and port is still preserved. Rear Ad. Fleming, who had returned from Cadiz on the 18th ult. left this bay on the following day and has continued ever since with his squadron at Algesiras, where all vessels of war coming in repair, and convoys collect. The Spanish commandant of the camp of Gibraltar placed his cordon and cut off all communication with the garrison, on the afternoon of the 19th of Aug.

The following are the cases of fevers and deaths, since the 18th ult.

18th Aug. to 2d Sept. 42 cases, 14 deaths
3d Sept. to 9th Sept. 43 cases, 16 do.
10th —— to 16th —— 70 cases, 22 do.

These do not include the military.

17 to the 23d, including what remained on the 16th. } 225 cases, 41 deaths

This last report includes the military, in which were 136 cases and 17 deaths.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated September 27.

"I regret having to acquaint you, that the epidemical distemper has made its appearance here within these few days, and bills of health were issued to day declaring the fact. 8000 troops, destined for an expedition to S. America, and which were about to be embarked, have just marched out of town."

From our Correspondent.
Office of the New-York Evening Post, Monday, Dec. 5.—Noon.

This morning we received Montreal papers to the 27th ult. There were 70 vessels of different descriptions in the port of Quebec unloading their cargoes, composed chiefly of British manufactures.——A gale of wind on Lake Ontario has wrecked a number of merchant boats with their cargoes on their way to York and Niagara. Many lives are supposed to be lost.

MONTREAL, Nov. 26.

The Boston Gazette of the 14th inst. is the only paper received from the States, the week past, from which several extracts are given, which will shew that the affairs in that country are drawing to an important crisis. The American government appear determined to carry their point in raising an army, by *conscription;* which, if gained, will put down the high standing which the Northern States appear determined to support in self-defence against their "internal enemies."

The Provincial Parliament is prorogued to the 27th day of December next.

Thirty American deserters arrived here on Wednesday.

We were this morning favored with the loan of the London Morning Chronicle of the 26th Sept. and a Portsmouth paper of the same date. The latter is entirely filled with despatches from this country, relative to the war operations on the Niagara frontier—at that date the editors of these papers do not appear to have learnt but that the affairs of this country had been managed very well, altho' the disasters at Fort Erie were given in their columns.

From the Montreal Gazette of Nov. 24.

We understand the neutral vessel will sail from the lines to-morrow on her last trip up Lake Champlain, with a full cargo of British manufactures. Who would have expected to have seen a Swedish flag navigating exclusively an inland water belonging to the United States of America?

Our harbor presents a scene that was never before witnessed at this season—upwards of 70 vessels of different sizes are now unloading their cargoes (chiefly of British manufactures,) and all the activity incident to a crowded port in the summer is seen at a period when formerly the navigation was considered as closed, or a solitary fishing craft remained to terminate it. What a contrast the war has brought about in the relative situation of this province and the U. States! In the one, commerce is more than treble; in the latter, it has given place to the despicable supply of foreign commodities through the infamous system of robbery on the ocean—and the nation which was once second in the commercial world, is now reduced to a dependence on privateering, or the agency of those British provinces which she vainly boasted 3 years ago, she would capture in three months. To a calculating people this must be a most miserable disappointment.

We have this instant been informed that a most violent gale of wind has been experienced on Lake Ontario, in which a number of merchants' boats, with their cargoes and many of their crews, on their way to York and Niagara, have been lost. We sincerely hope it may not prove so disastrous as it has been represented.

From the Quebec Mercury Nov. 16.

The Telegraphe yesterday announced 20 square rigged vessels, 15 of them are said to be a fleet with 19,000 barrels of pork, two only with troops. They sailed from Cork on the 2d of October. A proof that if Great Britain thinks of us it is not with such a knowledge of the country as good helms-men should possess. A party have entered the harbor; for their arrival we must be thankful, but the thanks are due more to our good fortune than to the judgement of our British land pilots.

It is said, that some vessel arrived to-day, brings an account that the American frigate Constitution is taken.

