ſhew the general diſpoſition and intentions of France. Without diſcuſſing whether miniſters were or were not culpable in not making a ſtand upon theſe former aggreſſions, ſtill their not going to war upon theſe grounds could not preclude this country, when a freſh cauſe of war aroſe, from adding to its caſe previous indications of hoſtility, theſe previous acts of aggreſſion. But he would not now uſe them as matter of complaint againſt France, he would only uſe them hiſtorically as indicative of the diſpoſition of France. If the diſpute about Malta had ariſen between this country and Spain, or Ruſſia or Turkey, againſt whom we had no previous cauſe of complaint for bad faith, you might have juſtice on your ſide; but you could not ſtregthen your cauſe againſt them by producing any previous acts of inſult or aggreſſion: but in the caſe of France, you had not only a diſtinct cauſe of war in the caſe of Malta, but that cauſe was ſtrengthened by the uniform ſyſtem which the French government had adopted towards this country. With regard to the importance of Malta, he could only ſpeak from what he heard or what he obſerved; but upon that point he had the opinion of Bonaparte himſelf. The importance of Malta was diſtinctly proved by the events which had occurred. When the French were going to invade Egypt they touched at Malta: when the Engliſh were going to drive them out of Egypt, they touched at Malta. The inference was obvious. As it appeared now that the Mediterranean was to be the ſcene of ſtruggle between this country and France, Malta could not be looked upon as unimportant. An alluſion had been made to a ſtatement which appeared in a French paper which arrived this day, that it was poſſible to put Malta into the hands of one of the three great powers who were invited to guarantee it, but we had declared in a previous part of the negociation, that Ruſſia was the only one of the three powers to whom we could conſent to deliver it up, and he did not underſtand that there had been any offer made by Ruſſia to garriſon Malta, as well as to guarantee it. Therefore this ſtatement in the French paper left the caſe preciſely where it was before. Something had been ſaid in the courſe of the debate about the value of continental alliances: we had now before us the experience of a century, in which continental alliances had formed a part of the political ſyſtem of this country, we had alſo the experience of two years in which he had adopted a different line of policy, and experience had ſhewn that the latter plan was not the beſt calculated to promote the intereſts, or ſecure the tranquility of this country.—We had learnt he hoped, from this experience a leſſon, that when a country had obtained a certain degree of greatneſs, it was not eaſy for it to retire to a little and narrow ſyſtem. If we endeavored to abſtract ourſelves from all continental concerns, and to look for enjoyment and ſecurity entirely within ourſelves, we ſhould be expoſed to inſults, which it would be impoſſible to bear, and difficult to avenge. This was a leſſon which he hoped we ſhould never forget, that to be little after we had been great, would render ſafety impoſſible. A man might be happy without being a king, but when did abdicated royalty enjoy tranquility? We had tried, ſince the peace of Amiens, the ſyſtem of littleneſs, and we found that to be little was not to be ſheltered; to be humble, was not to be ſafe. It was ſaid at the concluſion of the laſt conteſt, leave us but in ſafety at home, and let Bonaparte do what he pleaſes on the continent; but if Bonaparte ſhould pleaſe to turn Europe againſt us, in order to atchieve the ruin of the only country that had withſtood his power, we ſhould not find our ſecurity increaſe by having inſulated ourſelves from the reſt of Europe.—Theſe were the grounds upon which he thought the war on the part of this country was founded in juſtice and neceſſity, and theſe were the grounds upon which he ſupported the addreſs.

[*Debate to be continued.*]

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

SALEM, July 28.

Arrived, the ſhip Recovery, captain L. Dana, 46 days from Iſle Cananie, on the coaſt of Brazil. July 23d, lat. 34, 40, long. 61, fell in with a wreck floating even with the water: ſent an officer in a boat to examine it: proved to have been a brig of between 160 and 180 tons; bowſprit only ſtanding; decks gone; a ſmall ſized man's head; carved work on the ſtern, in imitation of barrels, and figures of women holding ears of corn, &c. ſtern painted black; ſtaunchions of a lead color; figures and carved work painted white; could not diſcover any name. From the ſize of the barnicles, ſuppoſed ſhe muſt have been ſeveral weeks a wreck, and probably been viſited as ſuch before.

