Mr. Smilie proceeded. There was an insurrection in Pennsylvania, in the county of Northampton. A person of the name of Fries, concerned in that insurrection, was tried for treason. When the trial came on, and the counsel of Fries appeared, the (judge) Chase said the court would not hear an argument as to what was or was not treason. We have, said he, already decided this point, our opinion is drawn out in writing, and you must be governed by it. Fries had employed two of the most eminent counsel of the Pennsylvania bar, who, it might be proper to remark, were of different political sentiments. But, notwithstanding their political difference, when the judge behaved in this manner, they unitedly told him, we will not degrade our professional characters, or commit the rights of our client, in whose service we have volunteered, by taking any further part in these proceedings. There are rights of the bar as well as rights of the bench; and while we respect the latter, we will maintain the former. The effect was this man (Fries) was tried without counsel, convicted of treason, and sentenced to death. After the trial the attorney-general requested the notes of several gentlemen of the bar present during the trial, which were given, in which they cited a number of the most approved authorities from the books to shew that the crime committed by Fries was not an act of treason; but that it was particularly designated in the sedition act. These opinions and authorities went to the president, and Fries was pardoned.

Of the abilities of this judge, Mr. Smilie entertained no doubt; as little as entertained of the abilities of Jeffries.

These circumstances having happened in Pennsylvania was the reason why he was opposed to the assignment of judge Chase to the state he represented. Whenever justice was administered, the citizens ought to have confidence in those who administered it; and it would be wrong in the house to force upon the state he represented a man as a judge that would be considered as an evil.

Mr. Bacon said the mention of the circumstances stated by the gentleman from Pennsylvania was rather disagreeable. It might perhaps, be necessary. But he did not think the trial of the judges was then before the house. The only solid objection to the bill is this; that there are strong and peculiar prejudices in some parts of the union against a certain judge. Whether these were reasonable, or not, it was a query whether the laws could be administered as well under a person against whom there exists a fixed prejudice, however unfounded that prejudice may be, as under persons against whom such prejudice does not exist. In this view of the subject, the objection was not entirely without weight. It was certainly of great importance that all our officers, but particularly our judicial officers should be treated with respect; and if in New Jersey and Pennsylvania a certain judge is not duly respected, that might furnish an argument against the bill.

Mr. Bayard said he believed the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Smilie) was correct in saying that a man of the name of Fries had been tried and convicted of treason. He believed also there were many other men guilty of insurgency and treason who had neither been tried nor convicted of treason. He further believed that any man guilty of the crime of insurgency or treason would look upon the judge as a Jeffries. But he did not know what the character of judge Chase had to do with the provisions of the bill on the table. No man had impeached that judge; and that was the only regular or constitutional mode of criminating a judge in that house. If the judge had construed an opposition to a particular law into treason, and by a false, and, he presumed, what gentlemen meant to insinuate, a corrupt decision, jeopardised the life of a citizen, only ultimately saved by the clemency of the president, was it not the duty of those who thought so to impeach him? Was not this the duty of the gentleman from Pennsylvania? This would be fair, honorable, and open. The charges would be regularly made, and the judge would be heard in his defence. If the gentleman believed the judge guilty of the charges he had made, it was a duty to himself and to the American people, to bring them forward in the shape of an impeachment. But the gentleman has assumed the character of a reporter of law cases without the capacity. No doctrine had been laid down in the case of Fries that had not been acceded to by the whole bench; and he believed, if any judge whatever had been on the bench he would have made the same decision. It was extremely possible for cases to arise in which the court shall decide after the fullest argument and the most mature deliberation, and which it will not be necessary to examine again. The court may say we have fully considered the case, and do not require any further arguments. This was not the doctrine of a Jeffries; but of a Hale and a Camden, those luminaries of law, and ornaments of the English bench.

Mr. Bayard concluded by saying he regretted that such an extrinsic discussion should have been introduced into the debate; but he hoped the majority of the house would grant the request of the judges.

The question was then taken on striking out the first section, and carried—Ayes 42—Noes 36.

The second section was agreed to; when the committee rose and reported the bill, and the house immediately took up the report.