Several vessels arrived yesterday and this morning, of which we have not been able to obtain the reports.

From a late Halifax Paper.

The third campaign in Canada has nearly terminated, and these provinces are now left in a much worse situation than when the war commenced—we have taught the enemy to fight, and given them high confidence in their own military skill and prowess, which has enabled them to augment their armies; *while ours are daily decreasing by desertion, the spirits damped of those who remain, the officers mortified and dejected, and no source of comfort left to any class, civil or military. Our armies are frittered away, our best officers killed, one after another; our soldiers cut up in detail, and no compensation for our losses; a dismal gloom to look back at, and no cheering prospect before us.*

A Poor Excuse better than None.

A certain federal gentleman, who claims to be distinguished in that party, the other day in openly advocating the *right* of New England to rebel against the constituted authorities, and erect a new government, was asked how he could call himself a "disciple of Washington," who has enjoined on us to *frown indignantly on the first dawnings of any attempt to dismember the union,* when he advocated such doctrines. "Yes," said he, "we are disciples of Washington—for Washington headed a rebellion in the revolution, and we do no more now!"

N. H. Patriot.

ALEXANDRIA, December 8.

Extract of a letter from Fredericksburg to a gentleman in this town dated Dec. 6th

"The last accounts from the British, say they are at Leedstown with 5 sail, and in the seven mile reach with about 12, besides barges—their object seems to be to steal stock, negroes, &c. and burn Tobacco Warehouses and other public buildings."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Richmond, to his friend in this town, dated Monday morning, 5th Dec.

"No mail last night—Another express came at 10 o'clock last night, brings the disagreeable news that the enemy were five miles above Tappahannock, supposed to be 2,500 strong—600 men are detached, viz. 200 from this city, and 400 from the camp below."

AMERICAN AND Commercial Daily Advertiser.

BALTIMORE: *Friday, Dec. 9.*

The National Intelligencer of the 7th inst. imparts to us the pleasing information, "that Congress have passed or are rapidly perfectly, several Bills vitally important to the public interest, and calculated to exhibit to the Nation their determination not to lag behind the public spirit which urges them forward, &c"

Until this welcome news reached our ears, we confess, we were among those who feared, that the Great Council of the Nation had forgotten the very urgent occasion for which it was assembled, and, instead of being a convocation of the wisest and most patriotic men of the Republic, they had dwindled into a mere Logomachy.

In order to shew that we are not singular in our opinion, we transcribe the sentiments of a neighboring writer on this subject—He is speaking of the late Exposition of the national finances by the Secretary of the Treasury, and of "the tardy proceedings of Congress, who have been nearly three months in session, and have done nothing but talk—Who"—but let us hear this plain-speaking AMERICAN in his own words:—

"The Exposition of the national finances by the Secretary of the Treasury, are of so candid and impressive a nature, as to awaken the most profound feelings of awe and alarm. Every man who has read it (and it should be read by every one) should take those alarming facts, so clearly and so lucidly stated into his serious consideration. They are facts which equally concern every individual in the community. They are facts which if not speedily used to the advantage of the nation, may form the basis of some dreadful national calamity. They are facts, which if they fail to arouse our Representatives in Congress from the stupour into which they have fallen; if they do not cease to devote to party and personal allusion, the sacred time of the nation, time which should be solely devoted in speedily providing for its wants and its necessities; the time may not be far distant, when alas, it may be too late! The national disease may prey upon its constitution, until all professional aid may be useless and unavailing; and then we may have to mourn its early dissolution. He who can view the *tardy* proceedings of Congress without censuring, must indeed feel but little interest in his Country's welfare. Nearly three months have they been in session, and the result of their deliberations has been the passage of two or three laws, and one of which, though early solicited by the Secretary of the Treasury, as a *means* of facilitating the fiscal operations of the Government, was delayed so long, that when it passed was almost nugatory and useless; the injury which it was called for to provide against having then already occurred. Thus it is that the tardy and protracted conduct of Congress frustrated the views of the Government, and thus it is that the public interest is entirely lost sight of to gratify the desire of those gentlemen to hear themselves speak"

EXTRACT TO THE EDITORS—DATED
Washington, December 7.