Same day, ſhip Active, captain George Nichols, from Rotterdam, ſailed on the 9th June, in company with the ſhips Lexington, Smith, for Baltimore; & the Felicity, Smith, of Philadelphia, for Liverpool. Left at Rotterdam, ſhips John Bulkley, Wilſon, of Philadelphia; ——, Marſhall, of Baltimore; Cicero, Adams, of Newburyport; Providence, Taylor, of Philadelphia; ——, Laughton, of Newport; Foxwell, Barnard, Pepperelborough; and ſeveral other American veſſels, names not recollected. June 18, ſpoke in lat. 59, 20, long. 2, 40, ſhip Lexington, from Rotterdam, which ſailed in company with the Active. July 23, ſpoke ſchooner Woodbridge, of and from Glouceſter, 10 days out, in lat. 42, 50, long 61.

Same day, at quarantine, brig Minerva, Knowlton, 23 days from Martinique. The Britiſh had blockaded that iſland a few days and then diſappeared.

July 29.

From Rotterdam.

Captain George Nichols, of the ſhip Active, ſailed from Rotterdam the 9th of June, and yeſterday arrived here, and has favored us with a file of "*The Merchant*," a paper printed at Rotterdam, to the 8th of June; from which we have extracted a number of articles, as below.

Captain N. informs, that the ſhips employed by the French to carry troops to Louiſiana, had been given up, and the troops ſtationed at Helvoet, Goree and the Brill, the French having taken poſſeſſion of the fortifications at thoſe places:—That two French and ſeveral Dutch frigates were lying at Helvoetſluys, but the latter were diſmantled:—That two Britiſh frigates were cruiſing of that port to watch the motions of the French, and to intercept the Dutch merchant ſhips bound in: That at the declaration of war, only one Britiſh veſſel was lying at Rotterdam, but ſeveral packets arrived a few days after, and were taken poſſeſſion of by the French:—That it was ſaid that Mr. Liſton, the Britiſh ambaſſador, was to depart for England on the 10th of June; and that the Dutch, with the greateſt reluctance, ſaw that they muſt once more be plunged into war.

Peterſburg, May 12.

A contra-order for our troops not to hold themſelves in readineſs to march, has been ſuddenly given, accompanied with theſe expreſſive words, That it was occaſioned by a change of circumſtances. It is not known if this unexpected ſtep has a reference to our late preparations againſt Sweden, or by the equipments going forward in our ports.

Berlin, May 28.

Monday next his excellency the count Van Haugwitz is expected to return hither, when it is thought we ſhall be made acquainted with the meaſures which will be taken by our court, in caſe the French ſhould enter the north of Germany, ſince it is known that theſe meaſures were to be concerted and ſettled at Magdeburg, in conjunction with another German prince. It is alſo extremely probable that though Hanover ſhould be reſigned to its fate, Pruſſia will, however, cover the remainder of the north of Germany, particularly the Weſer and the Elbe, and the cities of Hamburg and Bremen. There is alſo a talk of a cordon under general Bludher.

Hanover, May 27.

A ſucceſsful experiment has been made to inundate the environs of Hamelen.—The moſt ſpirited exertions are making to increaſe our forces. The force deſtined to the frontiers, excluſive of the cavalry, conſiſts of three trains of artillery of the line and two of riding artillery, and 24 battalions of infantry. An advantageous poſition will be taken, for the purpoſe of ſtopping the progreſs of the French. All the battalions of infantry are augmented from 500 to 900 men.

Hague, June 4.

IMPORTANT!

The biſhopric of Oſnaburg has ſurrendered to the French by capitulation. On their approach, the Hanoverian garriſon evacuated the country. The French, in three columns, are in full march for Hanover. They have a park of 50 pieces of artillery.

Mr. Liſton has demanded his paſſports. He will leave a charge des affaires.

Rotterdam, June 7.

The number of French ſhips who entered Quakenburg, in the biſhopric of Oſnaburg, amounted to 6000.

The territory of Bremen is provided with barriers, in which are painted *Neutrality*.

The latter end of May a deputation left Hanover, charged with a miſſion of importance, and ſuppoſed to be deſtined for the French quarters.

BOSTON, July 29.

From Halifax.