Mr. Mott called for the yeas and nays on agreeing with the committe to strike out the first section, which were taken as follows: Yeas 48—Nays 40.

YEAS.—Messrs. Bacon, Bishop, Brown, Butler, Cabell, Claiborne, Clay, Clopton, Condit, Cutts, Dawson, Dickson, Elmendorf, Elmer, Fowler, Gray, Gregg, Hanna, J. Heister, Helms, Hoge, Holland, Holmes, Leib, Meriwether, Mitchill, Mott, New, Newton, jun. Nicholson, Randolph, jun. Smilie, Israel Smith, J. Smith, Virg. Josiah Smith, S. Smith, Southard, Stanford, Stanton, Stewart, Taliaferro, jun. A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Varnum, Van Horne, R. Williams, Winn, Wynns—48.

NAYS.—Messrs. Alston, Archer, Bayard, Bonde, Campbell, Dana, Davenport, Early, Eustis, Foster, Goddard, Griswold, Grove, Hastings, D. Heister, Hemphill, Henderson, Hill, Huger, Lowndes, Mattoon, T. Morris, Perkins, Plater, Read, Rutledge, Shepard, J. C. Smith, J. Smith, N. Y. Stanley, Tenney, Thatcher, Thomas, Tillinghast, Upham, Van Cortlandt, Van Rensselaer, Wadsworth, L. Williams, Woods—40.

NEW-YORK, February 21.

Extract of a letter from a merchant and manufacturer in Edinburgh, to a merchant in this city, dated November 30.

"I am sorry to hear such universal complaints from London, Liverpool and Glasgow, of the bad payments from America. You should really manufacture a few articles, to enable you to pay for those you import. Linen, cotton, silk, woollen and hemp manufactures, or the mixtures of them, you will find it a folly to attempt. Do not imagine I am selfish! and wish the manufacture of those articles confined to Britain. No, I despise it. For in silk goods the French excel; in linen the Germans, in cotton we carry all before us, as well as in woollen. Nine-tenths of the manufacture is done by machinery. You have not capital to erect them. Nay it would be the interest of Britain, if you manufactured part, for if you made your shoes and hats, you would buy more coats, vests, shirts and stockings, and pay better for them. Land is plenty; the productions of America will soon be more than you can sell with profit in Europe. You will soon have no market for your grain here. You should make all you own spirits, porter and ales. You should raise more cotton, plant hemp, and breed silk worms to make silk; encourage and refine your maple sugar. Your settlement at the Natchez, on the Mississippi, will produce coffee, &c. Our manufacturers are all busy—never were they so throng as they have been since the peace. Sheeps' wool never was at the present price in Britain. The cotton manufacturer gives the highest wages, so that weavers are not to be got to weave silks, woollens or linens, especially the courser sort of those articles. Our manufacturers will drain all Europe of the specie we so lavishly scattered last war. We do not value commerce in proportion as we do manufactures. Manufactures will make commerce, but commerce will never establish manufactories. During the last and preceeding wars, the Danes and Swedes protected and carried commerce to a great height; yet they are poor countries, having no manufactures worth mentioning.—This country never was so flourishing as it is just now."

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LIVERPOOL PRICE CURRENT,
December 29.

Prices of produce from America, admitted for exportation, until the 1st of January, 1804.

Sugar, cwt. muscovado brown, 27 to 32s. Middling, 33 to 36s. Good, 37 to 39s. Fine, 40 to 43s. Clayed, tates and terres, 34 to 51s. Powders, 52 to 64s. Havanna, brown, 36 to 40s. Yellow, 41 to 43s. White, 57 to 63s. As the market is bare of sugar, we may expect these prices at least to be maintained, if they do not improve in spring. Havanna, scarce and in demand.

Coffee, cwt. ordinary, 68 to 80s. Middling, 81 to 86s. Good, 87 to 98s. Fine, 99 to 110s. Triage, 42 to 55s.

Cocoa, cwt. West-India, brown, 74 to 77s. Red, 75 to 80s. Spanish, common, 74 to 82s. The stock of coffee and cocoa small, the demand steady—fine qualities much enquired for, and very scarce.