"I send you a copy of the report made to the House of Representatives by Colonel JOHNSON, from the committee appointed to enquire into the causes of the capture of Washington by the enemy. The letters which accompanied the report, shall be transmitted as soon as they are printed. These documents will be interesting to your readers, as many of them were engaged in the unfortunate scenes to which they relate. The committee did not undertake to decide, in distinct terms, upon whom the blame of the defeat at Bladensburg should fall. Such a decision, in the form of a resolution, would have produced a thorough discussion in the house, and a final and intelligent decision in that body. The omission will probably be supplied by some of the individual members bringing forward a resolution founded upon the facts stated in the report. From these facts, it appears evident, that the proper exertions were not made, or the proper disposition was not felt, by the executive of Maryland to comply, in good time, with the requisitions of General Winder and the administration; that a partial failure took place in that respect; that enough troops were put by the government at the disposal of General Winder; that the General did not in time make a specific call upon Pennsylvania for her 5000 troops; that for some days previous to the battle, he acted and changed his resolutions as if he knew not what to do; that he harrassed and exposed the troops he had actually under his command to such an extent as to incapacitate them from being as efficient as they otherwise would have been; that he scattered and divided them too much; that he never at any time, until too late, procured correct intelligence of the force and movements of the enemy; that he suffered the enemy to march fifty miles through a hilly and woody country, almost without attempting to retard their progress or to cut up their troops, which he might have done even with half the British force; that the enemy was suffered to come within two or three miles of Bladensburg before the General knew it, and before he put the main body of his army in motion for that village; that he himself reached the positions occupied by the Baltimore troops too late to form them, or to change their positions, if it had been necessary; that with at least 1500 more men than the British had, although he himself might have been "zealous" and "firm," he arranged and commanded them with such miserable skill as to be beaten; that he ordered the district troops and Scott's regulars to retreat, when they remained firm at their posts, when they were peculiarly interested in the battle, and but a few of them had fired a gun; that a considerable portion of the Baltimore troops, as well as Barney's and Miller's command, with Burch's and Peter's artillery, fought for some time with firmness and gallantry; that although all the men engaged did not act with proper courage and intrepidity, and some of them retired in disorder, it was obviously owing, in a great measure, to the absence of all understanding between the general and the other officers, and to their not being supported by the reserve, who were left standing on their arms by the General and not ordered up to the support of the first line, as, it appears to me, they ought to have been; that the Baltimore officers and men knew not where to rally; that the cavalry acted most shamefully, and did not avail themselves of a fine opportunity of charging and capturing many of the advance light troops of the enemy; that between the battle ground and the capitol a great portion of the troops, especially the district brigade, and the regulars, were thrice formed for action, and as often ordered by the general again to retreat, without seeing the enemy or firing a gun; that they were, on the representation of General Winder, and by him, who consulted with the Secretaries of State and War, ordered to leave the capitol for Georgetown; that this, more than any thing else, dispirited and filled them with anguish, as they were leaving their homes and property in their rear, exposed to the ravages or mercy of the enemy, without their having been suffered to make an effort to defend them; and that thus, and by these means, was the American capitol invaded, the public property destroyed, the American arms and name disgraced. It is clear to me, that although some of the men did not act with bravery, but disorderly, there was a sufficient force on the ground, if it had been well arranged to have beaten the enemy; that the general is unfit for any important command, and that to him, principally, the enemy is indebted for his success of that day."

"The Senate will probably pass the bank bill, and it may yet become a law."

THE NATIONAL BANK

Is undergoing a full examination in the Senate. From the vote yesterday against amending it, a more flattering prospect of its passage through that body opens on our view.

JOSIAH MEIGS, Esq Commissioner of the General Land Office arrived in this city a few days ago and entered upon the duties of his office.—*Nat. Int.*

Extract of a letter from St. Jago de Cuba, dated 11th ult.

