and must submit—Britain, because she is rich in acquisitions, generous, and liberal, even to folly; and, therefore, a fit subject for imposition. With respect to Britain, speaking as we do, quite in the dark, touching the points in question, we trust, that however generous and liberal, when making a peace, in which what we give cannot be supposed to flow from any other source than the impulse of our own beneficent disposition, no attempt to impose upon us will, for a moment, be tolerated. With respect to France having but very imperfect information of what passes among the negotiators, we yet have reason to fear, that by too rigorous an exaction of territorial cessions, the cordiality and the permanence of the peace may be put to hazard. The French are a highly spirited people, and it could not be without some feeling, of regret and humiliation that they would even see their country reduced in point of extent within the limits of 1793.

But if, in addition to that general and sweeping reduction, one line of the old French fortresses be required as a barrier for the Netherlands, while another, with some intervening districts of land, is taken as a rounding for Switzerland—if the King, in his gratitude to the allied powers, readily subscribes to these curtailments, there is great danger that his majesty's restoration will become unpopular; and that the public mind will not be satisfied till these humiliating cessions be cancelled, or the objects of them resumed. If the French people submit to such exactions now, it is only because the overweening power of the allied armies present in France renders resistance impracticable. They would willingly purchase a release from the presence of these burthensome strangers by a feigned consent to conditions, which they would covertly resolve to undo at a future period, and on the very first opportunity. But the King could not, surely, be a party to any compact with the base and treacherous design of releasing himself from its obligations, by an odious inward insincerity in the engagement, a mental reservation, and a purpose to evade, to annual, or to retract. The consequence will be, that if the French people should murmur, the King must either lose their favour, by keeping his faith with the allied sovereigns, or forfeit his faith to keep the favor of his people. This surely is a dilemma in which it would be most unwise in the view of their own interests, as well as most ungracious towards the restored monarch, for the allied sovereigns to place him with respect to his people. It can only be avoided by dealing generously with France, and requiring nothing inconsistent with the national honour of a great and proud people. Let nothing be required of France beyond the general condition already publicly acceded to on the part of the king and acquiesced in by the people—the limits of 1793. Then there will not be any necessity for the immense French peace establishment of 220,000 men, which, whether it be designed to keep down a discontented people, or to take back cessions now reluctantly made, must be equally an object of alarm and apprehension.

By the last letters from Barbadoes, it appears that "the Pique frigate, of 36 guns, Captain Maitland, fell in with the American frigate Constitution, in the Mona Passage, but being to leeward, she laid to, fired guns, and hoisted her colours; the enemy, however, kept his wind, and was *lost sight of in the night*."

DEAL, May 18.

Adml. Young struck his flag this morning on board the Impregnable; and his royal highness the duke of Clarence, hoisted his on board that ship, which will sail to morrow morning, to bring over to this country the emperors of Austria and Russia, and the king of Prussia. PARIS, May 16.

It is said peace was signed on Saturday evening. We are assured that the king has named prince Eugene marshal of France. His majesty told him he hoped for peace, but that should an occasion occur he would employ him with the greatest confidence.

Gen. Bertrand writes from Porto Ferrajo, under date of the 4th ult. that he had arrived at the Isle of Elba, with Bonaparte. Without complaining of the reception they met with, he adds, "I am much better off here than I expected.;'

Official News from the Army of Italy.

VIENNA, May 4.

We have received from field-marshal Bellegarde the official news, that by a second military convention, concluded on the 23d of April with the viceroy of Italy, besides the fortresses of Osepo, Palmanuova, Legnago, and Venice, which our troops occupied on the 20th the fortress of Peschiera shall be given up on the 25th April, and Mantua on the 1st May. All the other strong places in the kingdom of Italy will be given up immediately to the Austria troops, Milan, and all the kingdom of Italy, will be occupied by the Austrian army in the name of the allied powers. The Italian troops will remain in their present quarters, but under the orders of count de Bellegarde.

Finances of the United Netherlands.

The Dutch minister of finance, in a speech lately delivered to the States General gave the following account of the expenditure and income of the United Provinces:

"For the current year, 1814, the ordinary and extraordinary expences of the state may be reckoned at 63,500,000 guilders. The revenue to meet this expenditure could not be estimated at more than 38,020,000 florins, thus leaving a deficit of 20,020,000 florins.

"This picture might at first seem very disheartening, but when more closely looked into would appear less alarming; for this deficit it was caused by circumstances of such an extraordinary nature, as by the blessing of Providence, are not again likely to occur.

