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(PRINTERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION)
NO. 4, HARRISON-STREET.

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

FOR SALE,

A new Pilot Boat Built SCHONER of the best materials, burthen 268 tons, Carpenter'a measure, fastend with pure copper, lead and Joiner's work complete. She may be seen at the subscriber's ship yard, lower end of M'Elderry's wharf. For terms apply to

WM. FLANNIGAN.

nov 5 d

FOR NORFOLK,

The fast sailing Sch. HESTER, Capt. KARNS. For Freight or Passage apply to

WM. HOWELL, Jr
Smith's wharf

dec3 d4t*

An elegant Copper Fastened SCHOONER—*FOR SALE.*

That beautiful Schoooner at Spear's wharf will be sold on accommodating terms, if immediately applied for. Her lower masts and spars are ready, and she can be completed in 8 or 10 days. For terms and particulars apply to Grafflin & Hardester, or to the subscriber on the wharf.

WM. HARRISON, of Jas

Also—A fine new Boat, of 56½ tons register.

dec 8 d4t*

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

Coffee, Salt, Flour, &c.

Just received and for Sale,
10,000 wt. Laguira Green Coffee
20,000 wt. St. Domingo do.
16 tierces Liv. blown Salt } very handsome
70 do. St. Ubes do. }
100 bbls. Western Country Flour, fine and superfine, fresh
150 bbls. Old Flour, *but sweet*
In Store,
Lisbon and Cadiz Salt, in bbls
A few bales Upland Cotton
Apply to BROWN & WILSON,
Smith's wharf.

Who wish to Charter,
One or two Boats to Fredericksburg, Virginia, and back to Baltimore.

dec 6 eo4t

Fine Shirtings & Plaids.

1 case superior Fine Shirtings
1 Plaids
1 Checks and Shambrays
Just received and for sale by
J. GARRETT,
No. 43, Market street.

N. B. All kinds of Bank notes (that are genuine and good) will be received in payment.

ALSO

A Premium given for New York or Philadelphia Bank Notes.

AND

A Premium will be given for small change, either for Copper, Silver or Gold coins, or even small notes, and the same are for sale at a moderate price. Apply as above. J. G.

oct 22 d

DRY GOODS, &c

Blue and Mixt Broad Cloths, Ginghams
Silk Twist, Needles, Ladies Silk Hose
Domestic Plaids, Straw Bonnets
Cotton and Wool Cards

FOR SALE AT
No. 13, Bowley's wharf,
By PRENTISS & CARTER.

dec 5 d6t

Fifty Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber a Negro Man named JOE THOMAS, about 26 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high; thick and well made; a handsome round face, black complexion, a down look when spoken to. He carried off with him several suits of clothes, and an umbrella with his name on the handle. He came from Dorset county, Md near Cambridge, formerly the property of John Travis, near said place. The above reward will be paid on the said Negro being put in any goal, and if bro't home all expenses paid by me.

JOSHUA WILLIS,
Fell's Point, Baltimore

☞ The Star and Monitor of Easton are requested to publish the above four times, and transmit their accounts to this office for collection.

dec 5 G dtf

LOST

On Saturday evening last, between the corner of Gay & Market streets and the head of the Wood Dock, Centre Market space, a single cased Gold repeating WATCH; marked on the plate Humbert & Mariet; the chain and key are gold; the key has a hook in it; the chained is sewed together with yellow silk. A liberal reward will be given to the finder by applying at this office, or to

WM. THOMPSON,
Watch Maker, No 4, Centre Market.

☞ Watch makers and Auctioneers are requested to stop the above Watch if offered for sale.

dec 6 d4t*

SALT.

VOSE & WORTHINGTON,
No 99 Bowley's wharf,
OFFER FOR SALE,

125 bbls. Lisbon & Cadiz Salt.

dec 7 d4t

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

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

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, } Ex'rs

dec 9 d18D

Blue Dyers—ATTEND!

New Orleans INDIGO of a superior quality
Campeachy LOGWOOD—*And*
RED WOOD
For Sale by
TALBOT JONES.

dec 1 eo4t

DRY COWS.

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

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

dec 9 d1t

Negro Woman for Sale.

For sale, a valuable Negro Woman, with her female Child, about 18 months old—she has nearly 10 years to serve, and her child until 31 years of age. The woman is a good cook, washer and ironer, and is generally well acquainted with all kind of housework. She will not be sold out of the county. Apply at this office.

dec 6 d if

FOR SALE,

40 tierces of SALT, of an excellent quality.

