AMERICAN
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

BALTIMORE Saturday, July 23.

PUBLISHED DAILY BY
W. PECHIN & G. DOBBIN & MURPHY
(PRINTERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION)
No. 4, Harrison-Street.

Daily Paper $8—Country Paper $5 per annum
All Advertisements appear in both.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

"The greater our national *distress and danger* are, the greater should the efforts be, of every particular man, to relieve his country from one, and thereby to guard it against the other. We are in a crisis that must turn either to life or death, and that cannot turn to the former, unless remedies are applied much more effectual than those of mountebanks, who will find their account in palliating evils, and in prolonging diseases. To palliate and to prolong would be in our case to kill, or do something worse than kill, to break our constitution entire, to render our illness habitual and incurable."—*Lord Bolingbroke—State of the nation.* 1749.

Messrs. Editors—Many of your readers, and those too in ordinary business, of analysing and discriminating minds—forgetful of their "insecure security"—asleep on the watch tower—are bent at any rate in asserting and calculating, that nothing short of a pacification, altogether such a one as this country would deem honorable and advantegeous, is likely to grow out of the present complexion of European politics. The design of these remarks is, principally, to shew the illusion of such assertions, and the fallacious grounds on which such calculations are bottomed, thereby awakening their fears, and establishing the necessity of adequate preparation, for every possible emergency. The more imperative and absolute is this, as the present boding and unparalleled crisis needs you and me and all of us, in our aid, to wield the sword and the pen, in so far as they can be of service, and further the public weal in so much as we are capable. Whence then do we gather a reasonable assurance or form a tenable point, that peace, together with its countless blessings, shall be restored to us in its only acceptable character? If we find our belief in a disposition of the British government, arising either from pressure of taxation, or weariness of other grievances of war, or think that its genius and institutions, under present auspicies, bend to such a condition of things—from whatever other cause we have taken up the idea of British willingness to do us justice, to deal honestly, it is only necessary to give to the subject, in its more important bearings, a fair scrutiny and trial, in order to shew the weakness of such opinions and the groundlessness of such belief. Over and above the tenor and temper of the ministerial prints, evincing an unfriendliness to truth and good will, tending only to exasperate the feelings, and whet the edge of prejudice—from other sources and for other reasons we should entertain no hope, that the British government will be *permitted* to embrace any compromise of differences, compatible with the dignity of our nation and the essence of our constitution. It is a matter of notoriety, that, when the present army of Lord Wellington was destined for operations in the Peninsula, a wide avenue was opened for bold adventurers, who, together with others, mercenary or ambitious in their views, closed in with the schemes of the British Cabinet. Doubtless many embarked in the enterprize from purest patriotic principle. From whatever cause, let it suffice, that the numerous officers in Lord Wellington's army, now destined, it is said, against this country, are principally sons of members of Parliament, and of that class of the community styled the nobility. It is to the interest of such persons, as it is to the interest of the whole crowd of office-holders, office-seekers, contractors, pensioners, hangers-on, &c. that this war should be continued with unrelaxed vigor, with redoubled energy. Else, those incumbents immediately vacate their stations, and with them tumble to the ground the fame and immense profits from such sources. It is more than the necks of the Ministry are worth, it would even be unsafe for the Prince Regent, certainly very impolitic, to exhaust, beggar and starve so many feeders on war, and vampyres of blood. If it is a matter of any speculation or doubt, whether England will be driven from that earnestness for peace (which her advocates say characterize her councils) let any man in the habit of contemplating the science of government; in the habit of scanning the wayward and censurable administrations of that nation; in the habit of communing with the heart and acquainted with the depravity of human nature, ask himself for a solution of the question, and deliverance from doubt. 'Tis a questionless fact, that even in ordinary cases, *favoritism* has much influence on the councils of Great Britain.—But in the present case, we should put to account, the character and circumstances of those friendly to the war, against the United States—they are men in in the very cabinet itself—the chief jugglers behind the scenes, who holding the purse strings of the nation, fatten themselves from every prolific source of wealth—the legislators themselves. Bribery would show its cloven-foot, the most active means of perfidy and subordination would be seized on to prevent an adjustment of differences with this country. Indeed the Prince Regent himself, *as England now is*, is feelingly clive to prosecution of hostilities. This is exemplified in his refusal to answer and echo the sentiment and prayer of the citizens of London, in their address to him, "that an end might be put the ravages of war, and the advantages of a friendly and uninterrupted intercourse restored with all nations of the world." Hence, the inference is irresistible, that an amicable settlement is repugnant to the mind of the Prince Regent. "For (says Cobbett) this opinion would have been completely destroyed by a single word from the Prince Regent, echoing the wish for *universal peace*, expressed by the city of London."