tak place in Europe, since the treaty of Amiens.

His majesty the king of England further promised to take measures, in order that those men who at different parts of England are hatching plots against France, should be effectually suppressed.

The undersigned has the honor to remark to his excellency lord Whitworth, that the first projet of the convention was a palpable violation of the treaty of Amiens, and subversive of the basis of the negociation which his excellency was charged to present to his court; that, with respect to the recognizance offered by his Britannic majesty, there in fact existed no objects to which it could apply; that no change had taken place in Europe since the treaty of Amiens, unless it be the organization of the empire, in which the king of England had coincided with his vote, as elector of Hanover; and that even this was no more than a necessary consequence of the treaty of Luneville, which is much anterior to the treaty of Amiens.

That the events relative to the political existence of Piedmont, of the kingdom of Etruria, and of the Italian and Ligurian republics, had their date prior to the treaty of Amiens; that, in the negociation of this treaty, France had desired that England should recognize these three powers; but as they could not accord upon this point, as well as upon the affairs of India, in as far as concerns the destruction of some of the principal states, and the incalculable acquisitions made by England in this country, it was agreed to consider the discussion of these objects as not appertaining to the execution of the preliminary articles, and to the fundamental object of the pacification of the two states. The undersigned finally observes, that the French government does not demand, on this point, any approbation or recognizing from his Britannic majesty.

The undersigned adds, that, with respect to the Batavian republic, it had been recognized by the king of England, inasmuch as he had treated with it, and that by the existing treaties between this republic and France, the rear-guard of the French troops are bound to evacuate this country, on receiving the news of the entire execution of the treaty of Amiens.

With respect to the criminals, who have sought refuge in London, and in Jersey, where they give themselves up to all their perverse inclinations, and where, far from being restrained, they are supported and pensioned by England, the French government conceives that, in the actual state of the negociations, it ought not to attach any importance to this point.

His excellency lord Whitworth proposed a second project. England demanded that the civil government of Malta being left with the grand master, the British garrison should continue to occupy the fortifications of the island. This proposition was impracticable and unheard of. Like that of the first project, it was contrary to the treaty of Amiens, and consequently to the basis of the negociation, offered by the first consul: it was besides attended with the irremediable inconvenience of placing an order of knights, appertaining to all the powers of Europe, under the authority and arbitrary tutellage of a single power; it was finally, in its very self, an offence to the honor and to the religion of an order, allied by all its elements to the honor and to the religion of all Europe.

Thus, in every step of this negociation, the government of the republic was obliged to perceive that the English government had but one desire, one sole object in view, to wit, the non-fulfilment of the stipulations of the treaty of Amiens, and to retain Malta, for this sole reason, because Malta suited its convenience, and that it called this acquisition a sufficient guarantee.

But which is the power of Europe, were it ever obliged to acknowledge itself unequal, that could suffer to submit itself to the will of another, without a discussion of its rights, without an appeal to the principles of justice?—Where, above all, is the power, which placed in the predicament France finds herself, in the course of this discussion, could have subscribed to conditions, dictated from the very opening of a negociation, and rather announced with the noise of menaces of war, by preparations and by armaments, than proposed as the means of according the rights and the interests of two states?

In circumstances, in some respect analogous, a nation feeble, not as to its courage, but with respect to the extent and population of its provinces, dared to brave the English power, and menaced in its capital, to expose the residence of its kings, to endanger its sole riches, the result of a century of peace, and of an industrious economy, rather than subscribe to unjust conditions, proposed at that time, the same as on the present occasion, from motives of convenience to England; and backed by the equipment of a considerable armament. Many gallant heroes perished: the Danish colonies were usurped; but however unequal as was the struggle, honor did not leave to this generous nation the choice of the part which it ought to take.

In the present discussion, policy speaks the same language as honor. If the British government is at liberty to conform, or not conform, to its engagements; if it is permitted to the British government, to make a distinction, in the treaties, which it concludes, between the spirit and the letter; if mental restrictions are allowed, as authorised exceptions; if whatever constitutes an object of convenience to England, is to be the empire of the meaning of political conventions, where will be the end, the termination of the concessions, which the British government flatters itself that it can wrest from the weakness of France—What will be the measure of the sacrifices and humiliations, which one may dare to impose upon her? To-day, the convenience of England exacts a guarantee against France, and England retains Malta. In former times, the convenience of England required a guarantee against France, and Dunkirk was destroyed! and an English commissary dictated the law in a country, in which the French flag waved. To morrow, the convenience of England may demand a guarantee against the progress of French industry, and a proposal may be made for a tarif of commerce, to arrest and check the progress of our industry.