Pimento, lb. 7 3-4; duty, 2s. 2d. per 100lb. Scarce.

Logwood, chipt, ton, Compeachy, 18l. 10s. to 19l 10s. Honduras, 16l. 10s. to 17l. Jamaica, 13l. 10s. to 14l. Duty, 5s. 6d. per ton. Scarce and much enquired for, particularly Campeachy.

The following articles may be imported for home consumption or exportation, until 1st January, 1804.

Cotton, lb. Georgia sea island, 26 to 35s. Upland, 14 1-2 to 15d. New-Orleans, 14 to 15 1-2d. Fine sea island cotton has become very scarce, and is in brisk demand; good bright upland becomes scarce and enquired for---New-Orleans very heavy.

Mahogany, foot, inch thick, Hispaniola, 16 to 34d. Cuba, 12 to 32d. Honduras, 11 to 30d. rather heavy.

Fustic, ton, 12 to 13l. dull.

Nicaragua wood, ton, small, 25 to 30l. large, 32 to 40l. A ready sale, particularly for large.

Hides, lb. Buenos Ayres, 8 1-2 to 9 1-2d. Common Spanish, 7 to 8d. West-India, 6 to 7d. in great demand and scarce.

Tobacco, lb. James' River, 3 1-2 to 6 1-2d. Rappahannock, 3 to 5d. Patomak, 3 to 5 1-2d. Georgia, 3 to 4 1-2d. Carolina, 3 to 4d; stemmed, 2 to 4d. Maryland brown, coloury and kitefoot, none at market. Good Rappahannock, sweet and scented James' River, and sound strong tobacco for home manufacture, are scarce, and meet a ready sale. Tobacco upon importation, is allowed to be deposited in the king's stores, free of expence, for 18 months; and when removed, if not exported, the duty is paid by the buyer, which is 1s. 6d. per 100 lbs. more in American than in British ships.

Indigo, Carolina, lb. 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. scarce and in great demand.

Turpentine, cwt. 22 to 22s. 6d.

Pitch, cwt. (price not quite ascertained) very scarce.

Tar, bbl. 26 to 27s. scarce and saleable.

Ashes, cwt. Pearl, 1st 38 to 40s. Pot, 1st, 38 to 40s. looking up, and rather scarce.

Rice, cwt. 32 to 36s. scarce and saleable.

Flour, bbl. 36 to 37s. dull sale.

N. B. Grain and provisions of all kinds, rice excepted, are allowed to be imported, free of duty, until 1st of January, 1804.

Staves, 1200, white oak pipe, 25l. hhd. 14 to 18. bbl. 7 to 12. red oak hhd. 6 to 8. Very scarce, and likely to be higher in the spring.

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By the ship Betsy, we have received a Liverpool Price Current of the 5th of January, from which we have extracted the following:

Pearl ashes 30 to 40s; pot do. 38 to 41s brisk; Georgia cotton 14 to 15d ½, steady; do. Sea-Island 2s 2d to 3s 4d, brisk; superfine flour 37 to 38s, dull; Carolina indigo, none, much wanted; pitch 14 to 14s 6d, do.; rice 32 to 34s, steady; rosin 15s in great demand; turpentine 21s do. tar 28 to 29s and do. W. O. pipe staves, 24l. steady; N. Y. oak timber, 2s 10d to 3s 3d, brisk; James river tobacco, 3d ½ to 7d; Maryland brown do. 3d 1-2 to 4d, fine tobacco very scarce; bees-wax, 11l. scarce and wanted; brown Muscovado sugar, 32 to 34s; coffee, ordinary, 74 to 84, steady; fine do. none, much wanted; pimento, 7d ½ to 8d ½, scarce; white ginger, 75 to 100, steady; Campeachy logwood, 17 to 19l steady; fustick, 15 to 15l. 10s do. Spanish hides 5d ½ to 6d ½, steady; Spanish indigo, 7s 9d to 10s 1d, scarce; codfish oil, 38 to 40l. scarce and brisk.