——Besides, a dissolution of the war establishment, embracing so large a scale, would throw upon and hamper the country with such a vast crowd of idlers, as would lead, probably, to occurrences of serious weight and disaster. Habituated so long to the duties of a camp or the seafaring life, it is certain they could find no relish or contentment "in the dull pursuits of civil life," supposing it even practicable to procure support and employment. An estimate has been made, that even now, every seventh man in the kingdom is a pauper—this number would be enhanced to a large amount. In the enlargement of her war establishment, Great Britain was so much straitened, and at a loss for adequate means, that every expedient was adopted deemed fit for the purpose. Among these was the substitution of the *service* for the usual punishment of criminals, so that many who otherwise would have been *gibbetted*, or transported to Botany Bay, were detailed for the land and naval services. The policy of that nation is as deep and circumventing, as her power is vast and active; therefore she would first continue them in present employment, nay sooner transport them to this country for the purposes of rape and bloodshed, than, precipitately and rashly, scatter them over the kingdom, when, unrestrained, every thing is to be feared from them. Or, supposing a sailor that anomalous animal he has been imagined, and that 'tis almost impossible to wean him from the sea, and wed or reconcile him to the avocations of the landsmen, yet, from the frequency of desertion, in the case of the Navy of England, betokening alike a disaffection for her service and an estrangement from her interest, the measure of disbandment, otherwise fraught with so much mischief, would drive him forever to foreign employment. Having an eye to future wars and designing on future conquests, of which her Navy will ever be the chief instrument and engine, England will, at all hazards, retain her seamen. It is also observable, that it is to the no small benefit of the manufacturers that there should be "no peace with James Madison." This class of the English community having now a vent and market on the continent for all their commodities, will strive to cramp, cripple and destroy our own establishments, in that we bid fair to rival them in all the arts and industrious pursuits of man. But a fresh and weighty interest is afforded to this position, if we dwell on the subject of that change, which a change of circumstances, it is said, has wrought in the Emperor of Russia and in those governments of Europe, until lately friendly to this people—I allude particularly to that state of things, deemed a probable result from the promulgation at Vienna, of the determination, of the powers of Europe, "not to interfere in the conflict between England and the United States." But, independently of every argument advanced, what have we to expect, either from the *justice* or *forbearance* of England? If, when "cribbed and hemmed in" by difficulties, and nearly overwhelmed by a tremendous conflict with combined Europe, she had no fellowship for this country, no correct sense of our rights, but was callous, unjust and overbearing, what have we to hope from appeals to her justice or magnanimity, when clothed in the fullness of self consequence, which unexampled success, unheard of prosperity, and a close coalition with Europe, have given her? Nay, our expectations are "vanity and lies," and our hopes are despair, if we look for security and honor in any thing short of the *cannon*, the *musket* and the *sword*. A different doctrine is spread abroad teaching the *magnanimity*, and *justice* and *honor* of England; glorifying in her battles and successes, while her Attilan march is seen on our shores, blasting and withering in every footstep—while we behold, on all sides, that moral depravity, which comprehends manstealing, cold blooded murder, rape, the desolation of the firebrand and every *Turkish* implement of carnage. Such moral depravity, such disrelish and disregard for the laws, maxims, and usages of *christianized* nations, are, of themselves, ample evidences of an indisposition for peace; of an unmigitated propensity to recolonize these states, and crush the "*Rebels*" in subjection and "*adhesion*" to their "*lawful*" sovereign. The times then are portentous and alarming. Let us not be deceived ELUTHERIUS.

Georgetown, July 14, 1814.

From the Democratic Press.

SCRAPS OF HISTORY,
Illustrative of the National Character of G. Britain.

About the year 1166, Roderic O'Connor was raised to the Irish monarchy. At that time, the Irish were, as the citizens of the United States now are, an independent and happy people. No nation on earth could boast a more remote antiquity; no people prided themselves more justly upon their national character. To those noble effusions of benevolence, by which they have always been characterized, they added an extraordinary attachment to science and an ardent love of country.

The prospect of O'Connor's reign being happy and peaceful, was soon o'erclouded by the revolt of several petty kings and princes, who had sworn allegiance to him.

