Entered, ship John, De Coſt, C. Francois, 21 days; brigs Polly, Kennard, do. 41; Lucretia, Bulkley, St. Croix, 13; Rambler, Smith, Turk's Iſland, 11; Peggy, Hamilton, do. 15; Morning Star, Forreſter, Jamaica, 27; ſch'r Mary, Spencer, Barbados, 28; ſloops Lion, Rice, Martinico, 17; Elizabeth, Bourdin, Cape-Francois, 47; Unity, Allen, Port Antonio, Jam. 35.

Cleared, ſhips Iris, Skinner, London; Actreſs, Clarke, Cadiz and market; American Packet, Swain, L'Orient; Union, Halſey, Liverpool; American Eagle, Merry, Belfaſt; Cornelia, M'Lellan, Londonderry; ſnow Pallas, Cunningham, Jamaica; brigs Ann Maria, Hand, Savannah; Ceres, Burnham, do. Phœbe, Benſon, Demerara; ſchr. Amphitrite, M'Donald, Barbados and market.

Brig Maria Juliana has arrived at Hamburg from this port.

Schr. William, Tallman, from Waſhington, N. C. ſtranded on Iſland Beach, near Egg Harbor, on the 21ſt December, laden with [illegible] and naval ſtores, bound to this port, conſigned to Bedient and Hubbell---cargo principally ſaved.

Ship Hunter, Rawſon, has arrived at Dunkirk, in 30 days from this port.

Arrived, ſhip John, capt. De Coſt, 21 days from Cape-Francois. December 25, lat. 35, 45, long. 64, 11, ſpoke ſchooner ——, Tripp, out 20 hours from Baltimore, bound to Martinique.

Sloop Lion, Rice, 17 days from Martinico. Left there, ſeveral American veſſels, names not recollected. Beef 22 dollars; no pork or flour to be had. Every article of American merchandize prohibitted, except beef and lumber.

Sloop Sarah, Bates, 9 days from India river. Off the Capes of Virginia ſpoke brig Welcome, bound from Barbados to Baltimore, out 25 days.

To the editor of the Mercantile Advertiſer.

SIR,

I ſailed from Cape-Francois in company with the barque Mary, of and for Norfolk. Spoke off the Cape, the ſchooner ——, Caſwell, 21 days from Philadelphia, bound in, with flour. December 15, loſt ſight of the Mary, and came up with the French ſhip La Prudence, out 3 days from the Cape, bound to Baltimore. Same night came up with the ſhip John, 8 days from the Cape, bound to Turk's Iſland, but could not get to windward, ſo that captain Decoſt thought proper to bear away for New-York. In lat. 37, 30, ſpoke brig Commerce, out 2 days from New-York, bound to Alexandria. Three thouſand troops have arrived in the Cape, and more are daily expected. Fort Dauphin was retaken a few days before the Paiſley ſailed. Proviſions of all kinds in plenty; flour from 6 to 8 dollars, in no demand. Government had put all ſalt proviſions in requiſition, for which they pay in bills on France, at their own prices.

Your very obedient ſervant,

ROBERT JOHNSTON."

Brig Paiſley at ſea,
December 27th, 1802.

PHILADELPHIA, January 1.

A letter from the Cape, of the 16th ult. received at Salem, mentions, that the Brigands had quit their ſituation at the back of the town and retired to the mountains.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in this city, dated October 24, 1802.

"It is now univerſally believed, and is confirmed to me by a particular friend, juſt arrived from France, that ſhe is going to take immediate poſſeſſion of Louiſiana. Mons. M. L'Auſſatt is appointed Colonial Prefect; Jean Job Ayme, Commiſſarie de Juſtice, and General Victor goes out with 4000 troops.

"M. L'Auſſatt had taken leave, and had an interview with Mr. Livingſton, our miniſter, on the occaſion."

RICHMOND, December 29.

FIRE!

A fire broke out between three and four o'clock, on Tueſday morning, at a baker's ſhop, on Shockoe Hill, which communicated, and entirely conſumed ſeven houſes. Little could be ſaved from the rapidity and violence of the flames, which were very near deſtroying the houſes on the oppoſite ſide of the way. Among the ſufferers, none appear more to deſerve our attention than John Harris, the letter-carrier to this city, who has a wife and ſeven children depending upon him for ſupport.

[From the RECORDER.]