If we repair our ports: if we construct a mole; if we dig a canal; if, by any mode of encouragement, we improve our manufactures, &c a demand is made upon us, to degrade our ports; that our canals shall be choaked up, and our manufactures ruined. It is demanded, that France shall become poor; that it shall de disarmed to suit the convenience of England, and that it shall give a sufficient guarantee to its government.

Whether we consider the principles or examine the consequences, we are equally struck with surprize at the injustice and the scandal of these pretensions. Supposing, that such a demand were submitted even to the verdict an English jury, would they hesitate a single moment to reject it unanimously?

The government of the republic has the right to feel surprised, that the British ministry should deem itself authorised to suppose that France would submit to such a degree of humiliation.—On what ground has it believed, that the actual and existing government of France would, in ingorious repose, lose sight at once of the remembrance of what it had atchieved, and of all its duties.

Are our provinces less extensive, or is our population decreased? Are we no longer the same nation, which made a sacrifice of every thing to our just and indispensable interests. And if, after our success, we have displayed an extraordinary moderation, to what other source can this moderation be imputed than to the justice of our cause, and the conviction of our force?

The undersigned, in laying before his excellency, lord Whitworth, these observations, conceives himself authorised in making the remark, that the moderate conduct of the whole of the French administration, during two entire months, which constitute one series of provocation and offence, and notwithstanding the deep impression which such conduct cannot fail to make, ought to cause him to appreciate the real character of the French government. Yet, under all these circumstances, at the very time, that, in consequence of its profound silence after reiterated insults, the government of the republic had the right to expect that reparation would be given, or, at least, that a termination would be made to insult—at a time when, abstaining from pre-judging the final and ultimate result which affairs might take, it has manifested nothing but affection and eagerness to investigate the means, which were capable of being proposed, in order to conciliate and satisfy the English government; at this very time, and under these peculiar circumstances, his excellency lord Whitworth, by order of his government, made verbally, and without consenting to give any written declaration, the following demands to the undersigned, viz

1. That England should retain Malta for 10 years.

2. That England should be put in possession of Lampedosa.

3. That Holland should be evacuated by the French troops.

His excellency, lord Whitworth, further declared, that these propositions formed the ultimatum of his court, and that, in case of a refusal, he had instructions to leave Paris, in the course of seven days.

The undersigned has no hesitation to declare, that there is no precedent of such form being given to so imperious an ultimatum.

And on what ground? Is war attended with no inconveniences to any other power than us? Does the English ministry believe the French nation to be so feeble, that in circumstances, where points of the utmost importance are under consideration, it does not think itself bound to conform, on its part, to the usages which obtain among the governments of all civilized nations?

Or is it not rather, that the sentiment of injustice which weighs upon the conscience of public, as well as upon that of a private man, has prevented the British government from signing the demand which it made, and that it has endeavored, by a less decisive step, to reserve to itself, at a future opportunity, the capability of effacing the traits of its real pretensions, and to deceive and mislead the public opinion, as to the cause and origin of the rupture?

Or, lastly, is it, that the ministers of his Britannic majesty have ill appreciated the character of the first consul? have they flattered themselves with the hope that they should be able, by dint of provocation, to exasperate, or to intimidate him; to cause him to forget the interest of the nation, or to goad him to any act of eclat, which they might afterwards be able to parody and misrepresent to Europe, as the initiative of war.

The first consul, more than any man that exists, knows the evils of war, because he is better acquainted than any other man, with its calculations and its chances. He is of opinion, that in the circumstances in which we are at present placed, the first care of a government ought to be directed to the catastrophe and the calamities, which may result from a new war; he is of opinion, that it is the primary duty not only not to give away to the impulse of irritation, but to make use of every means to enlighten, to moderate the impetuous passions of the multitude.

The undersigned, confining himself to the form of his communication on the part of his excellency lord Whitworth, requests of him to observe, that verbal and fugitive observations are insufficient for the discussion of such immense interests, all the motives of which it is customary to discuss in the councils of nations, after the most mature deliberation. In these councils, and under such circumstances, nothing is judged indifferent: the forms, nay the very expressions are weighed, examined, debated, canvassed, appreciated, and serve always, as well to determine, as to justify the part which it becomes necessary to take.