APPLY TO
WILLIAM GODFROID,
No. 55, Water street.

dec 7 d4t

Pine Apple Cheese & Butter.

40 boxes Pine Apple Cheese
40 kegs first quality Butter
Just received and for sale by
ELY BALDERSTON,
61, Smith's wharf.

IN STORE,
Salt, Tow Cloth, Cheese,
Spirits Turpentine, &c.

dec 7 eo4t

Cotton & Wool Cards.

79 boxes Cotton & Wool Cards, No. 5 to 10
For Sale by
WILLIAM CHILD.

ALSO,

Russia Duck & Hemp
American Hemp and Cordage, Fustic
10 inch Files, and 50 bbls. Old Flour

Apply at *No. 88, Bowley's wharf.*

dec 6 d4t*

JOHN OKELY,

Smith's wharf,

Having brought most of his goods back to the city—*Offers for sale,*

A few chests and boxes imperial, hyson, hyson skin and souchong Teas
6 boxes superfine Peecoe and Padre Souchong do. *(black Teas)* in elegant laquered boxes
Cassia of the first quality in matts
Green, Havanna and St Domingo Coffee
Pimento in bags—50 kegs manufactured Tobacco
50 casks double refined Saltpetre
100 cases claret wine—Whiskey in hhds
100 boxes refined roll Brimstone
50 bbls crude do
A few casks Allum and Copperas
50 boxes Dixon's Philad Mustard
30 do Sweet Oil, 12 bottles each
5000 Gunny bags
60 casks cut nials, 4d to 20d
2 bbls Orleans Indigo nearly equal to Bengal
1 seroon Flotant do
50 pieces Russia and Cotton Duck
A few pieces Ticklenburgh
Snuff in bbls and half bbls
50 bbls Herrings
25 boxes Cotton Cards, Nos. 8, 9 and 10
500 boxes Spanish Segars
2000 lbs Iron Wire, No. 16 to 21
1 case, consisting of Suspender Wire, Bonnet do. Brush do. Piano Forte do. Pins, &c.

And the following

DRUGS & MEDICINES;

10 cases and bbls Liquorice Paste
5 bales Anniseed
6 do Cammomile Flowers
5 bbls Glauber Salts
Cantharides, Gum Arabic and Myrrth, Tartar Emetic, Corrosive Sublimate, Aquafortis, Spirit of Nitre Fortis, do. Sal Marin, Oil of Vitriol, &c. &c.

oct 27 eo20t

PRINTING

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED BY
G. DOBBIN & MURPHY.

Further extracts from London and Ghent papers received at N. York by the Chauncey.

THE ESSEX FRIGATE AND THE GHENT NEGOCIATION.

We have presented our readers occationally with some specimens of the ignorance and brutality with which the "*London Times*" indulges itself when it has to speak of the U. States. The following is from another quarter, though of the same political and fanatical cast, and equally as malignant. It is copied from the "*London Star*" of the 31st August, and is published in our paper to shew the nature of the materials by which the cause of our adversary is defended in the principal journals of Great Britain.

N. Y. Mer. Adv.

From the London Star Aug. 27.

We continue to day our extracts from the American papers, of which we have been exclusively in possession for these some days. The most formidable article which will present itself to our readers to day, is the Journal of the long and mischievous cruize which was undertaken against our commerce by the Essex American frigate. Our readers will not fail to remark, that the capture of that ship was followed by advantages which the modesty of the British Commander did not permit him to enumerate. With a heavy heart the American hero, Porter, informs his government that the American Consul, and we must presume his countrymen also, were obliged to *decamp* from Valparaiso, the moment the British flag was triumphant. Thus the trade of the greater, and certainly the richer part of South America, is doubly closed against the Americans, by the hostile dispositions of the inhabitants, and our naval superiority.—In the South Seas, in short, and indeed in almost no quarter of the globe have the American Marines been favorites with the inhabitants; they have been notorious every where for acts of *fraud* and *dishonesty*; and their bad faith, in point of gratitude for favours received, as well as their total want of *veracity* and *moral honesty* has procured them the *hatred and indignation* of every pilot and other seafaring man throughout the navigable ocean.