"The expedition from the Chesapeake, touched at Jamaica for supplies early in November on their way against New Orleans."

M C. H. Books.

TWO 74's LAUNCHED.

Married, at Woodstock, Conn. Mr. Hitchcock, aged 74, to *Miss* Hannah Moore, aged 74.

Adjutant & Inspector, Generals' Office, 1st December, 1814.

The President of the U. States, has conferred Brevet Rank on the folbwing Officers of the Army, for gallant and meritorious conduct during the last campaign:

Benj. Forsyth, Major of the 1st Rifle regt. to be a Lt. Col. by brevet, 6th Feb 1814.

A. H. Holmes, Capt. in 24th, Inf. to be Major by brevet, 4th March, 1814.

R. H. McPherson, capt. Light Artillery, to be Major by brevet, 30th March 1814.

G. E. Mitchell, Lt. Col Artillery, to be Colonel by brevet, 5th May, 1814.

Daniel Appling, Major of the 1st rifle Regiment, to be Lt. Col. by brevet, 30th May, 1814.

Turner Crooker, Capt. in 9th Inft. to be Major by brevet, 4th July, 1814.

Thos. S. Jesup, Major in 25th Inft. to be Lieut. Col. by brevet, 5th July, 1814, Col. 25th July, 1814.

Henry Leavenworth, Major in 9th, Inft. to be Lt. Col. by brevet, 8th July, 1814, Colonel, 25th July, 1814.

John M'Neal, Major in 11th Inft. to be Lt. Col. by brevet, 5th July, 1814.

Nathan Towson, Capt. in Artillery, to be Major by brevet, 5th July, 1814, Lieut. Col. 15th August, 1814.

Roger Jones, Captain in Artillery, to be Major by brevet, 5th July, 1814.

Thomas Harrison, Captain in 42d Inft. to be Major by brevet, 5th July, 1814.

Loring Austin, Capt. in 48th Inft. to be Major by brevet, 5th July, 1814.

Wm. J. Worth, 1st Lt. in 23d Inft. to be Captain by brevet, 5th July, 1814.

George Watts, 2d Lt. Light Dragoons, to be 1st Lt. by brevet, 5th July, 1814.

Stephen Rector, 3d Lieut. of Rangers, to be 2d Lt. by brevet, 13th July, 1814.

Winfield Scott, Brig. Gen. to be Major General by brevet, 25th July, 1814.

James Miller, Colonel of 21st Inft. to be Brig. Gen. by brevet, 25th July, 1814.

Wm. M'Ree, Major of Engineers, to be Lt. Col. by brevet, 25th July, 1814, Colonel, 15th August, 1814.

Eleazer D Wood, brevet major, to be Lt. Colonel by brevet, 25th July, 1814.

John B. Murdoch, Capt. in 25th Inf. to be major by brevet, 25th July, 1814.

Benj. Watson, capt. in 25th Inf. to be major by brevet, 25th July, 1814.

Daniel Ketcham, capt. in 25th Inf. to be major by brevet, 25th July, 1814.

Edmund B. Randolph, 2d Lt. in 20th Inf. to be 1st Lt. by brevet, 25th July, 1814.

Robt. Desha, Capt. in 24th Inf. to be major by brevet, 4th Aug. 1814.

Edmund P. Gaines, Brigadier General to be be Major General by brevet, 15th Aug. 1814.