Scarcely had he reduced these to obedience when he was called upon by O'Rourke, (or Ororie) king of Bressuy, to assist him in avenging himself of Dermod, king of Leinster, by whom he had been grossly injured. Whilst O'Rouke was absent on a pilgrimage, (a fashionable devotion in those days) his wife Dovergilda, who had long conceived a criminal passion for the king of Leinster, consented to elope and live with him in *public adultery*. Abstractedly from the consideration of morality, the Irish entertained the greatest abhorrence to a breach of conjugal fidelity; for the purity of blood was one of their fundamental principles. The whole kingdom, therefore, took fire at the perfidy and iniquity of Dermod, and he looked in vain for support from his own subjects. The chieftains of Leinster refused to enlist under his banners in so iniquitous a cause, and openly renounced their allegiance. In this situation he applied to foreign powers for protection and assistance.

In *England* this guilty prince found favor. Henry the second had long waited only for a pretext to invade a people, who, as the English historian justly observes, being always confined to their own island, had never given any cause of complaint to their neighbors.—Under his authority, Richard, Earl of Pembroke, and others invaded Ireland, and their conduct corresponded with the infamous cause in which they had enlisted. It is painful, (says Plowden) to record the instances of *inhumanity* by which the English *violated their treaties* and defiled their victories by the *massacre of their prisoners of war*.

This invasion was destructive to the independence of the freeborn sons of Erin, and the treaty of Windsor, which took place soon after, paved the way for their innumerable sufferings which they have since endured.

Americans! Ye who boast of having drawn your first breaths in this happy land, and ye, who have adopted this asylum of liberty as your future home, what volumes of reflections are furnished by the foregoing facts. Century after century has passed away and England is the same, except that she has now more power to oppress and injure. Does not the same perfidious policy which induced her to espouse the cause of the adulterous Dermod still influence their counsels? Does not the same contempt for the sacred rights of humanity which induced them to violate their treaties, and massacre their prisoners of war, still mark their footsteps?

Let the history of the American Revolution; let the spirits of those who were murdered at Wyoming, and butchered at Paoli; let our days of peace, let the American sufferers on board their fleets; let the events of the present war, of the River Raisin; let the inhabitants of Hampton answer these questions.

Rouse then; gird on your manly swords and prepare for battle; it is *your country* calls; then answer with one voice. FIAT.

FROM THE SAME.

The glorious cruise of Capt. Porter has excited the liveliest emotions in the breast of every American. Again has one of America's invincible Sons added another laurel to our Naval character; ship to ship, man to man, and haughty Briton must surrender. Already has the trident of Nepture been wrested from the self-styled mistress of the ocean by a few "Yankee Cock Boats." In the course of our present contest with Great Britain wreaths of imperishable glory have crowded Columbia's naval commanders. Posterity will contemplate with wonder and admiration at their unparalleled bravery. Cold must be the heart that will not greet our intrepid Porter on his arrival to his native shore. Fortune is sometimes adverse as well as propitious; although he unfortunately lost a ship, his name remains unsullied. Captain Porter's official letter to the Secretary of the Navy is manifest that the capture of the Essex does not tend to diminish the fame which our naval officers have established, but on the contrary greater lustre is reflected. A British frigate and sloop of war having 81 guns and a complement of 500 men to engage a mutilated American frigate of 46 guns and 255 men, is a sufficient proof of the superiority of Yankee prowess. Capt. Porter commenced a fire on her (Phœbe) when she ran down for the Cherub which was two and half miles to leeward." Further evidence is not necessary to substantiate the timidity of British commanders on their meeting American vessels of equal force. In the affair of the Essex, Commodore Hillyar has violated the laws of neutrality by attacking her three quarters of a mile to the leeward of the battery of a neutral port.——He had evinced cowardice in taking the advantage of a vessel so vastly inferior in force. He has committed wonton murder by firing after the colors were struck, whereby four of the brave crew of the Essex were killed. The names of those who nobly fell in defending "Free trade and Sailor's rights" ought to be held in remembrance, they should also serve as an incentive to those who are anxious to maintain "Virtue, Liberty and Independence." It is hoped that in future the American government will not anticipate magnanimity from a nation where corruption and perfidy exist.

LAWRENCE.

From the Columbian.

THE CRISIS.

"BLOW THE TRUMPET."

Let one voice be heard; our motto, independenc, liberty or death!

Shall the hope of the world be crushed?—Can it be that America, the last and only refuge of "hunted," suffering and "infuriated man," is doomed to fall ingloriously? No, my countrymen, while *despots* threaten us, let the good people be united and *they* may be made to *tremble*.