By captain Huxford we received the papers of that place to the 16th inſtant. A proclamation had been iſſued for continuing the uſual intercourſe between Nova-Scotia and the United States. The Cambrian frigate had arrived there from the Weſt-Indies. On her outward paſſage ſhe met with a French national brig; bound home, war had not then commenced.—The ſloop of war Lily had arrived from New-York. The ſloop of war Pheaſant, captain Carew, from which the French corvette Berceau eſcaped, was ordered to England.

Halifax, July 9.

By a gentleman who left Pictou on Wedneſday laſt, we are informed, that there are now loading with lumber—eight ſhips (one of 900 tons) and two brigs, at that place—four ſhips and one brig at Merigomiſh (one brig has lately ſailed from thence with a cargo)—one brig at Tatmagouche—and ſeveral more are daily expected to arrive.

FIRE!

We underſtand that the meeting houſe in Croydon, (N. H.) was, on Thurſday, the 14th inſtant, ſtruck by lightning, and entirely conſumed.

Patridgefield, Eaſt Pariſh, July 22.

On Sunday, the 17th inſtant, a barn and two ſheds, belonging to Mr. Joſeph Balon, in this pariſh, were burnt by lightning; they contained a ſmall quantity of hay.

July 28.

Arrived, ſhip Hampden, Arnold, Rotterdam, 56 days. Spoke, June 3, off Goree, ſhip George, of Newport, 52 days from Alexandria, for Rotterdam. June 7, in the Engliſh Channel, was boarded from a Britiſh cruizer, and one hand was preſſed. July 5, lat 42, 30, long. 41, brig Fortitude, 35 days from Scotland, for North-Carolina, with 200 paſſengers. July 18, lat. 43, 22, long. 54, ſchooner Mary, Warden, of Marblehead, 63 days from Hamburg, for Boſton, and ſupplied her with ſmall ſtores. July 21, lat. 42, 36, long. 56, a ſchooner, from the Banks, for Duxbury, and ſupplied her with water. The Hampden, was one of the ſhips taken up by the French to carry troops to Louiſiana. No compenſation had been made for their detention; though payment was promiſed, and is expected.

Schooner Neptune, Williams, from Liſbon, went into Cape-Ann, yeſterday morning.

Spoken, in long. 39, lat. 45, ſhip Union, Brown, from Charleſton, for Greenock, 20 days, out. July 11, Horizon, from Baltimore, for the Iſle of Bourbon.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 2.

Captain Spalding of the ſchooner Revenge, belonging to Portſmouth Virginia, bound from that port for Curracoa, being obliged to put into Laſtack on the Spaniſh Main for water, was left by his crew, while on ſhore with his papers to ſhew them to the lieutenant governor, the mate and crew ſlipped the cable and put to ſea; the following is a deſcription of the veſſel and hands, who were on board when ſhe left the captain:—A pilot boat ſchooner, built at St. Mary's in the Cheſapeake, with canvas waiſt-cloths, painted black and red; mounted two three pounders. The mate (by name George James) is aged about 47 years, 5 feet 5 inches high, brown complexion and red whiſkers—Francis Jones, of Boſton, aged 23, 5 feet 8 inches high, brown complexion—John Jones (a black) aged 21, 5 feet 4 inches, and Alexander Boyd aged 13, belonging to Portſmouth. Captain Spalding wiſhes that the different printers in the United States will give the above a place in their papers, as it might lead to a detection of the villains, and the recovery of the veſſel.

A Liverpool price current, of the 4th June, with which a reſpectable commercial friend has favored the editor of the Mercantile Advertiſer, contains the following remarks:

"Although the export of ſugar this ſpring has been very limited; and as we cannot calculate on receiving any conſiderable ſupplies to anſwer the increaſing demand, theſe prices (36 to 55s. per cwt.) will be maintained. Havanna ſugars ſcarce and much wanted.

"The ſtocks of coffee are very moderate, not exceeding 1000 caſks; and as the crops have failed in Jamaica and ſome other iſlands, we expect this article will maintain high prices.

"Cocoa ſcarce, but not much wanted.

"Pimento and logwood in demand.

"Good clean Weſt-India cottons are ſcarce, and meet a ready ſale; and altho' the ſtock of Brazil and Upland cotton now at market is conſiderable, we do not think Weſt India cottons of good qualities are likely to decline. Fine Sea-Iſlands continue very heavy. The immenſe importation of Uplands this week has reduced the price to 13 1-2d, but is not expected to be much lower.

