no greater alteration would be made than was necessary to secure the end gentlemen professed to have in view. The greater the number of candidates, the greater, in his opinion, would be the influence of the smaller states. Nor could there be any danger from repeasing a discretion in the house of representatives, as they were elected by the people as well as the electors; and when it was known by the people that on them devolved the eventual election, they would be chosen in reference to the discharge of this duty, as well as the other duties constitutionally imposed upon them.

Mr. Alston was opposed to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Smilie) to the amendment of the select committee, because in his opinion it would have a tendency to bring the election of a president of the United States more frequently into the house of representatives, than otherwise it would be brought; he was as much disposed to guard against the influence of the large states as any member upon that floor.

The gentleman from Connecticut last up, (Mr. Goddard) was in favor of the amendment because he thought it calculated to lessen the influence of the larger states. For his part, Mr. A. thought very different from that gentleman; he believed that provided the amendment should be acceded to, it would be an inducement to any one of the large states to prevent an election of president by the electors of the several states, that if the votes of a large state should be withheld from any one of the candidates proposed as president, it would prevent such candidate from obtaining a majority of all the votes of the electors. What then, Mr. Alston asked, would be the consequence? The choice would have to be made by that house, which circumstance he never wished to witness again; this he conceived to be an important point to guard against as much as possible.

He believed the fewer the number of the candidates or persons voted for, that the choice of president was confined to, the less chance there would be for that house to be called upon to make it.—Should they adopt the amendment proposed, a strong inducement would be held out to any one of the large states, which might be displeased with the candidate proposed as president, to withhold the note of their state, by which a majority of the votes of all the electors would not be given to any one candidate, because the whole vote of a large state given to their favorite would be certain to bring him within the five highest upon the list, but on the contrary, should they confine the choice to be made out of the two highest upon the list agreeably to the proposition of another gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Clay) which had been withdrawn, many still would be more likely to promote the election of one of the candidates most likely to get the largest number of votes. He was therefore much better pleased with the motion which had been withdrawn. He should therefore, give his vote against the present proposition and should it be rejected he should himself renew the proposition made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania on the other side of the house (Mr. Clay) should it not be renewed by the gentleman himself.

Mr. Randolph said he came to the house under the impression that another subject would have occupied their attention on account of its primary importance, not meaning, however, to disparage the importance of an amendment to the constitution. But on a subject which must be discussed in a few days, if at all, it was improper that time should be lost. The proposed amendment to the constitution, was not, he believed, so extremely pressing as to require immediate attention. The subject to which Mr. R. had expected the attention of the house would have been first directed, was the treaty with France. Hoping that the committee would have decided on the amendment at an early hour, he had refrained from any motion—But perceiving that a decision was not likely soon to be made, he would move that the committee should rise, for the purpose of taking up the treaty respecting Louisiana.

Mr. Dawson opposed the rising of the committee.

The question was taken on Mr. Randolph's motion, and carried—Ayes 60, noes 55. Carried.

When the committee rose.

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, October 24.

CALL FOR PAPERS.

Mr. Griswold, after a few preliminary remarks, submitted the following motion:

Resolved, that the president of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this house a copy of the treaty between the French republic and Spain of the 1st of October, 1800, together with a copy of the deed of cession from Spain executed in pursuance of the same treaty, conveying Louisiana to France, if any such deed exists; also, copies of such correspondence between the government of the United States and the government or minister of Spain, if any such correspondence has taken place, as will shew the assent or dissent of Spain to the purchase of Louisiana by the United States; together with copies of such other documents as may be in the department of state, or any other department of this government, tending to ascertain whether the United States have, in fact, acquired any title to the province of Louisiana by the treaties with France of the 30th April, 1803.

Mr. Randolph replied at considerable length, and was followed by Mr. Goddard in favor of, and Messrs. Lyon and Smilie against the motion.

Mr. Gregg asked for a division of the question, considering that it might be of some use to obtain the treaty of Ildefonso, but not the other papers asked for.

Mr. Sandford, Mr. Elliott and Mr. Nicholson followed in opposition to the motion, and Mr. Thatcher in favor of it.

Mr. Mitchell spoke against it, and moved a postponement of the motion to the 1st Monday in May.

Messrs. Findley, Griswold and Goddard opposed the postponement.

The motion of postponement was lost.

The original motion was then divided; and on agreeing to the first member, viz.