But it is not at sea only that this demoralizing nation is *despised and distrusted*; it is well known to every person in the habit of visiting the Continent for the last 20 years, that it has been only on account of their *English garb* and *English dialect* that the Americans are treated with *common civility*. On all occasions their manners are *rude and boisterous*; their appearance is seldom that of *gentlemen*; and with very few exceptions, indeed, their *education* is limited to acquaintance with *Cocker and Dilworth*. *Talleyrand* did most correctly and philosophically draw the distinction between the English and the American character to a diplomatic personage from that country, in an unreserved conversation, after a family dinner in Paris. "I do not know how it is," said that experienced French Statesman," but I never saw an American who did not glory in being taken for an Englishman; and I never saw an Englishman who was not *ashamed* to be taken for an American!"

The resources of the Americans for carrying on the war, must be greatly diminished by the failure of this fool hardly enterprize of Capt. Porter, to secure the wealth of South America exclusively for his government. In short, when we turn our eye from his narrative to the other contents of the American papers, we find nothing but *financial distress and ruin*. A loan contractor throws up his contract to supply twelve millions of dollars, for the best of all reasons—because no person is foolish enough to lend him, or rather his *masters*, the money. And yet this is a national and patriotic war!—a war, to which, in the opinion of some of our patriots at home, is to end in the destruction of the invincible army and navy of Great Britain!

A letter from Ghent, of the 25th instant, would indicate, that notwithstanding the insurmountable difficulty that has arisen in the negociation, which requires a reference to the authority of Mr. Madison, or to congress, or to both, some interviews have taken place between the British and American Functionaries on matters of a contingent and relative nature, and from thence a report has obtained circulation at Brussels, that the proceedings will have a peaceful termination

One thing is certain—Whether the interruption of the negociations arises from want of instructions or powers, on the part of the American Commissioners, or amounts to a complete rupture, the day of pacification is thereby removed to a greater distance than was contemplated, a few weeks ago, and a rise in the price of American produce could not but follow as a consequence. On this point, however, a circumstance has occurred very unusual, and which could only take place where dishonest pettifogging diplomatists were concerned We allude to the mercantile speculations in the British markets.

We learn that it was not till the 25th, that the American Commissioners gave in their declaration that the terms proposed by our government were inadmissible; and it was on the next day, the 26th, that people connected with the American Commissioners, and who had left Ghent before the delivery of the final declaration, were seen buying up cotton, &c. in London, with the knowledge of the unfortunate issue of the negociations; and, on the 27th, similar speculations were entered into by people similarly situated at Liverpool.

The inference is far from honourable to the character of all or some of the American Commission. What can be thought of the principles of a Government which mixes the thieving disposition of commercial speculators, with the grave and important business of pacification? What is to be hoped for from such a people?

Does not such conduct call loudly for reprobation from all legitimate Governments? The American Government, profiting by the distractions of Europe, have got possession of the Floridas and Louisiana; the latter by a transfer from King Joseph, ratified by Napoleon. These thievish transactions were part of the strong bands that tied the American government to the French Usurper! With the downfall of that tyrant the rooting up of such pestiferous principles is intimately connected. The Americans stand precisely in the situation of a selfish and over-reaching individual who buys an estate with a bad title, calculating on quibbles of law, and trusting to his own genius for ultimate undisturbed possession. Mankind have a common interest in repressing and punishing such dishonest proceedings.

From the London Statesman, Oct. 1.

We should experience a satisfaction which is not often to be derived from the details of war, could we give way to the natural impulse of our feelings in unmixed exultations at the success of our arms on the other side of the Atlantic; but too much of mournful regret mingles with the contemplation of the scenes now exhibited on the Western Continent to allow us to banish reflection, and triumph in the madness of joy over the best ties of interest and of nature. Willingly also could we throw a viel of oblivion over a scene of frightful carnage which rises in counterpoise of the success at Washington, and which, by our own official account, is more melancholy than even the enemy gave us reason to imagine. We allude to the attack on Fort Erie, the British account of which is furnished by sir G. Prevost's general order, which, with the returns of the loss, we extract from the Quebec papers that have come to hand to the 31st of August. The lamentable result of this affair is chiefly attributed to the accident of the explosion of the magazine, which has been already mentioned, and the loss sustained on our part, is stated to be as many as 902, killed, wounded and missing. Compared with the whole number of Gen. Drummond's force, this loss is great indeed; but we are glad to see no hint given that the event is likely to occasion our troops to fall back. The arrival of the force from Bordeaux at the scene of action in Canada seems most essentially necessary to prevent the heroism of those immediately engaged from being thus compelled to brave with unequal means, a host of dangers; and, perhaps from a fate which every one must sincerely deprecate. But we have not yet the satisfaction of being able to announce that the reinforcing army has reached the spot where their is most required.