To the Citizens of the United States.

"My lads," ſays captain Bowling, I have been at ſea, man and boy, for thirty years, and I never ſaw Britiſh ſailors hang an —— before."

Whether the writer of this article is exactly in a ſimilar ſituation with that to which captain Bowling refers, we ſhall not poſitively determine; but it is certain, that if ever the police and conſtitution of a country repreſented themſelves to the deriſion and degradation of an impartial obſerver, ſomething very like ſuch a caſe has occured laſt week, in this city.

In our paper of the 22d current, it was ſtated, that one of the editors of the Recorder had been knocked down, without a moment's warning, and behind his back, in Mr. Darmſtadt's ſtore. This was upon the 20th of December. Gentlemen! before we go farther, it is proper to inform you, that, to endeavor to knock out a man's brains behind his back, is not a breach of the peace. We did not mean to ſay that it was. In this free country, we are not at liberty to ſay that it was. Five days have not yet elapſed ſince there was a ſolemn, and what is ſtill better, a *republican* determination, that, after cutting a man to the ſkull; that, after blinding his eyes with a torrent of blood; that, after pounding his breaſt bone almoſt into a pleuriſy; that, after ſtriking him acroſs the ſhins with a cane, conſiſting of two inches in diameter, of ſolid wood; that, after almoſt breaking one arm, and after beating the other into all the colors of the rainbow; that it was adviſeable and eſſential to bind him over to *keep the peace!* Such is the caſe, at preſent.

Gentlemen! we are not going to ſtate a ſingle objection to all theſe things.—We are not at liberty to make an objection. We ſimply, and humbly, ſtate that they exiſt. A French commedian was once compelled to come upon the ſtage, and to beg pardon for a manly expreſſion which he had employed towards one of his audience. "Gentlemen," ſays he, "I never till this moment, felt "the meanneſs of my condition." The writer of this paper is very far from wiſhing to inſinuate that he feels any meanneſs in his. His ſenſibilities proceed in a very oppoſite direction. He is but an individual in a nation; but if the citizens of the United States do not *feel the meanneſs of* THEIR *condition;* if they do not feel that the deciſion of laſt Friday ſinks them below the horſe in a cart, or the pig in a hog-pen, then it becomes almoſt needleſs to aſk them whether they continue to ſupport a political, or intellectual ſenſation of exiſtence.

That a man ſhould be proſecuted for writing or publiſhing a libel, is nothing new. Of many of the numerous and unextinquiſhable truths, which have appeared in the Recorder, we have frequently ſolicited a legal diſcuſſion. We have frequently, and in the ſtrongeſt and moſt red-hot terms, challenged the parties accuſed to *confront us in a court of juſtice*, and in a ſuit for defamation. It was known that we were walking upon the broad highway of legal teſtimony—it was known that our aſſertions *could not be contradicted.* It was foreſeeen that the circulation of the Recorder was incompatible with the popularity of certain perſons. It did not require an uncommon degree of additional ſagacity, to diſcover that a club approches muſt faſter to a *definitive deciſion*, than the cleareſt page in Ariſtotle's categories, or in Duncan's logic. As the allegation did not admit of any ſort of anſwer but of one ſort, it became neceſſary to apply this mode of conviction; & aſſuredly the deuce muſt be in a wrangler if he ſpeaks another word after you have *knocked out his brains!* We therefore agree with our adverſaries in opinion, that a good *blow* is better than a good *argument.* We agree with them in their their opinion, that it would be much better to *break up ſociety altogether.* Our country readers will agree with us in thinking, that if Richmond ſociety is not at preſent pauſing upon its poſteriors, it is, at leaſt, hopping upon the laſt of its two legs. They will think this, when they are informed, that the mayor of Richmond was deliberately inſulted in his official capacity, and in what has been called a court of juſtice.† Our country readers will think ſo, when they are told that, before a man can walk with ſafety into the preſence of four juſtices of the peace, he finds it neceſſary to *cleanſe and load his piſtols.* Our ſubſcribers in New-York and Connecticut may form a complete idea of democratic power over the police of Richmond, by one ſingle circumſtance. When ſentence was pronounced againſt the writer of this article it was found adviſeable to make a clandeſtine and precipitate retreat *into jail*, upon the moſt violent ſuſpicion, and indeed upon the moſt poſitive information, that this venerable tribunal was ſurrounded by a body of patriots, prepared and impatient for MURDER.