"The expenditure of 63,500,000 florins might be distributed under the following heads.

"1. For the income assigned by the constitution to the sovereign prince and hereditary prince, 1,600.000 f.

"2. For the department of the general secretary of state, including the expences of the meeting of the states-general, and of the council of state, 339,581f.

"3. For the home department, including the expences of dykes, &c. (waterstaat,) 7,189, 230 f.

"4. For the department of finance, including the interest of the national debt, 22,500, 000 f.

"5. For the Foreign Department, 891, 000 f.

"6. For the Naval Department, 3,300, 000f.

"7. For the War Dapartment, 23,638, 034f.

"8. For the department of commerce and colonies, 3,000,000f.

"9. For extraordinary and unforeseen expences, 1,022,122 f."

The Finance Minister proceeds to assign the reasons why these charges are likely to be greater than may be expected in future:

"The public chests were carried off by the enemy as effectually as they could; the operation of all the taxes stood still for a while, and the loss upon indirect imposts could not be recovered; the war for a considerable time raged in our interior; the fortresses occupied by the French with their environs, produced nothing to the treasury; it required some months to re-organize the system of indirect taxation; and the produce of convoy duties and licenses only now becomes considerable from the revival of our commerce."

After observing that the two first branches of expenditure would remain the same in future, he proceeds to state, that the expences of the maintenance and restoration of dykes, &c. would probably be much diminished in future. The extreme neglect in which the late French government had suffered these most essential establishments to remain, in order to save money for other objects, necessarily occasioned extraordinary wants this year; but the dykes, when once restored, will not cost more than usual for their maintenance.

"For the department of the finance less would also be required in the ensuing year. On this point it would be sufficient to state, that the payment of the interest of the public debt was so much in arrear, that in this year it was necessary to provide for one and one-half year's interest. In future however, the interest will be paid half yearly, and each year will be charged with its own burthen.

The Secretary then proceeds to state, that under the head of foreign department less would be requisite in future, as the present year required an extraordinary expenditure in the establishment of foreign embassies.

"The expenses of the naval department, fixed at the moderate sum of 3,300,000 florins, are susceptible of little reduction; but it is by no means to be supposed that the very large sum of 23 millions for the war department will in future years remain a burthen on the finances of the country. The extraordinary circumstances in which the country was placed, have in fact occasioned this expenditure. When his Royal Highness entered on the government there was no army in the Netherlands; the magazines were emptied of all their stores, and it became necessary to supply by new purchases the numerous wants thus created.

"In the first place the army, which beside the land militia cannot be reckoned at less than 30 thousand men, and 4 thousand horses, was to be wholly raised, and required an expenditure to effectuate its first levy, which will not be called for in future years. A second source of expenditure, to the amount of about four millions, consisted in the supplying of subsistence and other necessaries to the numerous corps of allied troops which passed through or were stationed for months in our territoritory. This, however, is an expenditure not likely to recur in future years.

AMERICAN
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

BALTIMORE: *MONDAY, July* 25.

Since our last, we have received a deal of European intelligence by the arrival of the Gen. Armstrong privateer at New York, which brings London dates to the 25th of May—We refer our readers to the *Extra sheet* which we issued on Saturday, and to this day's paper, for the particulars.

It appears, that the British Court has appointed Ministers to meet our Ministers at Ghent in Flanders—this will tend to shorten the negociations, but still it will be a work of time and uncertainty—Meanwhile England has sent and continues to send out, strong reinforcements, and the war will continue with a rigor that will require all our exertions both to oppose the attacks of the enemy, and be prepared for a long continuance of the war, in case of the failure of the present negociations—The violent and inflammatory language of the principal Ministerial paper, the Times, gives but slender hopes of a speedy and an equitable accommodation.

This news confirms the accounts of the disagreements between the King of Spain and the Cortes—As to France, the affairs of that country are not yet settled—There are appearances of fresh troubles in both these countries, and it is not beyond the bounds of probability, in these strange and eventful times, that Bonaparte, *if he is permitted to live*, may yet appear on the great stage of Europe, and play a new and conspicuous part—Louis will endeavor to abolish the new Constitution, as his *legitimate* brother the King in Spain has done; and we think it scarcely possible that the old and the new Nobility can agree in the new order of things.