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this house a copy of the treaty between the French republic and Spain, of the 1st of October, 1800.

The house divided. Ayes 59. Noes 59. The speaker declaring himself in the affirmative the motion was carried.

The question was then taken on the second member, viz.—"Together with a copy of the instrument of cession from Spain, executed in pursuance of the same treaty conveying Louisiana to France (if any such instrument exists.")

And lost. Ayes 34.

The question was then taken on the third member, viz. "Also copies of such correspondence between the government of the United States and the government or minister of Spain (if any such correspondence has taken place) as will shew the assent or dissent of Spain to the purchase of Louisiana by the United States."

And lost. Ayes 34.

The question was then taken on the last member of the motion, and lost without a division.

Mr. Nicholson moved to amend the second member by adding to the end thereof. "Together with a copy of any instrument in possession of the executive, shewing that the Spanish government has ordered the province of Louisiana to be delivered to the commissary or other agent of the French government."

Agreed to. Ayes 64.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays on the whole of the original motion, amended as follows:

"Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this house, a copy of the treaty between the French republic and Spain, of the 1st October, 1800, together with a copy of any instrument in possession of the executive, shewing that the Spanish government has ordered the province of Louisiana to be delivered to the commissary or other agent of the French government."

And lost. Yeas 57. Nays 59.

Tuesday, October 25.

The house, according to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole house on the message from the president of the United States, of the twenty first instant, inclosing a treaty and conventions entered into and ratified by the United States and the French republic—to which committee of the whole house was also referred a motion for carrying the same into effect; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Dawson reported, that the committee had, according to order, had the said message, treaty, conventions & motion under consideration, and come to several resolutions thereupon, which he delivered in at the clerk's table, where the same were read, as follows:—

1. *Resolved*, That provision ought to be made for carrying into effect the treaty and conventions concluded at Paris on the 30th of April, 1803, between the United States of America and the French republic.

2. *Resolved*, That so much of the message of the president, of the 21st instant, as relates to the establishment of a provisional government over the territory acquired by the United States, in virtue of the treaty and conventions lately negociated with the French republic, be referred to a select committee; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

3. *Resolved*, That so much of the aforesaid conventions as relates to the payment by the United States, of sixty millions of francs to the French republic, and to the payment, by the United States, of debts due by France to the United States be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The house proceeded to consider the said resolutions at the clerk's table: Whereupon,

The first resolution being again read, was on the question put thereupon, agreed to by the house. Yeas 90—Nays 25.

The yeas and nays being demanded by one fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are

YEAS—Messrs. Alston, jun. Alexander, Anderson, Archer, Bard, Bedinger, Bishop, Blackledge, Boyle, Brown, Butler, G. W. Campbell, Casey, Chittenden, Claggett, Claiborne, J. Clay, M. Clay, Clopton, Conrad, Crowninghield, Cutts, Dawson, Dickson, Earle, Early, Elliott, Eppes, Eustis, Findley, Fowler, Goodwyn, Gray, Gregg, Hampton, Hanna, Hasbrouk, J. Heister, Hoge, Holmes, Hunt, Jackson, Jones, Kennedy, Knight, Leib, Lucas, Lyon, M'Cord, M'Creery, Meriwether, Mitchill, N. R. Moore, T. Moore, Morrow, New, Newton, Nicholson, Olin, Palmer, Patterson, Purviance, J. Randolph, jun. T. M. Randolph, J. Rea, (Penn.) J. Rhea, (Tenn.) Richards, Rodney, Root, Sammons, Sandford, Seaver, Smilie, J. Smith, (N. Y.) J. Smith, (Vir.) Stanford, Stanton, Stewart, Thomas, Thompson, J. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, Verplank, Walton, Whitehill, M. Williams, Winn, Winston, Wynns—90.

NAYES—Messrs. Chamberlain, Cutler, Dana, Davenport, Dwight, Goddard, Griffin, G. Griswold, R. Griswold, Hastings, Hough, J. Lewis, jun. T. Livingston, N. Mitchell, Plater, Sands, J. C. Smith, Stedman, Stephenson, Taggart, Tenney, Thatcher, Wadsworth, L. Williams—25.

The second resolution being again read, and amended at the clerk's table, was, on the question put thereupon, agreed to by the house, as followeth:

Resolved, That so much of the message of the president, of the 21st instant, as relates to the occupation and establishment of a provisional government over the territory acquired by the United States, in virtue of the treaty and conventions lately negociated with the French republic, be referred to a select committee; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Ordered, That Mr. John Randolph, jun. Mr. John Rhea, of Tennessee, Mr. Hoge, Mr. Gaylord Griswold, and Mr. Bedinger, be appointed a committee, pursuant to the said resolution.