Rome is an example for the United States. When she was threatned by proud Carthage, whose armies were flushed with victory, under Hannibal, her citizens at once buried all contention; division was discarded, and the more noble passion succeeded; patriotism now "guided the helm of state," and Rome, that a moment before presented nothing but tumult and confusion, now is all calm, and every citizen burns with zeal to distinguish himself as the friend of his country and the firm defender of her freedom.

Let us mark all traitors, tories and British advocates—They cannot unite with Americans, because they hold us even now as rebels against their king. To call upon them to mingle their efforts with ours in opposing the tyranny of Great Britain, is all in vain. They have lately shown, more plainly what they have always been—true royalists.

With all the horrors of war at our door, we have a deadly enemy within, more dangerous from this very circumstance.

From a British faction composed of turncoat federalists, tories and English agents, factors and brokers, we have nothing but opposition and treason to expect.

Americans! you who are so by birth, and from conviction and attachment to the United States! You who are friends to our confederation! You who prize the constitution of our country, the work of patriots and friends of the immortal father of our liberties! You who are not disposed to yield in base submission to the British yoke! You who admire the patriotism and venerate the memory of those excellent men who put their lives and fortunes at stake for the honor and freedom of this country, you are called on to shake off all connection with persons, who in our revolution, would have taken off the heads of Washington, Jefferson, Clinton, Franklin, Hancock and Adams, and stuck them on a pole, carried them through the streets of our cities, crying—*look at these rebel leaders and tremble*. It is time, high time, to seperate the precious from the vile. The crisis demands decision, our common country calls; its independence and unprecedented liberties are too valuable to be surrendered but with our lives and every thing dear to a freeman. Awake! awake up, countrymen. Government calls upon your virtue and courage: One struggle more and our country will be relieved. But a little while and the United States shall be respected and courted by all the powers of the world. Union and courage cannot fail to accomplish this great event. CATO.

BOSTON, July 18.

RUMOURS OF PEACE.

For several days past, we have had in circulation a volume of rumours said to be received from Halifax, via Eastport, stating in substance, that a British frigate had arrived at the former place, in a short passage from England, bringing intelligence that Commissioners from England, had met the American Envoys at Gottenburg; that the basis of a peace had been settled, and an armistice agreed on; and also that a number of transports had reached Halifax, with a large reinforcement of troops. The whole of this business is probably nothing more than what is contained in the following note, which was posted in the Exchange Coffee House Books:

"We have conversed with a gentleman who left St. Johns, (N. B.) the 5th inst. and he informs that the reports of an Armistice, is nothing more than mere conjecture. He informs that a Capt. in the army passed through St. Johns for Canada, bearer of despatches, which had been received at Halifax in a frigate from England, between 20 and 30 days passage, and that he publicly stated he knew nothing of the nature of them.—This was all the information known at St. Johns, when our informant left.

"Several rumours had been in circulation, such as that an Armistice had been concluded—that Peace would shortly take place, &c. but they could not be traced to any source."

LATE FROM SPAIN.

The private armed schr Surprise, lately ar. at Newport, obtained, at sea, a file of Corunna papers, to May 21. They contain a long Decree of Ferdinand 7th, (issued at Valencia, the 4th of May, 1814,) declaring the Cortes of Spain, and the Constitution formed under it, at an end.—The following is a summary translation of this important Document:

The decree commences with a history of the proceedings of the French government during the time they occupied Spain.—The King says, that on the 5th of May, 1808, he issued a decree calling, the Cortes, which continued their sittings until Jan. 1810, when the First Council of the Regency was called, with their powers to Sept. 1810, when the General and Extraordinary Cortes was formed, and was installed in the Isle of Leon; and that at their sitting, the members of the Cortes took an oath to preserve to him all his sovereignty.—The King then proceeds to give a history of the manner in which the Cortes were chosen, and says, that the Clergy and Nobles were not called, although the Central Junto ordered it done;—That the first act of Cortes was to depose him from his sovereignty, attributing it to the nation, that they might appropriate it to themselves; and that this attempt against the prerogatives of the throne was the basis of all their future acts:—That almost all the forms of the ancient Constitution of monarchy were innovated upon, and that the Cortes copied the revolutionary and democratic principles of the French Constitution of 1791:—That to prepare the minds of the people to receive these innovations, through the public prints, they abused the liberty of the press to make the royal power odious, giving to the rights of Majesty the name of Despotism—making synonimous those of King and Despot, and calling Kings, Tyrants:—That they persecuted all those who opposed or contradicted them, and in all things imitated a democrarc.

