Congreſs of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tueſday, January 18, 1803.

View of the grounds on which the new ſection to the bill for the relief of inſolvent debtors within the diſtrict of Columbia, offered by Mr. Bayard—providing that no diſcharge of an inſolvent debtor ſhould have a greater effect in any purticular ſtate to diſcharge the debtor, than under the inſolvent law of another ſtate—was adopted.

This ſection was ſupported by Meſſrs. Bayard, Hemphill, Randolph, Haſtings, and Bacon; who obſerved that congreſs poſſeſſed two deſcriptions of power; the one applicable to and abſolute over the ten miles ſquare; the other univerſal in its operation, but limited by the federative powers conferred by the conſtitution. In exerciſing the firſt power, congreſs ſtood preciſely in reſpect to the diſtrict of Columbia, in the relation of a ſtate legiſlature to a ſection of a ſtate. They could not paſs any law operating upon the diſtrict, in virtue of the firſt deſcription of power, that could, in its effects, apply to other portions of the United States, without mingling with it power derived from the federative character of the government. The bill as it ſtood without this ſection was calculated to give a general diſcharge to debtors by freeing them from future arreſt in any of the ſtates. The conſtitutionality of ſuch a proviſion was denied, and it was queſtioned whether the ſtate courts would conſider themſelves bound by it. All that could be rationally aſked in this diſtrict was that the ſituation of the debtor ſhould be the ſame as though he were the citizen of a ſtate; and this would be the effect of adopting the ſection.—Should the ſection not be adopted, this diſtrict would become the aſylum of fraudulent debtors, who would flock hither to obtain a releaſe from their debts, ſo far as the liberation of their perſons throughout the United States could effect it.

Mr. Nicholſon, on the other hand, oppoſed the ſection. He thought that the paſſage of a law that ſhould be uniform in its operation in all the ſtates, would be preferable to an act partial and of various effect in different ſtates. Should the ſection be adopted, the debtor, after giving up his all, would only have to go into a ſtate where his perſon might be again ſeized by a vindictive creditor. He did not think this right. There was a peculiar hardſhip in confining a man to a narrow diſtrict of ten miles ſquare, where, inſtead of changing his ſituation, improving his circumſtances, and comfortably ſupporting his family, he might be obliged to pine and die at laſt. Under ſuch circumſtances an inſolvent law would be almoſt uſeleſs.

Wedneſday, January 19, 1803.

Three engroſſed bills, for the relief of the ſufferers by fire in the town of Portſmouth; for the relief of Henry Meſſonnier; and for the relief of inſolvent debtors within the diſtrict of Columbia; were read a third time and paſſed.

A meſſage was received from the preſident of the United States, encloſing an annual report of the application of 20,000 dollars, appropriated as a contingent fund for the executive; ſtating that but one expenditure had been made from the fund, viz. 1,440 dollars, for bringing home American ſeamen, and that the remaining ſum of 18,560 remained unexpended.

Mr. John C. Smith, from the committee of claims, reported on the petition of Francis Mentges.

The report rejects the prayer of the petitioner.

Conſideration poſtponed until Monday next.

Mr. Rutledge reported a bill for the importation of arms, ordnance, &c. which was read once; and on its going to a ſecond reading, the houſe divided—Ayes 43—Noes 36.

It was then referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

Mr. Hill called up his reſolution reſpecting ſtate balances.

On the queſtion whether the houſe would the reſolution into conſideration, the houſe divided—Ayes 34—Noes 40.

Mr. Mitchill reported a bill for the encouragement of learning and the promotion of the uſeful arts.

Mr. Mitchill, on offering the report, ſtated that the bill comprized the reſpective proviſions of four exiſting acts on the ſame ſubject, with ſome new amendments.

Mr. S. Smith obſerved that he had ſome days ſince given notice that he would this day call up the report of the committee of commerce and manufactures on countervailing duties; but that at the deſire of ſome gentlemen who wiſhed to hear from home before they entered upon a diſcuſſion of the ſubject, he would wave his call till Monday.