If such an imprudent, such an indecent violation of all forms had been committed by France, what would not have been said, what would not have been written by England? There is not a single orator in the two houses of parliament, who would not have declared that this deviation from the rules generally established between nations, in important circumstances, was an outrage offered to the English nation. In the opinion of all, an offence of this kind would be regarded as an adequate motive to break off all further negociation.

With respect to the basis of the proposed ultimatum, the undersigned has the honor to call to the recollection of his excellency lord Whitworth that he was charged to specify by a note, which was remitted to him on the 12th Floreal, that the first consul was as little to be worked upon by menaces as by injuries, and that he was ready to overlook the neglect of forms, of which a parallel is not to be found in the history of any nation, in circumstances of equal importance.

That the island of Lampedosa did not belong to France; that it was under the sovereignty of a foreign power, and that, with respect to the wish of his Britannic majesty to have possession of it, the first consul had no right to specify either his consent or refusal

That the independence of the order and the isle of Malta was the result of an especial article of the treaty of Amiens; that the first consul is not competent to take, in this respect, any new determination, without the concurrence of the two other contracting powers to the treaty, his majesty the king of Spain and the Batavian republic

That the independence of the island of Malta had been guaranteed by his majesty the emperor of Germany, and that the ratifications of this guarantee were exchanged; that their majesties, the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia had guaranteed the independence of the order and Malta; that these guarantees were demanded of these powers by England as well as by France; that it was the duty of the first consul to accept of them, that the first consul could not, in consequence, give ear to any proposition, relative to the independence of the order of the island of Malta, without previously being apprized, with respect to this independence, of the intentions of the governments, which had authentically guaranteed it.

That a small corps of French troops was still, at the time of the message, stationed in Holland, in virtue of a convention concluded between that republic and France; and that the first consul had not the least hesitation in saying, he would cause Holland to be evacuated, the moment the stipulations of the treaty of Amiens were carried into effect, on the part of England.

To this note which, in expressions and exactitude, and above all in the precision of its motives, breathed nothing but justice, peace and moderation, his excellency lord Whitworth replied, by a peremptory demand of passports; stating, at the same time, that he intended leaving Paris on Wednesday, the 4th of May, at five o'clock in the morning.

The French government deeply feels the contrast which a determination, so absolute, presents to the character of decorum, of justice and of conciliation, which in all circumstances, and principally in the last, it has made a point of giving to all its measures. Nevertheless, it deemed it incumbent upon itself to make a sacrifice to the interests of humanity. It was not willing to abandon till the last moment all hopes of peace, and the undersigned transmitted to his excellency lord Whitworth, a new note, in which France made the offer to give its assent, that Malta should be placed under the guardianship of one of the three guaranteeing powers, viz. Austria, Russia and Prussia.

This proposition appeared to lord Whitworth himself such as ought to satisfy the pretensions of his court; he suspended his departure, and received the note *ad referendum*.

At the same time the ambassador of the republic, at London, being apprized of the demand, which his excellency lord Whitworth had made at Paris for his passports to return to England, received orders to hold himself in readiness to depart. He accordingly demanded his passports, which were instantly granted.

The *mezzeo termino*, proposed by the French government, was a deviation from the *letter* of the treaty of Amiens; but it had the double advantage to assimilate, to the greatest degree possible, with its *spirit*, that is to say, to place Malta in the independence of the two nations, and to offer this guarantee so much insisted upon, and which the British ministry pretended constituted the sole object of its alarms.

The British government comprehended the force of these reasons, and the unhappy fatality which induced it to war, offered to it no other reply, than a false allegation. The 21st of this month lord Whitworth transmitted a note, in which he declared that Russia had *refused* to accede to what was required of her.

The guaranteeing powers being three in number, if Russia had given a refusal, still there remained the emperor of Germany and the king of Prussia. But how was it possible for Russia to make known its sentiments on the subject of new propositions, and which had been made only a few days? It was in the knowledge of England that Russia and Prussia had proposed to guarantee the independence of Malta, with some slight modifications, and that the French government had willingly accepted of the said guarantee; and that, judging of the genius, the consistency, and the fidelity to his engagement, which characterize the emperor Alexander, there was not the smallest doubt, that he would accept of the proposition which had been made to him; but Providence, which takes a pleasure in confounding bad faith, caused, at the same hour, nay, even at the same instant in which lord Whitworth transmitted his note, a Russian courier to arrive addressed to the plenipotentiaries of this power, as well at Paris as at London, by virtue of which his majesty the emperor of Russia, manifested with a most marked and peculiar energy, the pain he experienced on learning the resolution of his Britannic majesty to retain the island of Malta; he renewed the assurance of his guarantee, and made it known, that he would accept the demand of his mediation, which had been made by the first consul, if the two powers had recourse to it. The undersigned hastened, on the 22d, to apprize lord Whitworth, by a note, of the error into which his court had been led, not doubting, that as this was the only objection which it had made to the project presented, the moment that it was acquainted with the reiterated and positive declaration of Russia, it would use all possible diligence to adhere to the delivering up of Malta into the hands of one of the three powerful guarantees. What then must have been the astonishment of the undersigned, when lord Whitworth, without entering into any explanation, or seeking to contradict or discuss the declarations made to him by the undersigned, made known by a note written on the same day, that by his instructions, he had received orders to depart within thirty-six hours after the delivery of his last note, and repeated his demand for his passports The undersigned was obliged, in consequence, to cause them to be delivered to him immediately.