[Here follows the official Declaration of Ferdinand renouncing his acceptance of the Constitution, annulling the powers of the General and Extraordinary Cortes, and making void all their acts and decrees; and forbidding under pain of death any of his subjects giving the said Cortes support or countenance.]

The Spanish papers state, that Ferdinand 7th entered Madrid on the 13th of May, and was received with great joy by the people. On the same day, the King issued a decree to prevent the abuse of the liberty of the press; and that in future the press should be under the direction of persons, appointed to prevent any publication against Religion, and against the government, and of the persons of those who administer it.

The papers also contain an address from the Metropolita Church of Valencia, to the King in which they request his attention to the church, which they say, has been persecuted by what they call, "*The philosophers of the day.*"—And that they wish the re-establishment of the Inquisition, which they say, "*is the crucible for maintaining pure Religion.*" In answer to this address, the King says, that it is his intention scrupulously to attend to the preservation of the purity of Religion, but discountenances the idea of the re-establishment of the Inquisition.

The dissolution of the Cortes and the Constitution, and the restoration of Ferdinand, had been announced to the Spanish army, and was received with great enthusiasm.

The papers abound with addresses congratulating Ferdinand on his arrival, in all of them the greatest attachment to his person is evinced.

NEW YORK, July 21.

From the Albany Argus of Tuesday.

From Sackett's Harbour, our accounts are to Thursday evening. The fleet were in port, nor was it known when they would go out.—Its co-operation is undoubtedly expected at the head of Ontario; and there is something of mystery in the delay. We are, however, disposed to think it has sailed ere this.

We have received information that our forces have advanced to F. George, the enemy retreated to Niagara, and have encamped in the rear of that place.

BATTLE OF CHIPPEWA.

The following particulars of this battle, so honorable to the American arms, are communicated in a letter from an officer who participated in its dangers and its glory, to his friend in this city. The prominent facts amply corroborated by other letters.

Camp near Chippewa, July 6.

"Yesterday we had a severe action with the British and Indians. It commenced in a wood, half a mile from the left of our camp, between about 250 of our Indians, and 300 or upwards of the British Indians. The latter were driven back about one and a half miles through the woods, till they met the British army, consisting of about 2000 regulars and 250 Canadian militia.—Our Indians were obliged in their turn to fall back upon our camp. By this time the first brigade and part of the second, with three pieces of artillery, were on the move, and met the enemy half a mile from our camp, completely formed in line, which extended at last half a mile thro' a wood and meadow. The attack commenced with spirit on both sides; and the fighting was desperate for 22 minutes, when the enemy fell back in good order, keeping up a fire from their cannon. They made another stand at about 100 rods distance, but could not maintain it long against our destructive fire. They retreated again, in the same good order, to within Chippewa creek, where they appeared determined to make a desperate stand. Here the round, grape, canister and musket shot fell like hail. The enemy kept his ground with determined coolness and bravery for some time, till at length our fire, which literally mowed down their ranks, compelled them to take shelter in their works at Chippawa.

"The enemy was certainly superior to us in numbers. The prisoners state their force variously, from 2500 to 3000 men. We had not more than 1800 men at the extent in action, but they fought like Yankees. The loss of the enemy in killed is 300, as the brig. maj. informed me this morning; I however suspect that they have not lost, in killed and wounded, more than 400, including 100 Indians. We have not lost, in killed and wounded, certainly, more than 100 men, not including about 30 militia and Indians killed and wounded."

The Buffato Gazette of Tuesday republishes the extra which we copied in our last, with little alteration, except in the following paragraph, which varies, very materially, the enemy's loss from what war stated in the Buffala extra.

From the Buffalo Gazette of July 12.

"The enemy's loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, is reported to be at least 500; between 100 and 200 were found dead on the field, among them a major and several other officers, 123 prisoners, mostly wounded; many of their killed were taken off the field before they retreated; nearly 500 muskets were found on the field. Our loss in killed is about 50 including several Indians; 130 or 40 wounded, and a few taken prisoners, among which were Lt. Col. Bull, reported to have been killed, maj Galloway, and capt. White, of the Penn. Volunteers, Lt. Col. Campbell, Lt. Barron. 11th, Capt. Harrison, 9th, Capt. King 22d, Capt. Reed, with his two lieuts. 26th, all severely wounded.