Mr. Mitchill called for the order of the day on the report of the committee on ſo much of the preſident's meſſage as relates to NAVY YARDS AND DOCKS.

The houſe accordingly went into a committee of the whole—Mr. John C. Smith in the chair.

The report was read; the firſt reſolution is as follows:

Reſolved, That for ſecuring from waſte and loſs the timber and other public property on the different navy yards, and towards improving the ſame for the greater diſpatch of buſineſs, the ſecretary of the navy, under the direction of the preſident of the United States, ſhall cauſe the requiſite buildings and ſheds to be erected, and other needful repairs and improvements to be made; and that for accompliſhing the ſame dollars are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any monies in the treaſury not otherwiſe appropriated.

Mr. Mitchill roſe, ſtated conciſely the grounds on which the committee had recommended the adoption of this reſolution, and moved that the blank be filled with 50,000 dollars; which was agreed to without a diviſion; when the queſtion was taken on the reſolution, which was alſo agreed to without a diviſion.

The ſecond reſolution was then read as follows:

Reſolved, That for preventing rottenneſs and decay in the ſhips of the navy, the preſident of the United States be, and is hereby authoriſed, to cauſe a dry-dock, with convenient canals, locks, machinery, and water courſes, to be conſtructed, at or near the public navy yard in the city of Waſhington; which dock ſhall be capable of containing twelve frigates, or ſhips of war, and of preſerving them dry and ſafely ſheltered from ſun-ſhine and rain; and that for carrying the ſame into effect,

dollars be, and the ſame hereby are appropriated, to be paid out of any monies in the treaſury not otherwiſe appropriated.

Mr. Mitchill moved that the committee ſhould riſe.

Mr. Rutledge enquired the reaſons on which the gentleman founded his motion.

Mr. Mitchill ſaid the reſolution contemplated an appropriation of half a million of dollars. He had ſuppoſed the committee might not be prepared at that time to come to a deciſion. But as it appeared to be the wiſh of gentlemen to proceed in the conſideration of the ſubject, he would withdraw his motion, and aſſign the reaſons on which the report had been made.

Mr. Mitchill then ſpoke at ſome length.

He was followed by Mr. Smilie, who renewed the motion for the riſing of the committee, on the ground that they were not ſufficiently informed to come to a deciſion.

Mr. Rutledge oppoſed the riſing of the committee, and obſerved, that though they might not be prepared at that time to take a queſtion on the reſolution, yet the beſt way of being prepared was to let the debate progreſs.

Mr. Euſtis then made a ſpeech of conſiderable length againſt the reſolution.

Mr. S. Smith followed, and declared himſelf in favor of it to a certain extent, but concluded with an expreſſion of the opinion, that from the peculiar ſtate of the country, it would be adviſable to poſtpone the conſideration of the ſubject to the next ſeſſion.

The queſtion was then taken on the riſing of the committee and carried.

The committee roſe, reported progreſs, and aſked leave to ſit again, which was granted.

[*Debate hereafter.*]

From a Boſton paper.

The ſubſcribers being appointed a committee of the truſtees of the Humane Society of Maſſachuſetts, to enquire into and publiſh a ſtate of facts reſpecting the preſervation of a number of perſons by the ſociety's hut on Nantaſket Beach—Report the following ſtatement:

That captain William Gibſon, of the brigantine Elizabeth, bound from St. Vincents to Boſton, conſigned to Mr. David Greene, arrived in the bay on December 15th; that Mr. Thomas Knox, jun. the pilot, went on board her at eleven o'clock P. M. then in the light-houſe channel, and found her in a very diſabled condition.—That at 2 o'clock A. M. on the 16th, the wind coming to the north-weſt, and blowing almoſt a hurricane, the brigantine parted her cable, and drifted till 2 o'clock P. M. when ſhe ſtruck at Point Alderton bar.