While things are ſo, it would be the ſummit of impertinence to prattle about laws or precedents; about conſtitutions or principles. Viſions of that theoretical deſcription, have been reported to exiſt upon the weſtern bank of the Miſſiſippi. Whether they are to be found upon *this* ſide of it, we have not, at preſent, an opportunity of enquiring.

At the battle of Marengo, general Melas was upon the point of obtaining a complete victory. He attacked Bonaparte, a day before the firſt conſul was ready for an action. In the preſent buſineſs, the party have made an attack, a ſhort time before they were prepared to ſupport it. They tore off the maſk about a twelvemonth too ſoon. And, as the collective abilities of the party could hardly among them all, combine or produce a Bonaparte; as they preſent a moſt delectable extinction of literary and political talents, it is likely that they will meet with ſuch a repulſe as was averted at Marengo, only by the maſter intellect of the firſt conſul.

Whether the political condition of the citizens of Richmond can be ſunk beneath its preſent point of depreſſion, it is hardly worth while to inveſtigate. The difference cannot be very important between nothing at all, and that which is next to nothing. We muſt not, we dare not ſpeak, or even be ſuſpected of ſpeaking, one ſentence, complaining of what we have been, of what we are, or, of what we are likely to become. That ſuch a newſpaper as the Recorder ſhould long be ſuffered to exiſt, in the centre of riot, of aſſaſſination, and of deſpotiſm, is what no rational being can be ſuppoſed to expect. If the torch of the preſs is not, as it almoſt has been, extinguiſhed in the blood of its editors, we ſhall probably find it adviſeable to ſeek an aſylum *ſomewhere elſe.* We ſhall find it adviſeable to attempt publication, and to look for protection in ſome happy corner of America, where the phantom of juſtice does not flutter upon the knots of a club, or the lock of a piſtol; in ſome happy corner, where the robbery of the public, and the murder of individuals; where an utter extinction of every thing which deſerved the name of police, is not conſidered as an object of deſire, and a ſource of exultation.

Between the bludgeon and the ſurgeon; the author of this piece has loſt, within theſe few days, at leaſt thirty ounces of blood. If his language is deficient in force, or connection; if his manner is obſcure; if his reaſonings do not march exactly to the point in view, he has only to remind the candid peruſer, that he is writing under the awe of a penalty, that he is writing in a jail; that, if he turns for half an inch, either to the right, or to the left, of this *republican freedom of the preſs*, he muſt plunge over the precipice of fathomleſs deſtruction. It may be expected, that we ſhall attempt ſome ſort of account of the judicial proceedings that gave riſe to this article. The anſwer is, that we ſhall as ſoon think of writing Roman Catholic reports in the cell of a Portugueſe inquiſition. It is not poſſible for us to write three intelligible lines upon the proceedings of laſt week, without the forfeiture, by Mr. Pace, of the penalty of 1000 dollars. To print a line of cenſure upon the conduct of any human being, would render Mr. Pace liable to this penalty. We congratulate the public upon ſo complete a foreclоſure of the exiſtence of the preſs. We cannot proceed. What another week may bring forth, we ſhall in due time inform our readers.

FROM MY OLD QUARTERS IN
Richmond Jail, Monday,
Dec. 27th, 1802.

† *Mr. Foſter was told that he ſpoke neither* law *nor* ſenſe.

WASHINGTON, December 31.

COMMUNICATION.

GEOFFRY'S LETTERS,

Poſtage paid, by the Rhode-Iſland Senator.

On the 25th of December, to which day the ſenate ſtood adjourned, and were expected to meet, it appeared that Mr. Ellery, one of the ſenators from Rhode-Iſland was not in his place, but had gone, as was ſaid, to Port-Tobacco, about thirty miles from the city of Waſhington, to ſpend the holidays with ſome of his friends. Mr. Rutledge had alſo been invited to paſs a few days with an intimate and reſpectable acquaintance in the ſame quarter, and accepted the invitation. They were thus accidentally in the neighborhood of each other, at the diſtance of a day's ride from the diſtrict of Columbia.