"Cochineal and indigo ſcarce, and much in demand.

"Good Virginia tobacco meets with a ready ſale; Maryland tobacco is very ſcarce, and much enquired for.

"Superfine flour 35 to 37s. per barrel."

Arrived yeſterday, the brig Morning Star, captain Henry, in 20 days from Curracoa. Sailed in company, the brig Fame, Waters, for Philadelphia. Left, brig Tartar, of New-York; ſhip ——, Haſſam, to ſail on the 15th July for New-York; and the Britiſh ſloop of war Surinam, detained. Captain R. Spalding, late of the ſchr. Revenge, of Norfolk, came paſſenger in the Morning Star.

Same day, the ſloop Waſhington, Spencer, from Milford, Delaware.

Same day, the ſchr. Eliza, Webb, in 8 days from Richmond. Met, 15 miles below Richmond, the ſchr. Franklin, Seaman, from N. York for Richmond. On Sunday ſaw three ſhips going into the Delaware.

Came up from quarantine, the ſchooner Indiana, Merrill, from the Natchez.

Cleared, ſhip General Mercer, Moores, Liverpool.

A mercantile friend has put into our hands, Gore's Liverpool Advertiſer, of the 2d June, from which we extract the ſubſequent marine news:

Liverpool, June 2. Arrived ſince our laſt, the Bath, Thraſher, from Portland; the Packet, Sawyer, from Philadelphia; the Chriſtopher, M'Gee, from Savannah; the Union, White, from Maſſachuſetts; the Sally, Hart, from Charleſton; the John, Pratt, from do.; the Thomas, Wilſon, from New-Orleans; the Almira, Stover, from Portland; the Ann, Bradford, from Boſton; the Hazen, Turner, from Savannah; the Union, Fergufon, from do.; the Clyde, M'Call, from Charleſton; the Maria, Chiſholm, from do.; the Jane, Dockendorf, from do.; the Felicity, Walker, from do.; and the Caledonia, Henderſon, from New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 3.

Arrived, brig Mary, Patten, Naſſau, 11 days; ſchooner Sally, Childs, Cape-Francois, via Lazaretto; Eliza, Bingham, Surrinam, 26; ſloop Patience, Montgomery, New-York, 8.

Arrived at the lazaretto,

Schr. Jolly Bacchus, Harper, Cape-Francois, 16 days

Sloop Morning Star, Gardner, Naſſau, 10.

Cleared, ſchooner James Daniel, Kelley, New-York.

The brig Nancy, from St. Ubes, is below.

Barque Patty, Snell, from Newry, is below.

NORFOLK, July 30.

Captain Steed, from Guadaloupe, informs that it was underſtood the iſland of St. Martins was taken about the laſt of June. Guadaloupe was not blockaded when he ſailed. An embargo was laid on all veſſels for eight days on account of the departure of Jerome Bonaparte for this country.

The ſhip Charles Carter, ſailed from this port on Saturday morning, the 23d inſt. and having got ſix leagues from Cape-Henry, it was her misfortune to fall in with the Britiſh frigate Boſton, captain Douglas, who boarded her, and forced from her the following AMERICAN CITIZENS, viz. Auguſtus Topham, Joſeph Hudſon, Thomas Hodgins, and ——, the carpenter, who were ſhipped in Norfolk for the voyage. On Wedneſday afternoon the Boſton arrived in Hampton Roads, Auguſtus Topham being a good ſwimmer, ſwam to ſhore; and on his arrival here, related the fate of his companions, two of whom were ſent back on board the Charles Carter, and one, to wit: Joſeph Hudſon, is now detained on board the Boſton, waiting his fate under the anxious expectation that his countrymen may interpoſe in his behalf, to obtain his liberty; which if not obtained, he has no hope but to remain in barbarous ſlavery, deprived of all that's dear to mankind; deprived of his beloved country.

Arrived, the ſloop Fiora, capt. Hitch, 16 days from Tortola.

Schooner Dwyer, captain Steed, 16 days from Guadaloupe.

Brig Pearl, captain Beard, 20 days from Tobago. Left there the brig Martha, Bland, of Peterſburg; ſchooner Juno, Darby, of and for Boſton, to ſail in 3 days. July 12, in lat. 18, long. 64, ſpoke brig Elizabeth, Parker, from Newburyport to Cape Francois, out 35 days.