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The honorable Mr. Munroe, arrived in town on Saturday last from Washington. He will embark in a day or two, on his mission to France and Spain.

Private accounts from Paris state, that the first consul will, in a short time, nominate for his successor the son of madame Louis Bonaparte, and appoint a council of regency, consisting of generals Murat and Moncey, Cambeceres, and the grand judge, at the head of which his brother Joseph is to be placed. The college of princes is, according to the same advices, to be composed of the great officers of the Legion of Honor, the presidents of the deliberating body, the presidents of the sections, of the council of state, and an upper chamber, taken from among the senate.

A duty of 400 francs has been laid in France on every five myriagrams of white cottons, stitched, embroidered, or striped, imported from abroad.

According to letters from Transylvania, the most melancholy accounts are daily received there of the damage done by the earthquake which took place on the 26th of October. In 28 villages in Harum-Szeck, the most beautiful part of the district of Szeckler, a single church steeple has not been left standing. At Gallacz, in Moldavia, more than sixty persons have been crushed under the ruins of their houses. At Borndorf the church and ninety houses were thrown down by the violence of the shocks.

Arrived, schooner Greenwood, captain Green, from the Pacific Ocean via St. Thomas, 14 days and 4 months from St. Ambrose. Left the ship Oneida, Brintal, of New-Haven, sealing at Masapuera and St. Ambrose, all well in June last. Ship Sally, captain Storer, of New-Haven, with a cargo of skins, and ship Artic, captain Briggs, of Philadelphia, sailed from Masapuera and St. Ambrose, in September last, for Canton, all well. Ship Columbia, captain Fitch, had sailed in November, for Canton, with skins. Ship Hope, captain Howard, of Connecticut river, was at the Faulkland islands, 15th July last, all well. January 18, to the windward of Barbados, spoke brig ——, captain Richardson, 35 days from Kennebeck, all well, bound to Barbados. January 29, sloop Experiment, Murray, failed from St. Johns, bound to New York. Left at St. Thomas, the 5th instant, ship Mary, Bates, of Boston, bound to Norfolk, stopt for ballast, to sail in two days. Also, brig Richmond, Webb, two days from Guadaloupe, to sail in four days for Portland. Brig Washington, of Charleston, had arrived from St. Bartholomews. 5th instant, sailed in co. with brig Little Sarah, of Norwich, bound to New-York. Also, schooner Philip, Jennie, bound to Baltimore.

The Jupiter, Law, and Virginia, Daubeny, from New-York for London, arrived in the Downs the 28th of December.

The Two Friends, Vose, from New-York for London, passed Gravesend, the 26th of December.

The brig Joseph, and schooner Fizgig, have both arrived at Martinique from this port.

The ship Philipsburg, from New-York, has arrived at Liverpool.

Several lighters have arrived from the ship Betsy, with dry goods, coal, &c. There is no doubt of the Betsy's being got off.

The Spanish ship Carmolitana, formerly the Nassau, of this port, has arrived at Cadiz from Havanna.

Cleared, the brigs Gayoso, Hamilton, Cape-Ftancois; Echo, Webb, Charleston; schooners Dispatch, Maxwell; Linnet, Patterson, Newfoundland.

PHILADELPAIA, February 23.

Extract of a letter from Paris, December 12, 1802, to a person in this city.

"Yesterday general Victor, the captain-general of Louisiana, left this city in company with J. J. Aymes, the etat major, and the other officers of the administration of that colony, to embark from Helvoetsluys, for New-Orleans. The prefect set out for Rochefort, a few days since, to take his passage from thence in a corvette, and to make preparations for the arrival of the troops at New-Orleans."

Arrived, ship Mars, Crane, New-Orleans, 21 days; brig Hornet, Love, Antwerp, 46; Freelove, Lillibridge, Savannah, 8; schooner Minerva, Bird, New-York, 7

Arrived, brig Hornet, Love, 47 days from Antwerp. Left there only ships Diana, M'Call, and Phœbe Ann, Warner, of Philadelphia.