Would the English ambassador have conducted himself in a different manner, if the French government had been besieged in a place battered in breach, and that the point in question had been—not the most important interests of the British cabinet, for these eight hundred years, but of a simple capitulation.

The commencement of these negociations was preceded by armaments pompously announced.—Every day, every hour, the signal was given for the recommencement of hostilities.

And what is this *ultimatum* that is presented to the French government, and requires to be signed in the course of a day.

It is required that the French government should consent to give an island, which does not belong to it; that it should itself commit, even to its own injurity, a violation of a solemn treaty, under the pretext that England stands in need of a new guarantee against her; that it should be wanting in all the regard due to the other contracting powers, by destroying, without their consent, the article which, with respect to themselves, was discussed longer than any other at the period of the conferences; that it would be equally wanting in the regard due to the guaranteeing powers, in consenting that an island, which they wished to be independent, should remain for ten years under the authority of the British crown; that it took away from the order of Malta the sovereignty of the state which had been restored to it, and that this sovereignty be transferred to the inhabitants; that by this spoliation it would give offence to all the powers, which had sanctioned the re-establishment of this order, which had guaranteed it, and which, in the arrangement of Germany, had assured to it indemnities for the losses it had experienced.

Such is the basis of this *ultimatum*, which presents a series of pretensions always increasing in the same proportion, as the government of the republic displays its moderation. At the first, England gave its consent to the preservation of the order of Malta, but wanted to subject this order and its states to the British authority.

At present, and for the same time, the abolition of the same order is demanded, and that it should be consented to in the space of thirty-six hours.

But were the definitive conditions proposed equally as conformable to the treaty of Amiens, and to the interests of France as they are contrary to them, the simple form of these demands, the period of thirty-six hours, prescribed for giving the answer, cannot leave any doubt, as to the determinations of the French government. No, never will France recognize in any government the right of annulling by a single act of its pleasure, the stipulations of a reciprocal engagement. If she has permitted that, under appearances which announced direct menaces, a *verbal ultimatum*, of seven days, should be presented to her, an *ultimatum* of thirty-six hours, and treaties concluded without being negociated, he should have no other motive, than to recall the British government by the example of her moderation; but she cannot consent to any thing, which compromises the interests of her dignity and her power.

The undersigned is therefore charged to declare to his excellency lord Whithworth, that any communication, the sense and the forms of which do not accord with the usages observed among the great powers, and with the principle of the most perfect equality between one state and the other, can no more be admitted in France.

That nothing could oblige the French government to dispose of countries, which do not in the least appertain to her, and that it never will recognize the right of England to violate in any point whatever the treaties into which that power has entered with France.

Finally, the undersigned repeats the proposition of placing Malta under the guarantee of one of the three powers, and as to every other object, foreign to the treaty of Amiens, he renews the declaration, that the French government is ready to open a negociation on these points.

If the English government gives the signal of war, nothing will remain to the republican government, but to confide in the justice of her cause, and in the God of armies.

The minister for foreign affairs.

(Signed) CH. M. TALLEYRAND.

The senate, after hearing this message, charged its vice-presidents and secretaries, and the senators Joseph Bonaparte, Laplace, Lespinasse, Jacqueminot, and Roederer, to be the bearers to the first consul of its thanks for the communication made to the senate by his orders.

In its deliberation the senate says, "That it cannot but applaud the moderation and firmness which characterize the negociations opened with the British government; that it feels impatient to give to France the signal of acknowledgment, if peace accords with the wishes of the first consul; and of devotedness, if the national dignity calls for war." The first consul received at St. Cloud, on Sunday the 15th May, the deputation of the senate.