The ſea heaving entirely over her, and the brig ſtriking very hard, four of the hands much fatigued and overcome by the exceſſive cold, committed themſelves to the mercy of the waves, and ſwam to Nantaſket Beach, diſtant about fifty yards, and proceeded to the town of Hull; but before they reached the houſes, one of them gave out and could not walk further, and muſt have periſhed, but for the aſſiſtance afforded him by ſome of the inhabitants, in conſequence of intelligence received from the other three; that at 4 o'clock P. M. the brig ſtill beating upon the bar, was expected ſhe would go to pieces, and that there was no other alternative for thoſe on board but to attempt to get on ſhore or to periſh; ſome of them thought that in their debilitated and almoſt frozen condition they ſhould never be able to reach the ſhore. Mr. Knox, however, made the attempt, and taking with him the end of a deep ſea line, the other end of which was faſtened to the bodies of the others, he ſwam to the beach and drew them on ſhore.

Upon getting aſhore, they proceeded to the houſe erected by the Humane Society for the preſervation of ſhipwrecked ſeamen. Their clothes wet and very much frozen, and themſelves much ſpent, it was with great difficulty they reached the houſe. But who can deſcribe their extreme grief and diſappointment, when upon their arrival they found no fire-works, candles, or ſtraw, and but a ſmall quantity of wood.

Captain Gibſon and Mr. Knox are, however, of opinion, that though they could not experience the ſalutary influence of a fire, they muſt have periſhed had it not been for the ſhelter afforded them by the houſe, from the violence of the wind and the extreme cold. Some of the inhabitants of Hull very humanely carried ſome fire works to the houſe, by which means a fire was kindled, their clothes dried, and they recovered ſtrength ſufficient, by aſſiſtance, to get to Hull that night, except one man, who was too weak to make the attempt. But he was made comfortable by the fire, and other refreſhments afforded by the inhabitants.

This ſimple, unadorned ſtatement of facts, furniſhes an additional evidence of the great utility which the houſes erected by this ſociety have been to that worthy and valuable part of our fellow-citizens, the mariners of our country. And it is with great regret that your committee obſerve, that there are found perſons, ſo abandoned and devoid of every principle of humanity, as to take from thoſe houſes, erected from principles of benevolence, to alleviate the diſtreſſes of the unfortunate ſhipwrecked ſeamen, the tinder-box, candles, ſtraw and fuel, with which they are ſupplied every year by this ſociety, as was the caſe with this to which theſe perſons reſorted; and thereby leave theſe diſtreſſed people to periſh for want of articles of ſo ſmall value as not to be an object worth purloining. Such inhumanity is a diſgrace to any people, that are not barbarians. And the committee, in behalf of the truſtees, call upon their fellow-citizns of every deſcription, to detect, and the truſtees will proſecute to the utmoſt ſeverity of the law, all ſuch inhuman robbers.

JOHN LATHROP, } Committee.
S. PARKER. }

Boſton, Jan. 11, 1803.

SALEM, January 11.

Arrived, ſchooner Union, captain Jonathan Bickford, 42 days from Surrinam, via St. Thomas, which laſt place he ſtopped at December 14. Left at Surrinam, ſchooner Sally, Flint, of this port; the ſchooner Liberty, of Boſton; brig ——, Stevens, of Portland; ſloop Two Friends, Smith, of Middletown, juſt arrived, and ſeveral others not recollected. Spoke, December 24, lat. 31, long. 73, ſchooner Swallow, Batchelder, bound to Beverly; December 8, lat. 13, long. 59, ſchooner Greyhound, from Baltimore, for Barbados, 15 days out. The Dutch had juſt landed 1200 troops, but the place was not given up when captain B. ſailed.

January 14.