J. Hindman, major of artillery, to be Lt. Col. by brevet, 15th Aug. 1814.

S. D. Harris capt. of Light Dragoons, to major by brevet, 15th Aug. 1814.

T. Biddle, capt. of Artillery, to be major by brevet, 15th Aug. 1814.

J. T. Chunn, capt. in 19th Inf. to be major by brevet, 15th Aug. 1814.

A. C. W. Fanning, capt. in 19th Inf. to be major by brevet, 15th Aug, 1814.

W. S. Foster, capt. in 11th Inf. to be major by brevet, 15th Aug. 1814.

M. Marston, capt. 21st Inf. to be major by brevet, 15th Aug. 1814.

B. Birdsall, capt. in 4th rifle regt. to be major by brevet, 15th Aug. 1814.

R. A. Zantzinger, 1st Lt. of Artillery, to be capt. by brevet, 15th Aug. 1814.

N. N. Hall, 1st Lt. in 21st Inf. to be capt. by brevet, 15th Aug. 1814.

J. Kearsley, 1st Lt. in 4th rifle regt. to be capt. by brevet, 15th Aug. 1814.

J. Gleason, 1st Lt. in 9th Inf. to be capt. by brevet, 15th Aug. 1814.

J. Watmaugh, 2d Lt. in Artillery, to be 1st Lt. by brevet, 15th Aug 1814.

C. Cissna, 3d Lt. in 19th Inf. to be 2d Lt. by brevet, 15th Aug. 1814.

R. H. Lee, 3d Lt. in 4th rifle regt. to be 2d Lt. by brevet, 15th Aug. 1814.

A. Macomb, Brig. Gen. to be Maj. Gen. by brevet, 11th Sept. 1814.

G. Armistead, major in artillery to be Lt. Col. by brevet, 12th Sept. 1814.

W. Lawrence, major in 2d Inf. to be Lt. Col. by brevet, 15th Sept. 1814.

W. A. Trimble, major in 19th Inf. to be Lt. Col. by brevet, 17th Sept. 1814.

D. PARKER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

A reason against peace, in England, is given by Mr. Colquhoun, the celebrated tatistical writer of London. He calculates that peace will throw out of employment, 25,000 British officers (naval and military, of different grade), 2000 clerks, and 280,000 non-commissioned officers and privates. What an immense number of people, of all nations and tongues (not including those employed in the manufacture of arms, munitions of war, ships, &c.) are kept by the English government engaged in the work of human butchery! A reduction of their navy has taken place, a work to which our gallant tars have not a little contributed, in furnishing old Davy with a few of their ships, viz. frigates, sloops of war, and merchantmen, and intend to add a hundred or two more this winter. [A submarine fleet of several hundred merchant ships, convoyed by the Guerriere, Java, Peacock, Reindeir and Avon, has arrived at Jones's Locker."] And since they will have it so, we have made considerable progress in reducing their army establishment, as the depots of prisoners of Pittsfield, Greenbush, &c. and the battle-grounds of Bridgewater, Chippeway, Erie, Plattsburgh, Mobile, &c. can testify.

Columbian.

New York, Dec. 6.—Arr. the fast sailing letter of marque sch. Comet, Cathell, of *Baltimore*, in 13 days from Wilmington, N. C. Off Barnegat, was chased by 3 frigates but escaped in the night. Off the Delaware, was chased by a ship of the line and her tender. Off Sanday Hook, saw a frigate.

The letter of marque sch. Express, Taylor, of *Balt.* in 20 days from St. Jago de Cuba. Left no American vessels there nor spoke any. Off the harbor of St. Jago, passed two British brigs of war. Three days out, was chased by a 74, off Cape Corinthians. On Friday last, was chased out of the Delaware, by the Spencer, 74, and Pactolus frigate. Saw no cruizers off Sandy Hook.

AUCTION ROOMS,
216, MARKET STREET.
THIS DAY

The 9th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. will be offered to the highest bidder, without reserve for cash, District money, payable on the delivery of the goods, an entire Stock of retailing DRY GOODS, consisting in part as follows:

Flannels, red, white and green
Coatings
Blue, Black and Mixed Cassimeres
Olive Velvet
Gurrahs and Basta Muslins
Black Bombazett
Silk and Worsted Hosiery
Laventine & Printed Cotton Shawls
Very fine plain and tampour'd India Mull
Long Lawn
Marseilles and Toilenet Vesting
Colored and white Thread
Black Silk Hdkfs.
Furniture and Fancy Calicoes
Sattin and Taffeta Ribbands
Fringes do.
Silk Binding, &c.

APPLETON & POOR Aucts.