The third resolution reported from the committee of the whole house, being again read, was, on the question put thereupon, agreed to by the house.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury, accompanying a report and sundry documents marked A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, prepared in pursuance of an act supplementary to the act, entituled "An act to establish the treasury department," which were read, and ordered to be referred to the committee of ways and means.

Wednesday, October 26.

The house was engaged until four o'clock in discussing the report of a select committee, as stated in our last, on an amendment to the constitution, respecting designating the electoral votes given for president and vice-president. The debate developed great diversity of opinion as to the form of the amendment. After numerous propositions of amendment, which shall, in giving the debate, be minutely stated, the report of the select committee, verbally amended, prevailed by a large majority.

Mr. Randolph, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill for carrying into effect the Louisiana convention; the bill directs the constitution of stock, according to the terms of the convention, and the delivery of the same to the agents authorised by the French government, after Louisiana shall have been taken possession of by the United States.

The bill was read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

A bill was received from the senate, enabling the president to take possession of Louisiana, and for the establishment of a temporary government over Louisiana, which was twice read and referred to the same committee.

Thursday, October 27.

Mr. Clay moved the commitment of the amendment to the constitution agreed to yesterday, to a committee of the whole.

Carried without a division.

Mr. Lyon observed that the country in which he lived had been for some time supplied with salt and lead from the Louisiana country, on which articles considerable and burthensome duties are imposed. For the purpose of liberating the citizens from these duties, he moved a resolution, declaring it expedient that provision should be made for suspending the collection of all duties on articles imported into the ports of the United States from the territory ceded to the United States by the Louisiana convention, with the view of having it submitted to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. J. Clay, the house went into committee of the whole on the amendment of the constitution—Mr. Varnum in the chair,

When Mr. J. Clay moved a substitute to the report of the select committee, by which the number of persons for whom the election of president shall be made by the house of representatives, is extended from three to five, and the language otherwise so altered as to conform to that of the constitution.

This amendment was supported by Mr. Nicholson and Mr. Elliott, and opposed by Mr. Dawson, Mr. Smilie and Mr. Alston, and agreed to—Ayes 59, noes 47.

The committee immediately rose, and the house agreed to the report of the committee—ayes 60.

When the amendment, so altered, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading this day.

Mr. Randolph, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill making provision for the payment of the claims of citizens of the United States, on the government of France, the payment of which has been assumed by the United States, in virtue of the convention with France of the 30th of April.

Read twice and referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow. On motion of Mr. Nicholson the house went into a committee of the whole on the act from the senate "to enable the president of the United States to take possession of the territories ceded by France to the United States, by the treaty concluded at Paris, on the 30th of April last; and for the temporary government thereof."

Mr. John C. Smith in the chair.

[This bill was inserted in our paper of Wednesday.]

Mr. Randolph, after some preliminary remarks, moved to amend the second section of the bill, which came from the senate, as follows:

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That until congress shall have made provision for the temporary government of the said territories, all the military, civil and judicial powers, exercised by the officers of the existing government of the same, shall be vested in such person and persons, & shall be exercised in such manner as the president of the United States shall direct.

By inserting after the word "until" the following words,: "the expiration of the present session of congress, or unless provision for the temporary government be made by"—

Mr. Griswold moved to strike out the whole of the second section, as vesting unconstitutional power in the president.

This motion was supported by Messrs Griswold, Elliot, Chittenden, Dana and Jackson, and opposed by Messrs. Randolph, Nicholson, Mitchell, Varnum, Eppes, Eustis, Smilie and Rodney.

The question on Mr. Griswold's motion to strike out the 2d section was then taken and lost—Ayes 30.

The committee rose and reported the bill without amendment.

Mr. Randolph moved to amend the 2d section by adding to the end thereof the following words: "for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of Louisiana in the full enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion."

Agreed to without a division.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Randolph, resolved, That so much of the president's message as relates to permanent arrangements for the government of Louisiana be referred to a select committee.

Carried without a division.

Adjourned at 4 o'clock.

NEW-YORK, October 27.