On the evening of the 26th, the friend of Mr. Rutledge, at his particular requeſt, called upon Mr. Ellery at doctor Brown's, and being ſhewn into a room, informed him, that Mr. Rutledge, conceiving the injuries received by him from Mr. Ellery too great to paſs unnoticed, had determined to demand perſonal ſatisfaction, and that he ſhould have done it, immediately on his arrival in Waſhington, had he not been reſtrained by his reſpect for the ſenate of the United States; that, hearing that Mr. Ellery was at this place, which muſt be regarded as neutral ground, he had taken the earlieſt opportunity of making the demand. To this Mr. Ellery replied that he had a friend in the houſe, with whom he would adviſe, and through whom he would convey the anſwer he ſhould make to Mr. Rutledge.

In a few minutes this friend appeared, who to prevent a repetition of what had been already communicated to his principal, quickly ſaid, that it was beſt to cut the matter ſhort, for that Mr. Ellery determined not to meet Mr. Rutledge, in the manner propoſed.

On the morning of the 27th, the friend of Mr. Rutledge, called at the houſe of Mr. Ellery's friend to have a further converſation with him, and requeſted that Mr. Ellery ſhould be preſent. This laſt was not acceeded to, but upon aſſurance given, that whatever he might communicate ſhould be faithfully related to Mr. Ellery, he proceeded to ſay, that as Mr. Ellery's refuſal of the preceding evening to meet and give Mr. R. the ſatisfaction required, was without any reaſons aſſigned, they were left to conjecture what they might be—that the object of his call this morning was to induce Mr. Ellery to retract that refuſal by removing every reaſonable objection. That as Mr. Ellery wore ſpectacles, it was poſſible that he did not ſee diſtinctly at the uſual diſtance; if ſo, they might be placed ſo near to each other as to obviate that objection. That poſſibly Mr. Ellery might wiſh firſt to ſettle his affairs; if ſo, a reaſonable time ſhould be allowed him for that purpoſe, and Mr. R. would meet him at any place except Rhode-Iſland, which Mr. E. might point out. In ſhort, that Mr. Rutledge would agree to any thing Mr. Ellery would himſelf preſcribe, provided they could be brought together on equal terms. That it would be proper further to make known to Mr. Ellery, that if he perſiſted in declining to give the ſort of ſatisfaction which had been required, he would compel Mr. Rutledge to take it in ſome other manner, for it was not to be expected that the injuries and inſults offered him by Mr. Ellery could be paſſed unnoticed, or have any other than a ſerious termination.

Upon this communication, the friend of Mr. Ellery retired to conſult him, and upon his return ſaid, that Mr. Ellery continued in the ſame opinion as yeſterday—that he conſidered himſelf under the protection of the ſenate; that when he had finiſhed his viſit, he ſhould return to Waſhington, and conſult his friends there, on the proper mode of bringing the buſineſs between him and Mr. Rutledge before congreſs, which he thought the beſt tribunal to determine the matter, and where his character and that of Mr. R. would be juſtly eſtimated.

Early on the morning of the 28th, Mr. Rutledge, on his return to Waſhington, ſtopped at an inn in Piſcataway, about 16 miles from the capitol, called for a room and beſpoke breakfaſt. In about fifteen minutes after, Mr. Ellery alighted from the ſtage and paſſed through Mr. Rutledge's room to an inner apartment. Mr. Rutledge after taking a diſh of coffee, followed him and ſhut the door. They two were thus in the room alone, but in a ſhort time the ſtrokes of a cane, and Mr. Ellery's cries, drew the landlord to the room, and ſeveral others, who entered with him. Mr. Rutledge immediately upon obſerving theſe witneſſes of the chaſtiſement he was inflicting, and meaning rather to diſgrace than to cripple his adverſary, ſeized him by the noſe, and called out, "See, gentlemen, thus I pull the fellow's noſe"—and afterwards, "Thus I twitch the ſcoundrel's ears."* They were then ſeparated by the intervention of the landlord.

* During the rencountre, and after the perſons came into the room, Mr. Ellery begged them to interfere---ſaid he was a ſenator of the United States---that the capitol was attacked---that he was under the protection of the United States---under the protection of the ſtate of Maryland---under the protection of the landlord---and was ſurpriſed gentlemen could ſtand by without iuterfering.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

MONDAY, *JANUARY* 3.

The ſchooner Maria, captain Magruder, from Baltimore, arrived at the Natchez on the 10th of November laſt.