Captain L. spoke the ship Eliza, Bernard, of Boston, from Rotterdam to India, out 16 days, then about 100 leagues W. of the Lizard.

The Hornet was dismasted on Wednesday last in Old Kiln Roads, during the north-east snow storm.

FEDERAL GAZE[illegible]

SATURDAY, FEBRUA[illegible]

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The friends of Mrs. N. Ridgely are informed that the discourse prepared in consequence of her sudden and unexpected death, and which was intended to have been preached on Sunday last, but from particular circumstances was necessarily postponed, will be delivered to-morrow morning at St. Paul's church.

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The lengthy and interesting debates in the senate and house of representatives, and other public matters at this time important, will compel us to postpone the publication of "ESCHYLUS" till Tuesday or Wednesday.

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A letter from England, dated the first of January, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, states, that the expedition for Louisiana, had actually sailed from Helvoetsluys.

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Extract of a letter from James Chayter, master of the schooner John, of Baltimore, to his owner in this city, dated Havre de-Grace, Nov. 25, 1802.

"Sir, with pleasure I inform you of the arrival of your schooner John, under my command, at this port, on the 23 inst. after a passage of 60 days. My passage to soundings on this coast was short, having been only 30 days—then took the wind from the eastward, which continued until the day previous to my arrival---I was forced by the severest gale from the W. N. W. that they have experienced here these many years to enter the port or perish. I had no pilot, neither would the severity of the gale permit of any assistance---however having a perfect knowledge of the harbor, and knowing the time of high waters, together with the good qualities of the John, I secured my men, and made myself fast to the helm, had the good fortune, (thanks to the omnipotent) in the space of fifteen minutes, to enter the port in perfect safety, to the great astonishment, and I may say, agreeable surprise, of seven or eight thousand spectators, who expected to see me dashed to pieces every instant, without having it in their power, to afford the least assistance."

Port of Baltimore.

CLEARED,

Ship Sally, Hutchinosn, Amsterdam
Snow Truxton, Johnston, Leghorn
Brig Hunter, Smith, Cadiz
Schr. Experiment, Burton, City of Domingo
Good Intent, Brooks, Charleston, (South-Carolina)
Amanda, Gere, New-York
Mary, Finney, Plymouth, (Mass.)

Post-Office,

Baltimore, February 24, 1803.

☞ *Letters for the British packet, Queen Charlotte, for Falmouth, via Halifax, will be received at this office until 6 o'clock, P. M. on* Sunday, *the 27th instant.*

CHARLES BURRALL,
Post-master.

P. S. The inland postage to New-York must be paid on all letters for the packet.

Wanted in a small family,

A middle aged WOMAN, capable of conducting the affairs of a house—None need apply but those who can be well recommended. Enquire of the printers.

February 26. d6t

Valuable Houses and Lots, with a good Farm, for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, on a credit, four elegant three-story brick HOUSES and LOTS of GROUND, in fee simple, all adjoing, and fronting on Harrison-street, in this city, near the centre market, and having the advantage of a wharf and landing on the falls, to which each lot runs from Harrison-street, about one hundred and fifty feet; each house has also the advantage of a convenient brick kitchen, two stories high; and on one of the lots there is a large well-built brick warehouse near the end of the wharf.

Also, a HOUSE and LOT on Holliday street, near the theatre, now occupied by the French consul, subject to a ground rent.

Also, two hundred and ten acres of LAND, near the town of Abingdon, in Harford county, distant about twenty miles from this city, through which runs the post road to Philadelphia, and on which there is a good dwelling house, out houses, barn, garden, orchard, &c. A plat of which may be seen, and the terms made known, by application to the subscriber; who will offer this last mentioned property at public sale on the 25th of March next, if not sold at private sale before that time.

JOHN CARRERE.

February 26. 2awt25Mh

Sale by Auction.

Just landed, and will be added to our sale on Monday, the 28th instant,

115 bags, and 8 barrels of Coffee, and
102 seroons of Cotton.

LEMMON & CAMPBELL, Auct's.

February 26

Sale by Auction.