SALE BY AUCTION
THIS DAY

The 9th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the Auction Store corner of Second and Frederick streets, will commence the sale of

75 bbls New Orleans Sugar
4 hhds Loaf & Lump do.
6 hhds Molasses
4 do. St Domingo Coffee
3 hhds 20 bbls & 10 bags Guadaloupe do.
15 chests Imperial, Hyson & Hyson Skin Teas
8 bales Upland Cotton
2 tierces Rice
15 faggots Crowley's Steel
30 sacks Salt
6 bbls Cordial
30 boxes half Spanish Segars, &c. &c.

☞ Previously to the sale of Groceries will be sold a very valuable MULATTO BOY, slave, extremely hale and well grown, recently turned 14 years of age, and is manumitted to be free at 35; he has just arrived from the Eastern Shore—said to be remarkably docile and free from vice, and for a boy of his age well acquainted with the farming business, to which he has been solely accustomed.

THOS. CHASE, Auctr.

SALE BY AUCTION
THIS DAY, Friday,

December 9th, at 12 o'clock, immediately after the sale of Groceries, at the Auction Store corner of Second & Frederick sts. will be sold Two Copper Stills—*And*

A quantity of Shop Furniture, belonging to a Grocery Store

THOS. CHASE. Auctr.
dec 9

REGULAR NIGHT.
BOOK AUCTION,
At No 104, Market street.

The Collection for This Evening deserves attention. It consists of a general variety of Theology, Miscellany, Politicks, History and Poetry, besides a large assortment of choice and valuable

MEDICAL WORKS, viz.

Bell's Anatomy, Surgery, Dissections, on the Urethra and on the Veneral, Wilson on Fevers, Wistar's Anatomy, Barton's Cullen, James' & Chapman's Burns, Fyfe's Anatomy, Thomas' Practice, Le Gallois on Life, Cullen's Materia Medica and Practice, Bree on Respiration, Richerand's Philosophy, Willan on the Skin, &c. &c.

JOHN P USHER & CO. Aucts.

In Addition.

The sale of the greater part of Mr. M'Creery's Library will be resumed this evening—in it are many rare French Works.
dec 9

AT PRIVATE SALE,

11 hhds. prime Muscovado Sugar
18 boxes brown Havanna do.
Green Coffee, Pepper
Logwood and Fig Blue

ALSO,

Domestic Cloths & Cassimeres
Negro Cottons

R. LEMMON & CO.
dec 9 d4t

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, A. M. at the County wharf, Fell's Point, by order of the Orphans' Court of Baltimore county, for cash, *one half of the Sch. SWIFT PACKET.*

Also—*Some WEARING APPAREL.*

P. G. BROWNING, Constable.
dec 9 1t

DRY COWS.

The subscriber will give a liberal price for a few good DRY MILK COWS, if applied for in the course of this day and to morrow.

WM. BROMWELL, Jr.
No. 17, M'Elderry's wharf.
dec 9 d4t

SALE BY AUCTION
Of 1,000 hhds. MARYLAND TOBACCO.
ON MONDAY,

The 19th inst. at 11 o'clock, at Yates & Harrison's Vendue Warehouse, on O'Donnel's wharf, will commence the sale, on terms which will then be made known, of

1,000 hhds. prime Maryland TOBACCO,

In suitable lots, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. John Heathcote, which parcel of Tobacco has been selected with great care by good judges, and stored in public and private warehouses in this city. A list of the various inspections may be seen after the 13th inst. at the compting house of the deceased, corner of Baltimore and Charles streets, and at Yates & Harrison's Vendue Office.

ROBERT OLIVER,
WM. COOKE,
H. W EVANS, } Exrs.
dec 9 dt18D

Schooner for Sale.

An elegant Pilot Boat built schooner laying at Major Tenant's wharf, completely fitted and ready to receive a cargo She is about 115 tons Register—will carry, it is supposed 600 barrels, and is calculated to sail as fast as any other schooner of her size. For terms enquire of WM HARRISON, of Jas. Spear's wharf, or at No. 15, George st. Fell's Point.
dec 9 d4t*

FOR SALE,

The elegant and fast sailing *Schr. GEORGE WASHINGTON,* Rising 76 Tons, now lying at Bowley's wharf, opposite the warehouse of Messrs Wilmer and Palmer. For terms apply to Messrs. Wilmer and Palmer, or to

FRANCIS B. CHANDLER,
At the Coffee House Hotel this day until 3, P M.
dec 9 d4t

Salt & Molasses.