Entered, brig Betſy, Shillaber, Baltimore; ſchooners Union, Bickford, Surrinam; Eliza, Whittredge, Baltimore; Britannia, Foſter, do.; Fame, Tucker, Norfolk; ſloop Sarah, Moody, Philadelphia.

Cleared, ſhip Sally, Endicott, St. Michaels; brig Alert, Lamſon, Weſt-Indies; ſchooners Sally, Lamſon, do.; Commerce, Ingerſoll, do.; Lydia, Pouſland, Cadiz and a market; Little, Cherub, Felt, Norfolk; Betſy, Stimpſon, Charleſton.

BEVERLY, January 11.

Arrived, ſchooner Swallow, capt. Aſa Batchelder, 28 days from St. Thomas. Left there, (juſt arrived) a brig from Baltimore, captain Cox. December 6, ſpoke ſchooner Sophia and Chloe, Iſrael Orne, maſter, bound to North-Carolina, from St. Vincent. Captain B. left at Trinidad, December 1, captains Cook, of Salem; Hooper, of Marblehead; and M'Lellan, of Portland. Came out of the vineyard on Wedneſday, brig Cynthia, Andrews, of this port, and a ſhip from India, arrived there as captain Batchelder came out.

BOSTON, January 13.

Arrived, brig Ann & Betſy, captain Quinton, from Kingſton, (Jam.) 29 days. Spoke, Dec. 23, lat. 22, 49, ſchr. Galbrath, of Bath, Andrews, from Savannala-Mar for Savannah, who left there, ſhip Row, to ſail December 23, for Savannah. Spoke, Jan. 5, lat. 31, 19, brig Maſſafuero, Stanwood, from Boſton for Charleſton.

January 15.

Arrived, ſhip Lucia, capt. Cook, from the Mediterranean, 68 days. Came down the Straits under convoy of the Swediſh frigate Thetis, in company with the brig Nancy, Ward, for New-York. Left at Gibraltar, ſchr. John, Burchmore, of Salem, bound to Marſeilles; ſchr. John and Mary, Lombard, juſt arrived. Spoke, Dec. 26, lat. 24, long. 66, a ſloop 6 days from Barbados for New-York.

Same day, ſchr. Deborah, captain Holland, from Madeira, 46 days. December 6, lat. 29, long. 19, ſpoke ſchooner Two Friends, capt. Huſſey; ſupplied her with proviſions. Jan. 7, brig Triton, captain Nickolls.

Same day, ſchr. Nancy, captain Coleſworthy, from Martinique, &c. 19 days. Left at St. Pierres, December 16, brig Laurel, Holmes, of and for Boſton, in 8 days; ſchrs. Yarmouth, Atwood, of and for Plymouth, in 6 days; Polly, Jones, of Portland, for New-Orleans; Nancy, Alden, of Portland, for North-Carolina, in 10 days; brigs Aurora, Bartlett, of and for Plymouth, 1ſt January; Brandywine, Cozzens, of and for Rhode-Iſland; ſchrs. Diana, Wood, of New-Bedford, for Trinidad, next day; Eliza, Rich, of and for Boſton, in 4 days; Benjamin and Nancy, Stover, of and for Newburyport, in 20 days; brig Robert, Thomas, of and for do. in 25 days; ſchrs. Iris, Dennis, of Boſton, for the ſouthward, in 25 days; William, Woodbury, of and for Beverly, in 30 days; ſhip Trent, Kinſman, of Salem, for Baltimore, in 20 days; brig Two Brothers, Dixey, of do. for Charleſton, S. C. in 30 days; Cynthia, Andrews, of do. for New-York, in 10 days; ſhip Mary, Freeman, of Biddeford, for North-Carolina, in 20 days; ſchrs. Molly, Gardiner, of and for Marblehead, in 20 days; Polly, Little, of and for Damaſcotty, in 20 days; Azubah, Peck, of Milford, C. for Guadaloupe, in 2 days; Oliver O'Neil, Barnard, of and for Plymouth, N. C. in 4 days; Aurora, Allen, of and for Boſton; Swan, Turner, of Milford, C. for St. Croix, in 17 days; Two Friends, Moulton, of and for Portland, juſt arrived; brig George Waſhington, Keefe, of Boſton, juſt arrived; ſchr. Rambler, White, of Portſmouth, for Turks-Iſland, in 3 weeks; ſchr. Succeſs, Shadduck, of and for Boſton, in 6 days.