ON THURSDAY,

The 10th March, at 12 o'clock, at Yates's vendue warehouse, the following valuable property will be offered at auction, if not previously disposed of by private contract:

UNION Mill, situated on the banks of Jones's falls, about two miles from this city; the mill house is stone, upwards of 40 feet square, two and an half stories high, neatly plaistered inside, one water wheel 29 feet high, which turns 2 pair of burs, one pair 6 feet, the other 4½, with all the necessary machinery, nearly new and in good repair. The mill is now able to manufacture upwards of 30,000 bushels of wheat per annum, and the great fall in the stream will admit of being occupied again with another wheel of nearly equal force. There are belonging to said mill about 32 acres of land, part of which is exceedingly rich bottom, the residue in wood. Joseph Scott, at E. Tyson's mill, will shew the property; or Samuel Byrnes, on Bowly's wharf, will give information of the same. The terms of sale are, one thousand dollars cash; one other thousand in 4 months; and the residue in three equal payments, with interest—notes with approved indorsers will be required. A bond with approved security will be given for the conveyance of the property.

BERNARD GILPIN.

February 26.

Polemic Society.

February 19, 1803.

The Society met agreeably to notice, when the following question was discussed, viz:

Are the principles of deism, as inculcated by Hume, Bolingbroke, Paine, and Palmer, calculated to reform the wicked?

After two evenings lengthy debeate, in presence of a large and respectable audience, a decision was unanimous in the negative.

N. B. Number of citizens present 375.

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Question for Saturday evening next.

Are not all men deists, in reality, who wilfully and habitually disobey the moral precepts of the gospel, let their professions to the contrary be what they may?

February 23.

THE PUBLIC

ARE respectfully informed that WARNER and HANNA, booksellers, corner of Baltimore and South Gay-streets, have just received a fresh supply of the following

Valuable Medicines,

From Richard Lee's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York:

HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea—frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience, to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous disorders	Violent cramps in the stomach and back
Consumptions	Indigestion
Lowness of spirits	Melancholy
Loss of appetite	Gout in the stomach
Impurity of blood	Pains in the limbs
Hysterical affections	Relaxations
Inward weaknesses	Involuntary emissions
Seminal weaknesses	Obstinate gleets
Fluor albus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c
Barrenness	

The principal operation of this remedy is in the stomach, restoring the digestive powers, and sending forth from that organ new health and vigor into every part of the system; it enriches and purifies the blood without inflaming; it braces, without stimulating too violently the nervous system; strengthens the secretory vessels and the general habit; brings back the muscular fibres to their natural and healthy tone, and restores that nutrition which immoderate evacuations have destroyed, and whose loss had thrown the whole frame into languor and debility.

The Restorative is absolutely above all recommendation in removing those weaknesses and infirmities with which many females are afflicted, the consequences of difficult and painful labors, or of injudicious treatment therein.

The most obstinate seminal gleets, and the most distressing cases of fluor albus in females fall particularly under the province of this Restorative—speedily yield to its benign operation, and are radically cured, by correcting and purifying the acrimonious humors, restoring the proper degree of tension to the relaxed fibres, and strengthening the weakened organs.

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

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For the cure of a certain dreadful malady,

THE PATENT

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

Prepared by Doctor Leroux.

The experience of several thousands who have been cured by this medicine (a great portion of them, after the skill of eminent physicians had proved ineffectual) demonstrates its efficacy in expelling the virus, however deep rooted in the constitution, and in counteracting those dreadful effects which often result from the improper use of mercury.

The mildness of the Vegetable Specific is equal to its surprising efficacy, its operation is so gentle that it is given to patients in a state of pregnancy, with the utmost safety, and performs a cure without disturbing the system or producing any of those disagreeable effects inseparable from the common remedies.

With the medicine is given a description of the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease, with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time, and with the least inconvenience possible.

—

Dr. HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Which have been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West-Indies, and in the southern parts of the United States, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston, and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places, can be adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy, has under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

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NOTE PARTICULARLY, that to prevent the imposition of counterfeits, WARNER and HANNA are appointed the *only* venders in Baltimore, therefore apply only as above.

February 5. 2—1aw3m