The Vandyke, Gorham; Allen, Buell; Neutrality, Eaſterbrooks; Federal George, Field; and Sylvia, Hamlen—all of this port, have arrived at Boſton. Cleared, Mars, Hammond, for Baltimore.

The Mary, and Polly (ſold) of this port, were left at Martinique, November 28.

By an arrival at Philadelphia, from Port Republican, it is repreſented as very unſafe for unarmed merchantmen to paſs thro' the bite of Leogane, as the brigands barges are equipped and watching to capture and plunder.

A Norfolk paper of the 24th ult. ſtates the arrival of the ſchooner Brothers, Walker, of this port.

By a gentleman from Annapolis (ſays an Eaſton paper) we are informed, that the legiſlature expect to cloſe their preſent ſeſſion about the 20th of January.

We underſtand that the executive have received authentic information, that the late ſuſpenſion of the right of depoſit at NEW ORLEANS was undertaken without orders from the Spaniſh government, and that the meaſure had been immediately communicated to the governor of Cuba, who has a ſuperintending authority over Louiſiana, as it doubtleſs was to the Spaniſh government. It is certain alſo that the governor at NEW-ORLEANS, who has no authority over the officer from whom the ſuſpenſion iſſued, objected to the meaſure. Under theſe circumſtances and the interpoſitions of our government, it may be reaſonably hoped, that the matter will be peaceably and early adjuſted.

[*National Intelligencer.*]

We find, in a Barbadoes paper of the 20th ult. received by the brig Good Intent, that on the preceding Tueſday, John Copeland, James Carr, and John Lewis, were executed at the Pier-Head, for piracy, committed oſi the coaſt of Africa, on board the ſhip Friendſhip. They were ſenſibly and religiouſly affected at the place of execution. They confeſſed their guilt, and the juſtice of their condemnation. Their laſt words were, "We ſincerely pray, that this untimely end may prove a warning to all ſeamen, to ſhun every ſtep that has the leaſt tendency to Mutiny and piracy, and that they would live in the fear of God, and honor the king, that God may bleſs them, through Jeſus Chriſt our Lord." [*New-York paper.*]

From BRYDEN'S *MARINE LIST.*

January 3.

Arrived, brig Ruby, Owings, 14 days from St. Thomas. Left there, brig Potomak, Cox, of Baltimore; ſchr. ——, captain Minor, of New York, and 2 other ſchooners, belonging to American ports, names not recollected. In lat. 23, 14, long. 69, ſpoke the ſchr. Atlantic, Hill, from St. Euſtatia, bound to Norfolk, out 4 days.

Alſo, ſhip Serpent, Spear, 19 days from Baſſeterre, (Guad.)--Sugars---Lorman & Fulford's. Left, brig Alliance, Porter, of this port; ſhip Neſtor, Whipple, Portland; ſchr. Hope, Swan, Marblehead; ſhip Angenoria, Treadwell, Boſton, ſold; ſloop ——, Baker, Providence. Spoke nothing. Government forces the American veſſels to take off from the iſland all their convicts. Captain S. was detained two days, and had three put on board his veſſel---they informed him that they would ſend off ſome in all the American veſſels, until they got rid of them.

Captain S. further informs that the blacks were nearly ſubdued; that 10 days before he ſailed, the black general Palermo was ſurpriſed in his camp by a company of Huſſars, and put to flight, 16 blacks were killed and 9 taken priſoners. Their whole force, capt. S. was informed, did not amount to more than 60 or 70.

Captain S. alſo informs that the frigates that were at New-York with the negroes had returned, and that they had been landed on one of the Saints, where they were undergoing their laſt examination. It is ſuppoſed they will be hanged or burned! American produce was very dull at that place. A war between England and France was currently ſpoken of.

Alſo, the Bremen brig Krone, Daanken---bale goods and ſalt---Tilman Anſpach, and others: had 70 days paſſage. Spoke brig Fame, capt. Schlichting, from Amſterdam, to Charleſton, in lat. 31, long. 59.

Alſo, ſhip Freedom, captain Ritch---barley and rum---Wales and Clopper.

Alſo, ſchooner Brothers, capt. Alden, 14 days from St. Thomas---ballaſt---Anthony Lamalere. Left, ſchooner Lively, captain Congdon, of New-York, from this port.