Entered, Rebecca, Nickerſon, Baltimore.

NEW-YORK, January 20

Entered, ſch'r Echo, Peck, Charleſton, 20 days; ſloop Atalanta, ——, Edenton, N. C. 20.

Cleared, brig Good-Intent, Milton, Barbados; Ceres, Hall, Cork; ſchooner Regulator, Evans, Jamaica; Suſanna, Ryan, do. Paragon, Dodge, Cayenne; ſloop Reſolution, Bell, Cape-Francois.

Arrived ſince our laſt,

Schooner Echo, Peck, from Charleſton, through the Sound. January 5, ſpoke ſhip Perſeverance from Amſterdam for this port, 35 miles S. E. of L. Iſland. Next day, ſaw 12 ſail of ſquare-rigged veſſels, ſtanding for the Hook.

The brig Jane, Henderſon, from Liverpool, mentioned in our laſt to have arrived in the Sound near Hell-Gate, had not got down laſt evening. By the pilot who went on board of the Jane at Newport, we are informed that 2 or 3 veſſels had arrived there belonging to New-York; the brig Waſhington, from St. Kitts, was one of them.

Signals were up laſt evening, for a ſhip and a ſchooner.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.

By the American Citizen, of New-York, we find, that the editors of that paper were, on Tueſday laſt, ſued by colonel William Smith, for a libel, who laid his damages at 60,000 dollars.

We are informed, that a remittance of 3000 dollars has been forwarded from this city, to Portſmouth, N. H. for the relief of the ſufferers by the late fire. This ſum we underſtand is but a part of the contributions of the benevolent; the remainder will be forwarded as ſoon as the ſubſcriptions are completed.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New-Orleans, to his correſpondent in Boſton, dated December 4, 1802.

"I arrived here yeſterday, and found the port ſhut againſt all American veſſels. We are not even permitted to depoſit goods here for exportation, without giving landed ſecurity to the full amount of the property, and nineteen per cent. duty till the pleaſure of the king is known.

"The markets remain glutted with dry goods, and there is a greater ſtagnation in buſineſs, if poſſible, than in the ſpring."

A brig was endeavoring to get into the Capes on Monday.

A fleet of thirteen ſail went to ſea on Monday laſt.

The brig below, is ſaid to be the Ann and Mary, captain Allen, who left this port about the 23d ultimo, for Cadiz, and is now returned in diſtreſs.

January 22.

A letter received at Boſton, dated "St. Stephens, November 6, 1802," mentions, "that the ſchooner Ann, on her paſſage to that place from Philadelphia, fell in with the wreck of a ſchooner, having both maſts gone, no perſon on board, loaded with flour, having the Alexandria brand—took her anchors from her bow, and four barrels flour; night approaching, left her."

Exports at the port of Philadelphia, from the 1ſt October to 31ſt December, 1802, *both inclufive, taken from the entries in the cuſtom-houſe.*

62,745 barrels flour
5,891 half do.
511 barrels middlings
1,800 barrels rye flour
2,164 hogſheads Indian meal
6,101 barrels ditto
48 half ditto

CARLISLE, December 29.

A SINGULAR NARRATIVE.

A letter dated Canonſburg, 3d December, 1802, written by Samuel Gordon, and directed to Joſeph Hays, of this town, contains the very remarkable circumſtances. The facts are ſtated, preciſely as we have received them, and the account is corroborated by another letter, received by another gentleman of this town, on the ſame ſubject.