Brig Relief, captain Shanks, 12 days from St. Croix.

Cleared, brig Adventure, Wainwright, Barbados; ſchooner Catharine, Crowell, Weſt-Indies; Mohawk, Quarles, Malaga; ſloop Owner's Good Will, Maclure, Grenada.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, *August* 4.

Extracts from letters from an American reſident at Rotterdam, to a houſe in this city, received via Salem, by the ſhip Active, direct from Rotterdam.

JUNE 6.

"Great-Britain is capturing all the Dutch Eaſt and Weſt-India ſhips—every finger is a hook, and we have daily accounts of their moſt valuable ſhipping being carried in. Bonaparte has begun to threaten Great-Britain with an invaſion; but the beſt informed think a ſucceſsful invaſion impracticable. The ſeas and channel are covered with Britiſh ſhips of war, and every port in France and Holland is blockaded; ſo that they cannot get a ſhip in or out. Mr. Liſton, the Engliſh ambaſſador, is ſtill at the Hague; but report ſays he leaves there in the morning for ſome part of Germany. It is ſaid to be Mr. Liſton's opinion that the war will have a very long continuance. Should France endeavor to ſhut the neutral ports of Hamburg and Bremen againſt the Engliſh ſhips it is conjectured in that caſe that Ruſſia will come forward in ſupport of their neutrality and protection of Hanover. She is recruiting her armies and arming and commiſſioning her ſhips, and every thing ſeems to indicate a movement from that quarter. The king of Pruſſia lately reviewed an army of 30,000 men; which he ſtill keeps in the field. A Ruſſian ambaſſador has arrived at Hanover, and it is conjectured Mr. Liſton is going on to meet him. Every thing wears the appearance of a continental war. The commerce of the United States muſt flouriſh if the wiſdom of our government keeps us out of the ſcrape. The Dutch have embargoed four Engliſh packets here, at the inſtance of the French, and impriſoned the agents of the packets."

JUNE 8.

"Intelligence was received yeſterday from Hamburg, that the French had taken poſſeſſion of Bremen, and were marching to Cuxhaven and Embden—at Bremen they have put barriers, with the word neutrality marked upon them, but the French paid little reſpect to it."

Reed, the rigger, who murdered the negro man at Norfolk, as mentioned in this paper a few days ago, has been examined and fully committed to take his trial at the diſtrict court to be holden at Suffolk, in October next.

On the 27th May the London grand jury found ten bills of indictment againſt Robert Asslet, late deputy-caſhier of the bank, for embezzling property belonging to the governor and company thereof.

Laſt evening the United States ſchooner VIXEN, lieutenant SMITH, fired a ſalute, which was anſwered by the fort, and weighed anchor for the Mediterranean, on a cruize. [*Telegraphe.*]

The next meeting of congreſs will be a period big with the fate of the United States. 'Tis her intereſt to ſteer clear of any diſpute with either of the contending powers of Europe, and by that means inſure the *carrying trade* to herſelf, whilſt they are at war. That part of the ceſſion of Louiſiana which ſtipulates, that New-Orleans ſhall be a *free port* for France and Spain, to the excluſion of other nations, is a ſerious ſubject for congreſs to deliberate upon, for Great-Britain, if the treaty is ſo ratified, will not be on a footing with the moſt *favored* nation. The calling of congreſs, therefore, is a very proper ſtep on the part of the preſident of the United States. [*Norf. Herald.*]

Married laſt evening, by the reverend Mr. Rattoone, captain *Weſt*, to Miſs *Sophia Frazier*, of Fell's-Point.

Notice.

☞ *The creditors of Henry Browne are requeſted to meet at Bryden's tavern, on Saturday next, at 5 o'clock, P. M.*

Auguſt 4. d3t

Sale by Auction.

TO-MORROW,

The 5th inſtant, at 10 o'clock, at the new auction room of the ſubſcriber, Water-ſtreet, near Peters's bridge, will be offered for ſale,

Sundry articles of Dry Goods, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Houſehold Furniture, &c.

After which, at 12 o'clock,

12 hhds ſugar
10 barrels do
10 hhds. and crates glaſs ware, aſſorted
50 do. claret
5 pipes brandy
20 boxes port and claret wine
16 tons ochre
20 boxes American ſegars
50 do. Spaniſh do.
5 barrels mackerel
40 kegs Dutch herrings
Sundry copper ſtills and boilers, &c.