Amidst this chaos of intrigue, contention, and perfidy, we are pleased to observe, the virtuous and independent portion of the people of England publicly expressing their abhorrence of that most iniquitous of all the measures of the *legitimate* Sovereigns, in their endeavors to starve the Norwegians into submission to the *French* Crown Prince of Sweden—Even the famous pair of Diplomatists, Lord Castlereagh and Talleyrand, the venerable Bishop of Autun, *alias* the Prince of Benevento, will scarcely venture to persevere in this most abominable of all diplomatic transfers—The London papers begin to speak pretty freely of Mon. Bernadotte—Having profited by the treason, they now begin to despise the traitor.

The report of an Armistice has gradually vanished into air, "into thin air"—The report is suspected to have been a fabrication artfully calculated to affect the sales of certain goods to the Eastward—Whether the fair trader and honest American be hampered by war, or by an embargo, there seems to be no want of goods, which find their way into the United States by certain *hocus pocus* means, which many people understand, but few people attempt to explain.

By late advices we learn, that 1500 packages are on their way from Eastport to Boston, &c.—We now hear, that the British have taken this nest of smugglers into their own keeping, by which, matters, in this way, will be more expeditiously managed—A dexterous adventurer, like the man in the Heathen Mythology, has only to stamp his foot on the borders of Canada or Nova Scotia, and up starts whole bales and barrels and packages of all sorts of Merchandize!—A plain man, brought up in the old School of Morality, may startle at this sort of *leger-de-main* work; but an adept in the *new* School will tell him, that it has three advantages—it saves the expence of Custom-house duties; it discourages American manufactures; and prevents, so far, Mr. Madison from carrying on "his wicked war against the Bulwark of our holy Religion!"

From the first, we disbelieved the report of an Armistice, and we warned our readers to put no faith in it—The strong reinforcements of men and ships from England, and the daily depredations committed on our coasts and in our bays and rivers, convince us, that our inveterate enemy will try his strength against the United States, which he hates with "a more than common hatred."

Extract of a letter, dated Lancaster County, Va. July 15th, 1814.

[RECEIVED AT WASHINGTON.]

"On Tuesday, the 12th inst. at four o'clock, P. M. a thick black smoke was discovered from the mouth of Indian creek, in a direction towards Accomac county on the eastern shore of Virginia, supposed to have arisen from a vessel set on fire in the bay. Yesterday morning, about nine o'clock, five large ships, two of which appeared to be of the line, one brig and a tender, all in company, were seen passing up near the middle of the Chesapeake, from the same point; and at 5 o'clock, P. M. an additional force consisting of a brig, three schooners and a small tender. It would seem from this extraordinary movement, that a serious attack somewhere in Virginia or Maryland, is contemplated by the enemy."

EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

Savannah, July 12.

Lesters lately received in this place announce a large fleet of merchantmen being about to sail from different ports in England laden with British manufactures, bound for Amelia Island, expected in the course of a month. If this was generally known, it would be good speculation for our privateers.

The arrival of these vessels at Amelia will keep our gun boat armament vigilantly employed to detect smuggling and smugglers. Amelia and St. Mary's, it may be truly said, are the asylums for scroundels from every direction—nurseries of moral and political villains of all grades. It is surely an unfortunate oversight in Congress, that Amelia has been so long suffered to remain neutrally armed against us.

Nat. Int.

SACKETT'S HARBOR, July 14.

"We expect to sail within a week.—It is said that Admiral Coffin is to command the British fleet."—*ib.*

The Enemy in our waters, are becoming every day bolder and more troublesome. In Calvert County (Md) they have we are informed, burnt the Jail and Court House and carried off about 300 slaves. Several letters were received in town yesterday from Fredericksburg, stating that they had landed and taken possession of Westmoreland Court House (about 47 miles from that place) their shipping were at Society Hill at the mouth of the Upper Machodic and were spreading terror throughout the adjacent country. An express had arrived at Fredericksburg requiring the aid of the militia from Spotsylvania County.—*Alex. Gaz.*

We understand from good authorty, that major general ANDREW JACKSON, is appointed sole commissioner to treat with the Creek Indians. He was to be a Fort Jackson, on the Alabama, on the 8th inst.

General Jackson has command of the 7th military district.

We are extremely glad that this energetic and enterprising general is a commissioner; but we would like to have a Georgian with him, to settle our bounds with the *Red People.* *Georgia paper.*

AMERICAN MARINE LIST.