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,

Ship Freedom, Ritch,	Salem
Brig Krohne, Daanken,	Bremen
Ruby, Owings,	St. Thomas
Schr. Brothers, Alden,	do.

CLEARED,

Schr. Hetty, Fleetwood,	Barbados

Beſke's Bills.

☞ *All thoſe intereſted in* Beſke's Bills *are requeſted to meet at Bryden's To-morrow the 4th inſtant, at 6 o'clock, when information* very intereſting *will be laid before them.*

January 3. 2t

Take Notice.

☞ *A committee from each of the ſeveral Fire Companies in the city of Baltimore, are requeſted to meet at Bryden's inn, Light-ſtreet, on Thurſday evening next, at 6 o'clock, on buſineſs of importance to their reſpective companies.* *Jan.* 3.

Notice.

☞ *The creditors of Anthony Lamarlere, are requeſted to meet on Monday evening, the 3d inſtant, at 5 o'clock, at Mr. Bryden's.*

January 1. 2t||

Sale by Auction.

To-Morrow Morning,

The 4th inſtant, at 10 o'clock, at the auction room at the head of Frederick-ſtreet dock, will commence the ſale of a variety of DRY GOODS, *conſiſting of*

Cloths and caſſimeres, 300 pieces India book muſlin handkerchiefs, 2000 cotton ſhirts, German and Iriſh linen, caſicoes, &c. &c.

After which, at 12 o'clock,

42 hhds. and 22 barrels ſugar
15 hhds. and 80 bags green coffee
5 pipes 4th proof Holland gin
6 puncheons rum
32 quarter caſks Malaga wine
6 tons logwood, &c &c.

VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct's.

January 3

HAVING this day taken into partnerſhip my two ſons WILLIAM and ROBERT, our commercial buſineſs will be conducted under the firm of *William Patterſon and Sons.*

WM. PATTERSON.

January 1. (J3) eo6t

Mark Pringle

Has for Sale, imported in the ſhip Adelaide, from Liſbon,

3000 buſhels of Salt
100 boxes of Lemons
A few baſkets of Figs and Almonds, and Corks in bales.

January 3. d3t||

SALT.

We have received by the brig Krohne, from Bremen

About 6000 buſhels fine Luneburg SALT, which we offer for ſale on a liberal credit.

KENTER & VON HARTEN.

January 3. d

40 *hhds. New-England RUM,*

Juſt received per ſhip Freedom, from Salem, and will be landed on Bowly's wharf to-morrow morning, and offered for ſale by

WALES & CLOPPER.

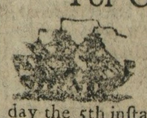
January 3. d7t||

For Sale for a term of years,

TWO likely NEGRO BOYS, about 18 years of age—they can be recommended for their honeſty and ſobriety. For particulars enquire of the printers.

January 3. d

For Charleſton, S. C.



The faſt-ſailing Brig
MARIES,
Walter Baſton, maſter;
Will poſitively ſail on Wedneſday the 5th inſtant. For freight or paſſage apply to the maſter on board, at Bowly's wharf, or to

PROUD & THURSTON.

January 3. d3t

For New-York,

The faſt-ſailing and well accommodated packet, Schooner
SALLY,
S. Maxfield, maſter;
Having a part of her freight engaged, for the remainder, or paſſage, apply to the maſter on board, at Bowly's wharf, or to

PROUD & THURSTON.

Janury 3. d3t

For Bremen,

The faſt-ſailing Bremen Brig
KROHNE,
Henry Daanken, maſter;
Will ſail with all convenient ſpeed, the greateſt part of her cargo being engaged. For freight apply to

TILMAN ANSPACH,
No. 8, Commerce-ſtreet, or
JOHN BOLTE, Ship broker.

January 3. eo6t

Notice to creditors.

THE Subſcribers having been appointed truſtees to the eſtate of Daniel Connor, late of Baltimore, merchant, by a deed of truſt executed to them, under date of 16th July, 1801, do hereby give notice to any perſon or perſons unto whom the ſaid Daniel Connor is or was indebted previous to ſaid period, for to furniſh their accounts, properly authenticated, to either of us, on or before the firſt day of February next, when a dividend of the effects in hand will be made—thoſe failing to render their accounts as above mentioned, will by law be excluded from the benefit of ſuch dividend.

ROBERT BARRY,
JOHN SHERLOCK,

December 14. tu-th&st1F