5 hhds. of Molasses, just received from Norfolk
1110 bushels of Salt, now at Lamberton, will be sold, deliverable in Philadelphia or Baltimore, by

CHAS. & PETER WIRGMAN.
dec 8 eo4t

Notice to Candle Manufacturers.

A constant supply of CANDLE WICK, suitable for Mould or Dipped Candles, may be had at No. 9, Second street.

JOSEPH FRELET.
dec 9 d8t

NOTICE.

The subscriber having this day removed to Philadelphia, notifies those who may have any business with him in Baltimore, that his books, &c. are left in the hands of Messrs. *White and Sewell,* at his late stand, No. 4, North Howard street, where such as are indebted may find their notes or accounts, as the case may be—also any claims falling due will be presented there to them for payment, as they are fully authorised to settle his business.

BENJAMIN RAWLINGS.
dec 9 eo1m

NOTICE.

Those persons in arrears to the subscriber for the county Levy for 1813, are hereby warned that his Deputies will proceed to enforce the payment agreeably to law, immediately. It is due to the punctuality of others, who have long since discharged their accounts, to declare, that if this measure has not been resorted to before, it is to be ascribed solely to the difficulties arising from the defence of the place, and such as would now avoid compulsory process, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 4, St. Paul's lane, without delay.

THOS W. GRIFFITH,
Collector of Balt. county
dec 9 eo6t

Notice is hereby Given to all

whom it may Concern,

That I have a Note drawn by a man on Fell's Point, for $520, endorsed by two others, one in Town and the other on the Point. The Note has been protested. Now if the drawer or endorsers do not come forward by the 12th day of this month, I shall advertise it for sale, and give the names to the public.

JACOB GRAFF.
dec 9 d4t*

American Artillerists.

You are requested to meet at Mrs. Wintkle's on SATURDAY Evening, the 10th inst. at 7 o'clock. A general and punctual attendance is particularly requested.

RICHARD B. MAGRUDER, Capt.
dec 9 d2t

Wanted to Hire,

A Woman of sober, honest, steady habits, and capable of doing the work of a small family.—To such a one good wages and constant employ will be given. Enquire at this office.
dec 9 eo4t

FOR SALE,

An active, healthy and intelligent NEGRO BOY, 13 years of age; he has been accustomed to waiting, and is acquainted with all kinds of housework. Apply at this office.
dec 9 d4t

EVENING ILLUMINATION
OF
Peale's Museum and Gallery of the Fine Arts,
TUESDAYS & THURSDAYS.

In announcing to the public the commencement of the Evening Illuminations on the plan adopted in Philadelphia, the proprietor deems it proper to remark that in making no addition to the price of admission, notwithstanding the encreased expence, his remuneration must depend on the numbers whose leisure and curiosity may thus be gratified. The same moderate and stationary charge will prevent mistakes, and facilitate the arrangement of parties.

A Music Gallery having been constructed, where it is intended to place an Organ to be built for the purpose, the Proprietor in the meanwhile has procured, for the use of the Ladies and Gentlemen acquainted with Music, an excellent *Six Octave* Piano, made by Mr. Stewart of this city

Subscribers are requested to take notice, that the privileges of the annual tickets do not extend to the Evening Exhibition.

The SKELETON of the MAMMOTH, discovered in the state of New York, in 1801, and exhibited in this city 11 years ago, forms an interesting part of the Museum—and besides the Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Snakes, Antiquities, Indian Dresses and War Instruments, Shells and Miscellaneous Curiosities, its principal peculiarity is the

SALOON OF PAINTINGS.

Admittance to the whole 25 cents.
dec 30 tf&tu&