Boston, July 19. YANKEE PRIVATEER—This truly fortunate vessel has again safely returned to port, from a successful cruize. She arrived at Hyannis on Wednesday last, after an absence of nearly 4 months, during which, we are informed, she has taken 7 vessels, 5 of which were ordered for southern ports—and the other 2 given up to prisoners. It is stated that one of her prizes was a large ship, with 800 boxes sugar, coffee, &c. She has been chased 7 or 8 times by frigates, &c. but outsailed them with ease. We are told that she fell in with a vessel, (apparently an unarmed merchantman) and it being calm sent her boat, with the 2d capt.* and 4 men, to board her, and ascertain her character. When the boat had got close to her, she opened a fire upon the persons in it, and compelled them to surrender.

It was now discovered that the supposed merchantmen was a sloop of war, disguised She immediately gave chase to the Yankee, but the latter got away from her, by the aid of her sweeps after being under her guns for about 10 minutes, exposed to a heavy fire, which however did no damage to the Yankee. She was chased from George's Bank to Nantucket Shoals, by a frigate, the wind blowing a gale at the time, with a heavy sea, and going 12 knots. It is said the Yankee brought in two prisoners. She mounts 16 guns, and is commanded by Capt. E. Snow. [*Jones.]

The Yankee arrived at N. Bedford on Friday. No arrivals.

On Wednesday afternoon, a large sloop was chased on shore 8 miles to the W. of Point Judith, by the barges of the Superb; the crew and inhabitants landed her cargo (flour.)—Next morning the barges were sent and set fire to the sloop, and afterwards dispatched to destroy the cargo. On Thursday, the Superb chased a Newport sloop, from New-York, with flour on shore, near the same place. A sign, with "Thomas, of New Haven," was brought on board the Superb, from the first mentioned sloop, which was supposed to be the vessel's name. On the 11th inst the 2d Lieut. of the Nimrod was sent with a boat's crew from Seconnet to the Elizabeth Islands, and has not been heard of since. The sloop Enterprise, Coleman, of Stonington, cargo corn, bound to Nantucket, arrived at Newport on Wednesday evening last, and sailed again next day. A Vineyard boat, tender to the Nimrod, chased her into Seconet river—a sudden gust of wind upset the boat and she immediately sunk. It was said she had 9 persons on board, all of whom perished except one, who was taken up by a boat from the shore, (having supported himself on an oar,) and afterwards taken on board another barge, which was in sight, and came to their assistance.

The Maidstone frigate came down on Thursday, to the Superb, and same day stood back again.

New York, July 21.—Ar. sloops Regulator, Trowbridge, 18 hours from New Haven; Jefferson, Forsyth, 20 hours fr. New London.

A Vineyard Boat arrived here last evening, which passed New London on Wednesday morning. Saw three ships of war in Gardner's Bay.

Charleston, July 18.

Ar. Letter of Marque schr. Decatur, of *Balt.* Capt. Montgomery, from N. York, 12 days. On the 9th inst. boarded Spanish brig Cossack, from Amelia Island bound to Greenock. The Decatur has sprung her mainmast—saw no cruisers on the passage.

Schrs. Sally, Ashley, Elizabeth City, N. C. 6 days; Happy Return, Thoroughgood do.

Schr Eliza, Farrow, Elizabeth City, via Beaufort and Wilmington, 1 day from the latter port. Went into Beaufort on Monday last, and was informed by an officer from fort Hampton, that the British sloop of war Peacock (formerly the U. S. sloop Wasp) had been off that bar a few days before.—They had decoyed on board several of the Beaufort Pilots, and made a landing on the coast in their boats to procure wood and water, but were beat off by the militia. A prize brig had lately arrived at Beaufort loaded with jerked beef, &c.

Very Valuable Building Lots,
To be Leased by Auction.

THIS DAY,

The 25th inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon will be disposed of on lease for 99 years, renewable forever, with certain privileges annexed, which will be fully explained on the premises at the time of sale: the following *Valuable Property* contiguous and bounded by Jones' Falls, viz.

No. 1. LOT 249 agreably to the plat of the city of Baltimore; fronting thirty seven feet on the north side of Swan-st. and extending back eighty feet bounded by the Channel of the Falls, on the line of which is erected a substantial stone wharf the whole extent of the Lot.

No. 2 & 3 LOTS 250 and 251 each twenty five feet front by eighty in depth, adjoining the above.