The following is from a Correspondent.

However gratifying to Englishmen must ever be the success of the British arms, yet it is impossible to perceive, without regret, the very reprehensible measures which that part of the press which has been distinguished for its venality, and love of interminable warfare, is taking to increase the animosity which at present too deeply exists between this country and America. The *Times*, on Thursday, coolly hopes, that the "*scroundel, capt Porter, of the Essex, is taken, and hanged of course.*" It is a proof of the lamentable ignorance of this paper, as to the *jusgentium*, to suppose that this officer, even if he were guilty of the crime imputed to him, the breaking of his parole, was subject to be "*hanged*"—but the Times adds to ignorance wilful misrepresentation, because the editor *knew*, or ought to have known, that Captain Porter had been exchanged, for one of our brave captains of the navy, whom the fortune of war, and the negligence of our admiralty, had thrown in the hands of the enemy. Thus, then at once, is there an end to the "*crime*" of this "scoundrel."—But why "*scoundrel?*" why should we be the only nation of the civilized world, the columns of whose newspapers are polluted with language thus coarse, brutal and disgusting? If capt. Porter's statement gave offence, answer him, confute him; and the world will draw the proper conclusion; but thus to designate an officer, who, by the testimony of the London Gazette, is proved to be brave, active, and experienced, is a violation of that decorum which we ought to observe towards our enemies.

But, is it quite clear that the expedition to Washington will meet universal approbation? Is it certain that the wanton destruction of public edifices, for destruction's sake alone, is a legitimate method of warfare? To the rapid and admirable march of the troops, to the bravery of the commanders and their men, every praise is due; but it cannot but be admitted, that a wanton destruction of public buildings and property not connected with the purposes of war, bears too great a resemblance to the undiscriminating ravages of the buccaneers of old, to deserve or obtain universal approbation. The memorable Copenhagen expedition had its opposers amongst the most enlightened of our statesmen; and there we had to justify us, the necessity, as was pleaded, of possessing ourselves of a powerful fleet, which, it was expected, would otherwise have been applied to the purpose of aiding our great enemy in his projected invasion of this country; but even here there was no wanton destruction of houses, no firing of public buildings, but in the common course of an attack made in the strongest possible manner The Cossacks spared Paris—but we spared not the American Capitol.

The hireling press, as the ministerial Journals are justly called, states, that it has produced already a great revolution in our favor against the existing government of the U. States. What! we are at our jacobin work again! and are for revolutionizing America! the "scoundrel Madison" to be hanged, with the "scoundrel Porter,"—This is really intolerable—it is an interference in the internal systems of government of independent nations, which we have all along so violently decried in the French, and against which we have made so long a war, spent so many hundreds of millions, wasted so much blood, and exhausted so much of the very vitals of the country. We forget that the "*scoundrel Madison,*" as he is termed, is as much the first magistrate of America as the reigning monarch is that of any other kingdom. Let this Billingsgate system of calling names, then, meet with the execration it deserves—and if we cannot prove our cause in language becoming us to use, at all events let not our national character incur a merited stigma, by having recourse to the flowers of rhetoric of St. Gile's

—

To the Editor of the London Statesman.

SIR,

It is reported in certain respectable circles, to be the intention of an independent member of parliament, to move a committee of enquiry during the ensuing session, into the present system of impressment, and the alledged mismanagement in the military administration of the navy.

Thus a hope may be yet indulged, that the laurels so gallantly earned by a Howe, a St. Vincent, a Strachan, and a Nelson, with thousands of their brave followers, may not entirely wither amidst the deep-rooted, imbecility and obstinacy of our present naval administration; who impotently blind to the march of human knowledge; to the nature and improvements of the age; and unable to appreciate the changes which the eternal succession of human affairs never ceases to work, might, in a very few revolving years, cause the sons of this once happy isle to witness, *unprepared*, those numerous forests of America, now clothing the banks of her mighty rivers, converted into a formidable navy, sweeping the British channel, making a bon-fire of our naval establishments in the Thames, and menacing the metropolis itself, in short, wresting from us the trident of the ocean, *an event so ardently desired by all the continental maritime states.*

The man must be indeed stone blind, who cannot already perceive the trans-Atlantic germs growing, which, when matured, may, by the fatal imbecility of such councils as seem to be directing the affairs of our navy, convert the fair plains and fields of England into scenes of blood and carnage, and light up on our shores a picture of conflagration and devastation similar to that which our countrymen have lately exhibited in the heart of the United States.