On Friday afternoon, gen. Brown caused a bridge to be thrown across Chippewa creek, about two miles from the month; the enemy, while the bridge was preparing, took up several pieces of artillery, and fired upon the bridge party; a battery which had previously been planted, was opened upon them, and after a few shots they retreated—The enemy evacuated his fortifications, and as it is said, has entered forts George and Niagara. On Sunday morning Gen. Brown, having crossed Chippewa, pursued the enemy and halted at Queenston. We learn that on Sunday morning the army moved from Queenston and marched for the vicinity of F. George. *ib.*

Since the action of Chippewa, the army have been reinforced by several detachments of regulars, a corps of bombardiers attached to the engineers, and a body of Gen. Porter's volunteers about 900 strong, with infantry and mounted men.

The American and British wounded have been removed from Chippewa to Buffalo. *ib.*

The following was received by the northern mail last evening:

Extract of a letter from an officer of the army to his friend in this city, dated Utica, July 16.

"One of our officers, wounded in the action at Chippewa, arrived here to day, from Buffalo.

The report on the 12th at Buffalo was, that Gen. Brown marched towards F. George, but nothing transpired further than arrangements were made to cut off the retreat of the British should they attempt to take the route of Burlington Heights. From the very satisfactory account received by me from captain Baens of the 11th, of the action, the British must have lost between 5 and 600 men; our loss in officers as follows: col. Campbell, of the 11th, wounded dangerously, capt. King, dangerously, capt. Read, of the 25th, and both lieuts. not dangerously, an officer of the 9th name forgot. Upon the whole, our troops met them even in manoevering during the action, and by the judicious arrangement of throwing forward as flankers, some light companies, that kept a dreadful fire, it is not surprising that 250 men should be found on the field, but upwards of 500 muskets.

ERIE, July 8.

COMMERCIAL.

The following merchant vessels have been built on the the south shore of Lake Erie the present season—burthen ftom 35 to 100 tons, viz.

Schr. Lady of the Lake, Hanchett.
Cleveland.
Pilot, Johnson, do
Experiment, Lovejoy, Buffalo.
Vermillion, Austin, Vermillion river.
Champion, Scott, Grand River.
Diligence, Perry, Erie.

Now Bnilding.

1 at Chautauque, Coit.
1 Erie, Russ.
1 Grand River, Lamb.
2 Sandusky, Martin.
1 Huron, Russel.
1 25 miles up Grand river.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

Copy of a letter from capt. Isaac Hull, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. Navy Yard, Portsmouth, July 15.

SIR, I have the honor to inform you that yesterday morning, Gun Boat No. 88, commanded by sailing master Geo. Clement, fell in with, and captured off this harbor, a chebacpue boat, tender to the Tenedos, commanded by her 2d lieut. having also on board two midshipmen, ten seamen and marines.

She had taken, the morning previous to her being captured, a small coasting boat, which was also retaken by Mr. Clement.

The prisoners have been given in charge of the marshal, and left here this morning for Salem.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

ISAAC HULL.

Hon WM. JONES
Secretary of the Navy.

RICHMOND, July 20.

PREPARE!

We understand that the Executive Council have determined to call into immediate service a respectable force for the defence of this Commonwealth. These troops are under marching orders. They are exclusive of the *Twenty Regiments*, who have been directed to hold shemselves in readiness for service. Time will develope the particulars.

Vocal & Instrumental Music.

A Married Lady from England, who has received a finished Education, will instruct young ladies in the above elegant and polite accomplishments, either at their own dwellings or at her residence, No. 24, North Liberty street, next door South of Doct. Gibson's. She will also engage to teach a few young Ladies the *FRENCH LANGUAGE* grammatically. Her terms will be made known upon application as above.

july 21 eo6tif

WAS FOUND,

On Monday, the 11th inst. on Federal Hill, by a poor blind woman, a *GOLD WATCH CASE*. The owner can have it by proving property, paying the charge of this advertisement, and giving a suitable reward to the finder. Apply to

CHARLES TINGES,
Watch maker, No. 60, Market street.
july 22 eo4t

Just Received & for sale,

20 boxes Havanna White Sugar
80 bags, 4 hhds. } first quality St. Domingo Coffee
3 chests Hyson Tea
Spanish Segars, Hogs Lard, &c.
—ALSO—
2 bbls. Spanish TOBACCO

JOSHUA DORSEY,
No. 10, Spear's wharf.
july 20 eo4t