A similar communication was made on the same day to the legislative body and the tribunate.—These two authorities have likewise each separately, sent a deputation to the first consul.

Mr. Talbot, secretary of the British legation, leaves Paris this day. M. Portalis the younger, returns from England.

Lauriston, aid-de-camp to the first consul, has been at Brest since the 11th May.

Yesterday (20th May) the legislative body and the senate have had an extraordinary sitting.—Orators of the government transmitted to these two authorities all the papers relative to the negociation with England. "The negociations are at an end, said they; if we are attacked, we are ready to fight; and we will combat to maintain the faith of treaties and the honor of the French. The result of this struggle shall be such as we have a right to expect from the justice of our cause and the courage of our warriors." The presidents of the legislative body and of the tribunate have answered to the communication of the government by speeches in which they have paid to the chief consul the tribute due to his moderation, his firmness, and his respect for the majesty of the French people which he represents.

The legislature has formed itself into a secret committee, and has appointed a select number of its members to report the project of a message to government; and then adjourned to this day. The tribunate has appointed a committee of seven of its members to make a report for Monday next, on the official papers of the negociation.

The senate is also assembled under the presidency of consul Cambaceres.

The official papers which have been laid before the first authorities of the republic, make a volume of 278 pages in 4to. of which we shall tomorrow give as copious extracts as the limits of this journal will admit of. In the mean time we present to our readers the truly *curious ultimatum* of the British ministry, such as it it was transmitted on the 10th May by the English ambassador.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.

Arrived, ship Tentacao, De la Motta, Oporto, 51 days; brig Julia, Donaldson, New-Orleans, 24; Jane, Ridge, Barbados, 11; Fame, Graisbury, New-Orleans.

Came up from the Lazaretto,

Brig Jane, Logan, Jamaica, 24 days; Sally, Wallington, St Kitts, 10; sch'r Ann and Mary, Coulter, C. Francois, 16; Three Friends, Brooks, St. Eustatia, 14.

Cleared, brig Amiable Reta, Bolchos, Havanna; Eliza, Eells, Gibraltar; sch'r Sukey, Lewis, Martinique.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, *July* 15.

Extract of a letter from Messrs. Hottinger and Co. dated Havre, May 15, to a commercial house in this city.

"We have the pleasure to inform you, that a treaty has been concluded between this country and America, by which the former gives up to your country the possession of Louisiana, and is to receive from the United States an indemnity in money, the greater part of which (we understand a sum of 4,000,000 of dollars) is, however, to be applied direct by your government to the payment of the claims American citizens have on the French government. Those claims are to be liquidated here in the several ministerial offices, & after having been acknowledged by our government, are to go through the scrutiny of American commissioners, who are to reside here also—They are to be named by your ministers, and are to decide whether the claimant is entitled to the benefit of this treaty or not.

"If we can be of any service to you or your friends in these transactions, we shall be happy to receive your orders, with the titles of your claims and a power of attorney in the name of our Jean Conrad Hottinger, which is to contain the faculty to substitute—and you may rely on our utmost exertions to have your claims speedily gone through the French offices, and to have *forwarded* to you the documents which will be thought necessary to entitle you to receive the settled amount from your government."

Extract of a letter from a merchant at Aux-Cayes, to a friend in this city, dated June 24, 1803.

"We have lately been in great consternation here on account of the negroes; however, not having seen any of them about the city for some days past, it is expected they are gone to the northern or western departments: We are, therefore, in hopes of enjoying a little repose for the future, as we were obliged to mount guard night and day.

"There is little business doing here at present; and the price of provisions has considerably risen, particularly flour, which is now at 16 dollars per barrel.

"Many of the inhabitants of this place wish to leave the country, but none can obtain passports, except women and children; and there are not vessels enough in the harbor to carry off all those who wish to depart.

"There are now lying in the road a frigate of 50 guns and 3 brigs, which cruize between this place and Jaquemel, in order to prevent the barges belonging to the brigands from molesting vessels trading to our ports.

"Rochambeau has changed his head-quarters to the Cape: he is a man of a very violent disposition. All the officers, both civil and military, are jealous of each other; but they are not actuated by a desire to see who shall do most good, but, on the contrary they are ambitious to excel each other in wickedness—money appears to be their only object. Buonaparte is not satisfied with their conduct. Brunet, who presides here, seems, for the present, to possess better principles. Adieu."

Extract of a letter from Curracoa, dated the 25th June.