How long the British parliament, and the country at large, may, with their eyes open, coolly look on and tolerate the present system, it may be difficult to say, though it may be reasonably assumed, they cannot much longer (especially the mercantile interest, after what it has been made to endure) quietly witness accumulating destruction menacing their country.

CASSANDRA.

London, Oct. 6.

The Gazettee of last night contains the details of the failure of the gallant attack upon Fort Erie, on the 15th of August. This heart rending picture has been placed before the public in a variety of lights, both American and English, previous to the present official illustration—and, were it not to correct from that solemn authority, a mistake, or misstatement, which has gone forth to the prejudice of the Americans who defended the fort, we should pass over in silence the melancholy subject. The explosion, by which so many brave men lost their lives, was *purely accidental*, and not a wanton act of barbarity on the part of the Americans. Contemptible as they are as enemies, this acknowledgement is their due. Our readers will see that the loss which the British sustained is long ere now repaired by reinforcements, and that there is a fair prospect of the speedy destruction of the whole naval and military preparations of the Americans for the subjugation of Canada. *Star.*

The refitting and fitting out American armed vessels in the ports of France, excites, and justly, much indignation here. That the permission amounts to hostility can hardly be doubted; but should there be even a doubt upon it, there can be none as to the line of conduct which England has a right to expect from France. The war with America had its origin in that system of plunder and injustice which we have been instrumental in averting from France.——France, in return, ought to exert all her powers, moral and physical, in destroying its ramifications—not it countenacing their continuance. *Ib.*

A MERMAID CAUGHT, AND ALIVE.

From the Belfast Morning Chronicle, October 1

Yesterday we received the following letter through the Carrickfergus Post office. Though we have made some enquiry in town, we have not had time to ascertain the authenticity of the letter, nor what degree of truth there is in this extraordinary account. All we at present know is, that a very respectable man, of the name of M'Clelland, lives as stated, in Island Magee; and the persons who are mentioned as having also seen the Mermaid, are not unknown in Belfast. We, therefore, lay before our readers the letter as it has reached us, and having instituted an enquiry into the facts of the case, shall communicate the result in our next:

To the editor of the Belfast Chronicle.

SIR—I beg leave to inform you, for the benefit of the curious, that I am happy I have it in my power to set the public mind at rest—respecting the existence of this wonderful animal, having been so fortunate as to take one yesterday morning, which is now would make all their fortunes; but James Hill and the other two boys were terribly frightened, and said we should make for the shore, as it might sink the boat. Finding they were cowardly, I called to a large water dog I had in the boat, and hunted him at it; when the dog was swimming to it, I fired at it a musket loaded with large pellet which wounded it in the body and tail, and in a little time the dog caught it by the hair and held it, though it often pulled him under the water. The boys seeing this, gathered courage, and we rowed the boat up to it, and with the assistance of a herring net, we surrounded it and the dog, and brought both into the boat—it had lost a great deal of blood, and was weak when we brought it in; it strugglard, hard, and kept a noise like a young child. We had to tie it with ropes. When we came on shore, I drew up one of the boats and filled her with salt water into which I put the animal, and in which I keep it. Its wounds are better. It eats fish, but it likes herrings better than any other kind. Its hair is above a yard long, and a dark green, red eyes, a flot nose, and a large mouth. It has but three fingers and a thumb on each hand, and they are tapering to the point It is five feet four inches from the crown of the head to the tip of the tail, and like a woman from the haunches up; the skin is nearly white, except the tail, which is the shape and colour of a codfish. It has been seen and examined by Mr. Nash and Mr. A. H. Coats, two of the coast officers, who happened to be here this morning; Mr. Murphy, our minister, and several others our neighbors. I will endeavour to keep it alive for a short time, for the benefit of the curious, who are welcome to come and see it.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. McCLELAND.

Portmuck, Island Magee, Sept. 26.

For Sale or Rent,

A BRICK HOUSE & STORE, No 65, situated in Gay street, near the Bridge, at present occupied by Jacob Walter. The stand is well calculated for a Grocery Store, and the dwelling part is very convenient—To a good tenant the rent will be made moderate.

SAML. SARGENT,
Forrest street, Federal Hill.

aug 8