The reverend John Watſon, (who had preſided over the academy at Canonſburg, in Waſhington county,) and the reverend John Moorhead, were married, by the reverend Mr. Marquis, to two daughters of the reverend John M'Millin, on the ſame day. Each of thoſe gentlemen had a child born to him on the ſame day. They both labored for a conſiderable time under a conſumptive complaint, both died on the ſame day, viz. 1ſt December, 1802, were both interred on the ſame day, and in the ſame grave. And the ſame miniſter who had married them delivered a very affecting ſermon on the occaſion.

NORFOLK, January 25.

Arrived on Thurſday, the ſloop La Solicita, Murray, from St. Auguſtine.

Same day, brig Alert, Webb, 12 days from St. John's, Antigua.

Left at St. John's, the brig Martha Johnſon, captain Beard, and ſchooner Dagſborough, Small, to ſail in ten days for this port.

On the 11th inſtant, in lat. 33, 40, long. 74, 20, fell in with a wreck, in appearance ſmall, no maſts ſtanding and ſunk even with the ſurface of the water; could not approach the wreck, it blowing heavy. Spoke the ſhip Charleſton Packet, out 3 days from Philadelphia, bound to Charleſton. I told the captain the bearings and diſtance the wreck was from him, and having ſteered that courſe no doubt but he will fall in with it.

Entered, brig Albert, Webb, Antigua; ſloop La Solicita, Murray, St. Auguſtine.

Cleared, ſchooners Mars, Hipkins, Alexandria; Park, Silver, ditto; ſloops Mary, Lawrence, ditto; Genet, Coarſe, North-Carolina.

WASHINGTON, January 21.

Extract of a letter of the 10th inſtant, from Lexington, Virginia.

"I have now to mention a moſt unfortunate circumſtance: Waſhington academy took fire after 10 o'clock laſt night, and is deſtroyed—Nothing remains but the bare walls. This muſt have happened, it is apprehended, from the fire taking from the top of the chimney, or otherwiſe communicated through ſome ſmall opening in the chimney to the roof. The library was chiefly ſaved; there is a conſiderable loſs ſuſtained in the philoſophical apparatus; the ſtewards were all in bed, and moſtly aſleep. The fire was diſcovered by one of them, who gave the alarm in time for all of them to get out ſafe, with the moſt of their property. The academy was fortunately inſured but ſix or eight weeks before the burning. The truſtees have it in proſpect to procure houſes in Lexington to anſwer the purpoſe; till the academy can be repaired, the improvement of the ſtudents will not be obſtructed."

Iriſh Linen.

ALEXANDER BROWN

Has juſt received per the ſhip Rebecca, via Liverpool,

A further and extenſive aſſortment of 7-8 and 4-4 wide LINEN, which will be ſold low at his Iriſh linen warehouſe, No. 90, Market-ſtreet.

December 4 d3t-m&th

Wine Store,

No. 63, *corner of South and Pratt-ſtreets, head of Bowly's wharf.*

The ſubſcriber offers for ſale the following articles, genuine as imported:

Old Madeira wine in pipes, hhds. qr. caſks and bottles
Port wine in hhds. and bottles
Liſbon in pipes
Sherry in qr. caſks
Malaga do.
Burgundy wine in hampers of 50 bottles each
Cogniac and Bordeaux } Brandy
Holland gin
Jamaica ſpirits
Antigua rum,

All of which he warrants of ſuperior quality, and equal to any offered for ſale in this city.

He likewiſe offers to contract for the delivery of a conſiderable quantity of freſh Juniper Berries, on intereſting terms.

JOHN CURSON SETON.

November 18. eo

To Rent,

A very large and convenient STORE, about 40 feet deep, and nearly oppoſite the coffee-houſe in Light-ſtreet. For terms apply at the bar of the Fountain Inn.