No. 4. LOT 260, on the south side of Swan street, adjoining M'Ginnis' Livery stables, twenty five feet front and extending back sixty seven feet three inches.

No. 5. LOT 261, adjoining the last described lot, twenty three feet front by about thirty seven feet in the rear, bounded by the channel of the Falls, on which is erected a very substantial stone wharf.

Also

Three other Lots of Ground, fronting the Falls Market house, viz.

No. 6 Lot 262 thirty feet on Falls Market street nearly opposite Miller's Tavern, bounded by a permanent stone wharf on the channel of the Falls, to the depth of sixty seven feet 3 inches, and terminating with a line of fifteen feet in the rear of said Lot.

Nos. 7 & 8 Lots 263 and 264, adjoining No. 262, fronting each twenty five feet by sixty seven feet 3 inches in depth.

N B.—A correct plat of the Lots together with their relative situation, may be seen at the Auction Store corner of Second and Frederick streets.

THOS. CHASE, Auctr.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY

The third day of August at ten o'clock in the forenoon will be sold at the Auction Store corner of Second and Frederick streets.

A VARIETY OF

Household Goods & Furniture

Consisting in part of

Tables, Chairs and Carpets
One Sideboard
One Sopha
Looking Glasses and Knife Cases

And a considerable variety of other articles not enumerated.

THOMAS CHASE, Auctr.

july 25

AUCTION ROOMS,

216, MARKET STREET.

ON WEDNESDAY,

The 27th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. will commence the sale of a handsome assortment of

FRESH DRY GOODS,

daily expected from New York.

APPLETON & POOR, Aucts.

Will be added to the sale on Wednesday,

A few dozen bottles of best Lavander Water.

july 25 A. & P.

LOGWOOD.

50 tons Campeachy Logwood
50 do. St. Domingo do.

FOR SALE BY

JOHN C. WHITE & SONS.

N. B. If it is not sold before the 28th instant, it will on that day be sold at public auction.

july 25 d4t

SCARCE GOODS.

Just received and for sale, at No. 21, Market-st.

Superfine blue and black Cloths
Black and coloured Canton Crapes
Do. and do. Florences
Do. and do. Italian Crapes
Superfine white Satins
5-4, 6 4 & 7-4 Laventine and Damask Silk Shawls
4 4 & 6 4 Cambric Muslin
Figured and plain India Mull Muslin
Figured and do. Jaconett do.
Cambric and common Dimities
Silk and cotton Hosiery
4 4 Irish Linens and cotton Shirtings
Fine and superfine Black Bombazettes
Russia Diapers, &c. &c.

july 25 eo4t*

INDUSTRY LINE,

For the Transportation
OF MERCHANDIZE.

With expedition and safety between *New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore & Boston.*

The above line has commenced its operation by land and water—and all Goods entrusted to either of the agents, will be attentively forwarded to any part of the United States.

LEESON SIMMONS, Agent,
Bukely's wf. 2d above Market street, Philadelphia.
JOSEPH MUDGE, Agent,
294, Pearl street, New York.
JOSEPH CLAGHORN, Agent,
17, Merchant's Row. Boston.

TEAMS will be employed between Philadelphia and Baltimore, should the blockade continue.

CYPRIAN F. WELLS, Agent,
No. 9, Calvert street, Baltimore.

july 25 d6t

HORSES FOR SALE.

SIXTEEN DROVE HORSES for sale, from Augusta, Virginia, to be seen at the Maypole Tavern, head of Pratt street, suitable for saddle or harness. Gentlemen who wish to purchase will please to apply soon, as those horses will leave town in a day or two. Apply to

THOMAS KIRK.

july 25 d4t*

NOTICE.

The Stone Cutting business, conducted at the corner of Franklin and Eutaw streets in Baltimore, under the name of Wm. Holliday, being a concern between Wm. Stuart and Wm. Holliday which terminated on the first day of January, 1814, by mutual consent—All those concerned will call on Wm. Holliday for the liquadation of their accounts, who still continues to carry on the business at the old stand.

WM. STEUART.
WM. HOLLIDAY.

july 25 eo4t

Union Riflemen Attention.

You are requested to attend a meeting of the company at Gorsuch's Tavern, High street Old Town, on Wednesday Evening next, at 7 o'clock.

As business of importance will be transacted, it is expected every member will be punctual in his attendance. All persons who are desirous of joining a Rifle corps will do well to attend, as the uniform of this company will only cost $12, and good Rifles and complete equipments, will be furnished free of all expence.

