for family use, making of Cordial, Cherry Bounce, &c. A sample to be seen at JOHN CARRERE'S Counting Room, & at the Distillery west of Jones' Falls, opposite the gaol. march 19 eo3w

Ten Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on Tuesday the 29th of March, a black women named PHILLIS, about 30 years of age; very black; stout made; with red thick lips; looks saucy when spoken to; had on when she went away a yellow spotted frock; generally wears her head tied up with a handkerchief; very slovenly in her dress, supposed to be lurking about Federal Hill among the free blacks. Ten Dollars, will be given to any person who will bring home said woman by

CONSTANCE DECAINDRY.
april 4 eo4t*

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber near Liberty Town, Frederick county, Maryland, on the night of the 19th inst. a Negro Man named HARRY, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high; 22 or 23 years old; of a yellowish cast, a pleasing countenance, pert in his discourse and if encouraged rather impertinent; his cloathing was, as well as is recollected, a corded doublet, a linsey doublet, a pair of corded pantaloons, a pair of linsey pantaloons, and a pair of kerseymere pantaloons, a dimity vest and country cotton do. a muslin shirt and ruffled sham, a pair of white yarn stockings, and a fur hat about half worn, and a pair of new shoes. The said negro was lately purchased from Major Edmondston, and was seen on the 21st inst. in a small village called Unity; it is supposed he is lurking in the neighborhood of Major Edmondston's, or in the city of Washington, Georgetown or Alexandria; or else he has taken his course towards Pennsylvania by the way of Baltimore. Whoever takes up said Negro, and secures him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above Reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

CARROLL HAMMOND.
march 29 2aw3w*

Benjamin Rawlings,
No. 4, North Howard st.
OFFERS FOR SALE,

India Muslins, 4-4 and 6-4 Cambric ditto, Jaconet do. figured Muslins, Plain & figured India Mull Mulls, Calicoes, Merseilles Vestings and Royal Ribbs, Silk Stripe and Toilinett Vesting, Canton Sarsnetts, Russia Diapers, Cotton Shawls, Handkfs, long & short Silk and Kid Gloves, Checks, Suspenders, Ticklenburgs, Hessians, Dimities, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, Thread Crapes, Silk Shawls, with an assortment of Fine Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Velvets and Cords, &c.
march 22 eo1m