We have received a file of Bordeaux papers to the 14th September, by the ship Benjamin, capt. Rea, but they are entirely destitute of interest.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By the ship Susan, O'Conner, from Dublin, in 35 days, Dublin papers to the evening of the 21st September, are received at the office of the Morning Chronicle. From the late hour at which they came to hand we can at present only hastily notice their contents.

By them it appears that admiral Bruix has been appointed commander in chief of all the national flotilla or gun boats, built or building in France.

All seamen fit for service had been directed to appear at the office of the military conscription at Cherbourg, to receive orders to be ready to embark with arms and baggage at an hour's notice. A similar measure had been adopted in all the other ports. An embargo had been laid on all fishing boats above 7 tons burden, and the fishermen above a certain age were to be sent on board the national flotilla. A Danish army of 30,000 men had been assembled at Holstein: a measure so evincive of jealousy had given great umbrage to the French. Denmark, it was surmised, had been countenanced by Russia in this measure.

By London dates of the 16th we find that the French had made an experiment on a small scale of the practicability of sending out their gunboats. On the evening of the 14th September a flotilla of gun-boats left Boulogne, and got safe into Calais; it was supposed, that when they could get an opportunity they would proceed to Dunkirk. One London account states, that the want of moonlight prevented the British cruisers from seeing them, another ascribes it to the wind.

From London papers.

We understand that Mr. Lindo, who had the first consul's express permission to repair to Paris to arrange the bills drawn by the commander in chief in St. Domingo upon the French government, was one of the passengers on board the Danish vessel which was refused admission into Calais a few days ago, as stated yesterday. The Spanish messenger and the French commissary for the exchange of prisoners were also on board. The refusal to permit such persons to land at Calais, shews the strictness with which the orders are executed for excluding from certain French ports all vessels which have touched at England. This is probably with the intention of concealing the real nature and extent of the preparations now making in the ports of the channel for the invasion of this country.

Ireland is still the scene of arrests, trials, and executions. General Russel was apprehended in a house in Parliament-street--upon information communicated to Major Sirr, he went to where this person was said to be concealed. In a few minutes Russel was discovered in an upper room, and in his defence, he drew a pistol from his breast, which, however, he did not nor could not fire. The major, with great intrepidity, secured his prisoner, and he was safely lodged in the castle. Russel, after his arrest, expressed himself with great boldness and confidence—talked of the *cause* in which he was embarked, and declared his readiness to support it in the field or on the scaffold.

Robert Emmet, esq. was tried and found guilty of high treason, September 19th, at which time he also received sentence of death. Thomas Castelle and Joseph Doran have been apprehended on a charge of high treason. Sentence of death has been passed on John Killen and John M'Cann. Hays and Kelly were executed in Thomas-street, September 17th, Donnelly and Farrell were executed at Palmerstown,

Begs, whose trial we have given, and who had been recommended to mercy was also executed on the 17th in Thomas-street. Felix Rourke was executed at Rathcoole on the 10th. Two, of the names of Claire and Begly, were respited until further orders.

R. Emmet, esq. was executed on the 20th.

PHILADELPHIA, October 28.

Arrived, ship Hannah, Abbot, Jamaica, via Lazaretto.

At the Lazaretto.

Ship Amelia, Palmer, Kingston, (Jamaica) 33 days; schooner Ino, Lowth, St. Croix.

An English ship from Jamaica; brig Mentor, Wickham, St. Thomas, left it on the 7th instant.

Cleared, ship Columbia, Dickson, Amsterdam.

Ship Active, Tremels, and brig St. Clair, Turner, from St. Thomas, are below.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, *October* 29.

Captain Chandler brought out from Liverpool, a paper as late as the 20th September, but gave it to a British cruizer—the latest which he brought to port was of the 17th, which he reserved for another printer; but its contents, we understand, were not interesting. Reports prevailed at Liverpool, that 16 counties in Ireland had declared themselves independent, but they were not credited. Several Guineaman at Liverpool had deferred sailing until the question of peace or war with Spain should be settled, and letters of marque and reprisal were daily expected to be issued. In other respects matters in England, in the north, and on the continent generally, had the same appearances as at the date of our last advices. The Lord Nelson Indiaman had been recaptured from the French.

An arrival at New-York, with Dublin news to the 22d September, is silent on the subject of any recent commotion in Ireland, though arrests and executions take place daily.