January 14. co8t

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcriber has obtained from the orphans' court of Baltimore county, letters of adminiſtration on the eſtate of H. M. Muller, deceaſed, late ſupercargo to the Weſt-Indies. All perſons having demands againſt the ſaid deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame, duly authenticated, to the ſubſcriber; and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to

ALBERT SEEKAMP.

January 14. co6w

TO LET,

On ſhares, or an annual rent,

A ſmall FARM,

About two miles and an half from Baltimore, and nearly adjoining the Reiſter's-town turnpike road.

THERE is on the ſaid farm, 20 acres of woodlow, with 50 acres of cleared land, alſo a good farm houſe, barn, ſtables, hen-houſe and dairy. Further particulars are unneceſſary, as thoſe who wiſh to rent, may obtain the proper information from the proprietor.

NICHOLAS ROGERS.

January 11. eo1m

Lumber Yard.

THE Subſcribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a LUMBER YARD, on Buchanan's wharf, or Frederick-ſtreet dock, a little below Meſſrs. Van Wyck and Dorſey's auction room, where they intend keeping a general aſſortment of the beſt *LUMBER* that the market will afford, which they will diſpoſe of on terms which ſhall be made ſatisfactory to purchaſers.

A ſhare of public patronage is reſpectfully ſolicited. WRIGHT & PRICE.

November 27. eo

To Let,

And poſſeſſion given immediately,

A three-ſtory brick dwelling HOUSE, on the turnpike road, leading from the city of Baltimore to Reiſter's town, adjoining the property of Mr. Riddlemoſer. Alſo, a two-ſtory frame HOUSE adjoinding the above, at preſent occupied by Mr. Seamond. For terms apply to Poſnicker & Fite, No. 227, Market-ſtreet.

CORNELIUS H. GIST.

December 10. tu&f

Notice,

WHEREAS Clement Waltham did, on the 3d of November laſt, execute unto us a conveyance in truſt of all his property, for the uſe of ſuch of his creditors as ſhould ſign his releaſe, agreeably to the ſame—And whereas, three-fourths of his creditors in amount, have duly ſigned and ſealed ſaid releaſe, and appointed Mr. William Lee and Mr. James Strong, truſtees for managing the ſaid concern for their uſe—This is therefore to give notice, that we have this day, agreeably to the powers veſted in us by ſaid conveyance, aſſigned unto the ſaid William Lee and James Strong, all the ſaid property; and that they are the only perſons authoriſed to receive any property or debts belonging to, or due the ſaid Clement Waltham; and that the ſaid releaſe is lodged at the houſe of Lee, Brook and Dillon, Baltimore, for ſuch others of his creditors as chuſe to ſign and ſeal the ſame, until the third day of January next; after which all ſuch as do not execute the releaſe, will be utterly excluded from all the benefit of ſaid aſſignment.

GEO. WM. PRESBURY,
W. ALLEN.

Abingdon, Harford, Dec. 4. raw2m

To be Let,

THE three-ſtory brick HOUSE in Chatham-ſtreet, now occupied by Mrs. Childs. Poſſeſſion may be had in twenty days. Apply in Calvert-ſtreet, No. 4, to

JOHN MERRYMAN.

November 20. w&s

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN off the 27th ultimo, from the ſubſcriber, living in Talbot county, ſtate of Maryland, a negro man named MOSES, about 25 or 26 years of age. He may be eaſily known by the following deſcription: he is a ſurly, black, ugly, ill-made fellow; broad flat face and noſe, has a crippled walk, and goes much on his heels, with his toes turned uncommonly out, and in his walk appears to ſettle his weight much on his hips; of all the human ſpecies on earth he has the ugliеſt kidney foot. I will give fifty dollars to any perſon taking and ſecuring him, ſo that I get him again, or with reaſonable charges for bringing him home, if out of the county, or twenty if in it.

JACOB GIBSON,
Miles river, Talbot

Auguſt 20. eo