EDWARD WOODYEAR, Auct'r.

Auguſt 4.

Sale by Auction.

By virtue of a deed of truſt from William Ruſſell, eſquire, to the ſubſcriber, will be ſo'd on Monday, *the 19th day of September next, at the auction room of Lemmon and Campbell, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon,*

THE Valuable PLANTATION where Mr. Ruſſell formerly reſided, not more than ſeven miles from the city of Baltimore, and containing about 140 acres, more or leſs. On the premiſes are a good two-ſtory frame dwelling houſe, and an adjoining building, containing a room and two bed chambers; alſo a ſtone kitchen, a milk houſe, ſmoke houſe, and other out houſes. In the yard is a well of excellent water, and a fine ſpring about one hundred yards from the door. There are on the plantation a garden, and two orchards of choice fruit.

The property may be viewed any time previous to the day of ſale, on application to Mr. Charles Wooden on the premiſes. The purchaſer may have the privilege of putting in a crop immediately, and get poſſeſſion the 1ſt of December next.

The terms of ſale and title papers, will be made known at the time and place of ſale above menrioned.

MARK PRINGLE.

Auguſt 4 co12S-dt17S

R. and John Oliver

Have for Sale,

COFFEE and SUGARS of the firſt and ſecond qualities.

Auguſt 4. d12t

BALTIMORE

Office of Diſcount & Depoſit,

4th Auguſt, 1803.

CASH will be given for approved 60 Day Bills on London, by

D. HARRIS, Caſhier.

Auguſt 4. d6t

Money found.

FORTY DOLLARS in bank notes were found on the floor of the ſubſcriber's ſtore the 5th of laſt month, which the owner may have by deſcribing the notes and paying coſt of advertiſing.

JAMES STERLING.

Auguſt 4. co3t

FOR

St. Bartholomews or St. Thomas,

The remarkably faſt-ſailing pilot-boat Schooner PLATO, Burthen fifty-three tons, and will take about two hundred barrels for either of the iſlands on Freight. For terms apply to

JOHN THOMPSON,

No. 50, Philpot-ſtreet, Fell's-Point.

Auguſt 4. co3t

Firſt Notice.

In the caſe of JOHN STEWART, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankrupt, founded upon the ſtatute of the United States, paſſed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "An act to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of bankruptcy throughout the United States, has been awarded and iſſued forth againſt John Stewart, of Baltimore, in Maryland diſtrict, merchant, dealer and chapman; and he has been declared a bankrupt: he, the ſaid John Stewart, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the commiſſion in the ſaid commiſſion named, or the major part of them, on the fifth day of Auguſt inſtant, at 7 o'clock in the forenoon, and on the twenty-ſixth day of the ſame month, and fifteenth day of September next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the commiſſioners of bankrupt, No 18, Calvert-ſtreet, 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. 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.

Auguſt 4. m&th6w

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the ſubſcriber, the 3d inſtant, two MARES—one of which is an iron grey, about 14½ hands high, ſhod all round, and will be ſeven years old the enſuing ſpring. The other is a light ſorrel, with white face and white hind feet, white mane and tail, will be four years old the enſuing ſpring, and was ſhod before; they have both been accuſtomed to work, which may be diſcovered by the marks of the collar.

If ſtolen a reward of twenty dollars will be paid for the mares and thief, if he is proſecuted to conviction; or ſix dollars for the mares only, or in proportion for either of them.

ELIZABETH CRABB.

Montgomery court houſe, July 25. co9t

John H. Heidelbach,

No. 39, SOUTH-STREET,

Has on hand and offers for Sale,

White rolls	Rheiniſh wine
Checks	Claret of ſuperior qu'ty
Bielfeld linen	Champagne
Fuſtian	Mineral water
Ready-made ſhirts	Window glaſs, 7 by 9, 8 by 10
Linen ſtockings	Looking glaſs plates
Tapes, Velvet and velvet binding	Juniper berries

2 elegant Forte Pianos, of ſuperior workmanſhip and ſound, one of them being calculated for grand orcheſtra.

Alſo,

60 tierces freſh Rice.

He daily expects from Bremen an aſſortment of Linens.

Auguſt 1. co4t