Arrived at Kingston, September 17, the schr. Plato, Gammell, of Baltimore; brig Enterprize, Sanford, Alexandria; schr. Patriot, Wetherly, Baltimore.—The Patriot was bound to a port in St. Domingo, but was prevented from entering it by the Vanguard, Walker, of 74 guns.

The Benjamin, Ray, of Baltimore, has arrived at New-York in 33 days from Bordeaux,

The Venus, of Baltimore, from Liverpool for Boston, was spoke Oct. 8.

From the Aurora of yesterday.

"There have been many rumors in circulation for a week past respecting the conduct Spain meant to pursue in regard to the cession of Louisiana to the United States—all however tended to create a belief that she was unfriendly to the measure; though we had formed an opinion, we hesitated to express it, until the appearance of the letter from Cadiz. The part of that letter most interesting to the people of this country was the assertion that Spain meant to remonstrate against our taking effective steps in the Louisiana treaty—knowing:

"1st. That the treaty between France and Spain, by which the latter ceded Louisiana to the former, had been *actually* and *formally ratified.*

"2d. That the Spanish king's order for delivering that country to the authorised French agent, had been transmitted to the Spanish officers at New-Orleans.

"We conceived it ridiculous to suppose that Spain should afterwards pretend to dictate to France what she should do with territory *bona fide* her own property. Notwithstanding, however, the evident absurdity of such a step, we find by our advices from Washington that the Spanish minister did remonstrate to our government against the ratification of the treaty with France. So far, therefore, we were mistaken, in our notice of the letter from Cadiz. That part of the letter which strongly insinuates an intention on the part of Great-Britain to interfere against the United States, according to the letters from Washington, deserves no credit whatever.

"We regret that we have not yet received details of the proceedings at Washington, the facts, however, we are possessed of we believe to comprize the principal points of interest to the reader. They are:—

"The minister of the king of Spain delivered a remonstrance to the government of the United States, against the ratification of the treaty with France, by which we were to become possessed of Louisiana.

"The only reason assigned by the Spanish minister for this step, so far as we are advised, was:—that, the principal condition of the treaty of St. Ildephonso, on which Spain ceded Louisiana, &c. to France, had not been complied with by the latter power.

"That condition was that, France should procure the king of Etruria to be recognized as such by all the powers of Europe.

"We are further informed that, the remonstrance from the Spanish minister had been transmitted by the president to the senate some time previous to the ratification of the treaty with France: it appears to have had no weight with that body, in preventing the ratification of the treaty, nor can it be considered by any one as meriting more than ordinary notice."

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH LOTTERY.

Twelfth Day's Drawing.

The managers had 1500 tickets drawn this day, which concluded the drawing of the Lottery.

Prize of 2000 dollars,
No. 1026.

Prizes of 100 dollars,
Nos. 6483 1685 962 2497 6138 5489.

Prizes of 50 dollars,
Nos. 7518 4591 4512 1401 1337 5037 2626 2254 6638.

Prizes of 20 dollars,
Nos. 2825 565 6314 5661 1104 9710 844 5636 1530 6079 5472 5209 5528 5206 6448 1939 7347 5.

Prizes of 10 dollars,
Nos. 605 172 834 4481 1577 2301 2942 6337 5356 5312 4388 7057 5651 2793 3334 2208 6511 2948 384 1257 1754 5229 6125 6547 5746 6234 5806 4406 1273; & 516 of 6 dollars.

Died, on Thursday last, at his seat in Prince George's county, major *Thomas Snowden*, in the 54th year of his age.

From BRYDEN'S MARINE LIST.

October 28.

Arrived, ship James, Chandler, 37 days from Liverpool—salt and dry goods—Jas. Biays and others. Left no Baltimore vessels there. October 1, in lat. 43, 9, long. 36, spoke the sch'r Hope, Bartlett, of Salsbury, 34 days from Norfolk, bound to Spain. Sept. 25, spoke the British frigate Loire; the captain informed us he spoke the ship Cotton Planter, of Charleston, bound to London, short of provisions, and supplied her. The same day spoke the Amiable Creole, from Liverpool bound to do. October 4, spoke the Camilla privateer, from Newfoundland, that had spoke a ship on the 1st from Baltimore, bound to London, out 15 days, and the ship Heart-of-Oak, from New-York, bound up the Mediterranean. October 19, in lat. 35, 15, long. 68, spoke the ship New-York, Beeman, of Philadelphia, 21 days from New Orleans, bound to Cork.