"An English sloop of war, the Surinam, who arrived here a few days since with a prize (supposed in contraband trade) has been refused permission to depart. She was all ready yesterday for sailing, but the government frigate opposed it, and every person expected an engagement would ensue; but the English captain had more prudence than to attempt with a handful of men to oppose the whole force of this place. The fort, if well fought, would be enough to prevent her departure, (exclusively of a frigate and two other government vessels). All were yesterday at quarters. She has now Dutch officers actually on board, and will no doubt be made a prize. The inhabitants favorable to the British, anxiously wait the event. This circumstance I suspect will be the occasion of soon giving the island a new master."

Married last evening, by the reverend Mr. Kurtz, captain *Francis Roberts*, of Fell's-Point, to the amiable Miss *Elizabeth Corrick*, of this city.

☞ *The Creditors of William Ashwell, are requested to meet at Mr. Wm. Evans's inn, on Friday evening the 15th instant, at 8 o'clock, on business interesting to them.*

In the morning papers, owing to a mistake in the manuscript; the name of William Ashman was inserted, instead of William Ashwell.

July 13. d3t

Baltimore, June 28, 1803.

IN consequence of a notice in the newspapers relating to the improvement of turnpike roads leading to Baltimore town, a meeting was held this day at Bryden's tavern, where a number of persons attended from the city and county of Baltimore—

EDWARD JOHNSTON, in the chair,
SOLOMON ETTING, secretary.

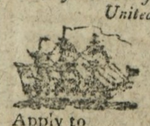
Resolved, That a committee of nine persons be appointed to report to an adjourned meeting, the proper steps to be pursued, in order to promote the object contemplated. On proceeding to ballot, the following gentlemen were elected, viz.

WILLIAM PATTERSON,
WILLIAM COOK,
JEREMIAH YELLOTT,
CHARLES RIDGELY, of Hampton,
DAVID M'MECHEN,
JONATHAN ELLICOTT,
ELIAS ELLICOTT,
EDWARD JOHNSON,
WILLIAM OWINGS.

Adjourned to the first Monday in August next, then to meet at Bryden's tavern, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Freight is wanted,

To any Port eastward of New-York, within the United States, or to Halifax,



For the Schooner
UNION,
Francis Cook, master,
Burthen nine hundred barrels.

Apply to
JESSE HOLLINGSWORTH & SON,
County wharf.

July 15. d3t

Wanted to Freight,

A VESSEL
Of between three and four hundred barrels—to a port in the West-Indies. Apply to
JOHN LATOUR.

July 15. d3t

Samuel & John Lewis,

No. 51, Market-street,

Have just received two boxes Irish Linens, amongst which are, twenty pieces of very fine quality. Also, long Lawns, nuns' and stitching Threads, warranted good; ladies' thread Stockings, and a general assortment of *Seasonable Goods*

July 15. 2aw3t

For Sale,

One hundred and forty boxes of mould Candles, and forty boxes of dipt ditto, of excellent quality—Also, a quantity of Soap: which I will sell on a liberal credit, for approved paper. Enquire at my soap and candle manufactory on Fish-street, or at No. 30, North Gay-street.

ENG. YEISER.

July 15. eo3t

F. C. Bertheau

HAS removed to one of Mr. Donnel's new warehouses, Gay-street, where he offers for sale.

Britannias	Window-glass, just received, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 9 by 11, & 10 by 12
Rouans	
Checks	
Coutils	Quart, pint, half pint and gill tumblers
Irish linen	
Table cloths	Vinegar bottles
Silk shawls	Salt-sellers
Do. hankerchiefs	Gin-cases
Do ribands	Juniper berries
Empty bags	125 boxes St. Jago Segars.
German hardware	

And daily expects from Bremen,
An assortment of Westphalia LINEN.

July 15. d4t-2aw

Notice.

WHEREAS a commission of bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against Joseph Williams, of the city of Baltimore, and district of Maryland, merchant, dealer and chapman; and he being declared a bankrupt, is required to surrender himself to the commissioners, in the said commission named, or the major part of them, on the eighteenth and twenty-seventh days of July instant, and on the twenty-sixth day of August next ensuing, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the office of the commissioners, No. 18, Calvert-street, opposite the east end of the court house, in the city of Baltimore, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects; when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to choose assignees, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to, or dissent from, the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

By order of the commissioners,
SAMUEL STERETT, Clerk.

July 11. 2aw6w

To Let,

And immediate possession given,

The middle HOUSE of the three new two-story brick houses, situated on the left side of Market-street extended, two squares from Wm. Cooke, esquire's. For terms enquire on the premises.

July 14. d6t