By order of Wm. Pinkney, Jr. *capt. elect.*

EDW. P. ROBERTS, Sec'y.

july 25 d3t

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY,

The 26th inst. at 11 o'clock, will be sold at the premises, on terms which will then be made known, a two story

Brick Dwelling House,

No. 70, with a frame Kitchen adjoining thereto, situated on the east side of Bond-st. Fell's Point, adjoining the house owned and occupied by Mr. James Farrell, and a small distance below Alisanna street, being a part of the original Lot No. 164.

YATES & HARRISON, Aucts.

SALE BY AUCTION.

Will be added to the sale at the Country Residence of Mr. M'Blair, on THURSDAY, the 28th inst.

A number of 3-4 & 1-2 Breed MERINO EWES.

WM. VANCE & CO. Aucts.

july 18

SALE BY AUCTION,

At the Merchants' Coffee House, on MONDAY, the 8th August next, at 12 o'clock, the well known fast sailing

Schr. COMET,

Thomas Boyle, late commander, about 200 tons per register—now lying at Wilmington, North Carolina, with all her armament and stores, as she arrived from her last cruize; per Inventory in the hands of

WM. VANCE & CO. Aucts.

july 19

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY

The 28th inst. at 10 o'clock, at the Country residence of Mr. M'Blair,

100 *full bred Merino Rams & Ewes.*

WM. VANCE & Co. Auct'rs.

FRENCH BOOKS.

Will be sold on TUESDAY next, at 10 o'clock A. M. a variety of

SCARCE AND VALUABLE FRENCH BOOKS.

They can be examined at No 104, Baltimore street, the day previous to the sale.

JOHN P. USHER & CO. Aucts.

july 23

WM. MATTHEWS & CO.

Have just received and for sale,

50 bbls. prime SHAD, which will be landed and inspected this day, on Smith's wharf.

ON HAND,

40 bales first quality Upland Cotton, suitable for retailing
Bar, Bolt, Spike and Nail Iron
Wrought Nails, and Spikes of all sizes

july 23 d4tif

TO PHYSICIANS.

A PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE, long established, and in a situation affording the best opening for immediate business of any stand in this city, *is about to be vacated.* It will be given up to any physician who may find it convenient to contract for the shop furniture, and the book accounts, which are of small amount. For terms, apply at this office.

july 23 d3tif

Union Beneficial Society.

At a meeting on the 16th, it was "*Resolved*, that this Society meet at the Union Tavern, on the first Thursday in August, at 7 o'clock P. M." The object of the meeting is to ballot for Members, and transact business of importance to the Society.

Members will come prepared to pay their contributions. By order,

CYPRIAN F. WELLS, Sec'y.

july 18 eo4t

TO LET,

And possession given on the 16th of May, *A STORE and DWELLING*, in North Gay street within two doors of Griffith's Bridge. At present occupied as a grocery and is an excellent stand. To a good tenant, the rent will be made accommodating. For particulars enquire on the premises or of

SAMUEL SARGEANT,
Forrest street, Federal Hill.

The above property will be sold on reasonable terms.

april 7 eo

Bills of Exchange on London,

PIG LEAD,
James' River TOBACCO,
Louisiana and S. Carolina COTTON,
L. P. Madeira WINE—and
Hempen YARNS,

FOR SALE BY

HENRY THOMPSON.

Who has for RENT,

A BRICK WAREHOUSE on M'Clure's wharf, the third door from Pratt street.

july 16 eo4t

Cotton Blankets & Flannels.

The subscribers have constantly on hand an assortment of 10 by 12-4, 8 by 10-4, and 6 by 10-4 COTTON BLANKETS; also, white COTTON FLANNELS of the Manufactory of *Peter Lannay*, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms, at No. 171½, Baltimore street.

LAFITTE, BARTHE, & CO.

july 19 eo10t

Hyson Skin Tea.

19 chests } Hyson Skin TEA,
11 boxes }

FOR SALE BY

JAMES BRUNDIGE,
No: 99, Bowley's wharf.

july 19 eo4t

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of the late John Heathcote, Esq. deceased, are hereby requested to pay the amount of their respective debts to Hugh W. Evans at the warehouse of the said deceased, the corner of Charles and Market street; to whom those having claims against the estate will apply for payment.

ROBERT OLIVER,
WILLIAM COOKE, } Exr's.
H. W. EVANS.

june 15 2aw3m