Also, brig Polly, Graves, from Marblehead—ballast—the master.

A ship and brig are in the bay.

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,

Ship James, Chandler, Liverpool
Brig Polly, Graves, Marblehead

CLEARED,

Sch'r Enterprise, Crowel, New-York
Sch'r Godfry, and Mary, Trim, Boston

☞ *Those gentlemen who hold petitions for the Turnpike Roads, are requested to forward them as speedily as possible to* ELIAS ELLICOTT, *in Baltimore, in order to their being presented to the general assembly.*

October 28.

☞ *The Directors of the Female Humane Association Charity School, thankfully acknowledge the receipt of one hundred and ninety dollars, a collection made for the use of the school, under their direction, in the Methodist church on Sunday last.*

MARY M'CULLOCH, *president.*

October 29.

☞ "The Maryland Society for promoting Useful Knowledge," *are to choose officers for the ensuing year, and to do some other interesting business, at their next meeting, on Friday evening, the 28th instant. The members are particularly requested to attend punctually.*

October 26.

Post-Office,

BALTIMORE, October 27, 1803.

Letters for the British Packet Princess Amelia, for Falmouth, direct, will be received at this office, till 6 o'clock, P. M. on Sunday, the 30th instant.

CHARLES BURRALL.

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

To Mr. John Leonard.

BEING entirely at a loss where to direct a line to you, we fall upon this method of informing you, that the draft drawn by you on Robert B. Carter, esquire, merchant, Norfolk, was not honored—expecting to hear from you soon, we forbear mentioning the particulars at present.

ATWELL & WHITE.

Richmond court-house, Oct 8, 1803. d3t

Just Received,

And for sale by the subscriber, at No. 64, Market-street,

A few pipes of choice old London particular Madeira Wine, fit for immediate use, which may be had by wholesale or retail; and about 1500 wt. double Gloucester, Cheshire and pine apple Cheese, equal to any at this market; also, a supply of fresh Zante Currants, of this fall's importation; and a few chests of Souchong Tea of an excellent quality.

JACOB NORRIS.

N. B. On hand, a few bags and barrels white Coffee, suitable for family use; and two tons patent Shot, nicely assorted.

October 29. eo8t

New Wholesale and Retail *BOOK-STORE,* AND LAW-BOOK REPOSITORY,

No. 182, Market, corner of Charles-street,

JOHN RICE, Bookseller, of Dublin, is now opening, as above, the *largest and best chosen collection of* BOOKS, in every department of literature, ever offered for sale in this country. He solicits the patronage of the citizens of Baltimore, and of country merchants, whose favors he will thankfully acknowledge, and hopes by the liberality of his credit, and his moderate charges, to be entitled to a *share* of public patronage.

Among his collection are some of the most valuable works, selected from the principal stores of Europe and this continent, in neat and elegant bindings. Particulars will be more fully expressed in a future advertisement.

Folio, quarto, 8vo. 12mo. and pocket Bibles, gilt and in plain bindings; with School Books of all kinds, Stationary, &c.

☞ In the press, and shortly will be published, his catalogue of law and imported publications.

October 29. 2aw

New Theatre.

THIS EVENING, October 29,

Will be presented a favorite Tragedy, in 5 acts, called

George Barnwell.

To which will be added (by desire) a Comic Opera, in two acts, called

The Prize; or, 2 5 3 8.

After which a comic pantomimical ballet (composed by Mr. Francis) called

The Miraculous Mill;

Or, THE OLD GROUND YOUNG.

☞ A new Comedy is in rehearsal, and will be speedily brought forward.

October 29.

Last Notice.

ALL persons having just claims against the estate of Samuel Robison, late of the city of Baltimore, are requested to bring them in and receive payment on or before the first day of November next, otherwise by law they may be excluded from any benefit of said estate. All those who are indebted are requested to come in and make payment before the above date, or suits will be commenced against them directly after.

CALEB SMITH, Adm'r.

Who has to Let,

A three-story Brick HOUSE, with every necessary out building, &c. in King George-street, opposite the new Presbyterian church.

September 5. 2aw

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition the next general assembly of this state for an act to release me from debts which I am unable to pay.

JOHN HYLAND.

September 16. 1aw6t

Notice.

THE subscriber from a variety of losses is under the necessity of petitioning the legislature of Maryland, at the next session, for an act to release him from debts which he is unable to pay.

BENJAMIN THOMAS.

September 27. 1aw6t