Barclay and M'Kean

HAVE IMPORTED

FALL GOODS.

September 29. d48t

For Sale,

TWO STOVES, which have been used one winter; one of them a remarkably small tenplate. Enquire of the printers.

November 2. d

APPLES.

Just received, a few barrels of APPLES, consisting of Pippins, Swedes, Nonpareils, and Poplar Islands—for sale at No. 7, Bowly's wharf.

October 22. d

Jonathan Harvey,

No. 206, Baltimore-street,

Has received by the late arrivals from England, his

FALL GOODS.

October 1. d30t

Spanish Hides.

Salted and unsalted Laguira and Havanna HIDES, of first quality, for sale by

ABRAHAM SINGER,
No. 172, Market-street.

November 2. d6t

Peters & Johnson

Inform their friends and the public, that they are well stocked with, and now ready to deliver, Strong, Table and Small

BEER.

October 15. d1m—1aw

M. Sanderson

Is now opening at his store No. 32, Water-street,

A general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool. October 3. d

COFFEE.

76 hhds. }
16 tierces } 1st quality GREEN COFFEE,
100 bags }

Entitled to drawback, for sale by

HENRY MESSONNIER.

September 23. d2m

A Tutor Wanted,

To take charge of a small Boarding School, now established in a genteel family and neighborhood in the country. Any person wishing such a situation will please to leave their address with the printers, which will be duly attended to.

September 8. d

Richard Seabrooks

Has received by the ships Two Sisters, Augusta and Fame, from Liverpool, and Sally, from Hull,

FALL GOODS.

Also on hand, SADDLERY,

Which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.

October 6 d3t

Cotton and Wool Cards,

A large assortment for sale at the Card Manufactory of

A. FONERDEN,

No. 54, Market-street;

Where country merchants may be supplied by the box or dozen, on moderate terms.

October 5. d

Robert Moore and Son,

No. 165, Market-street,

Have received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery,

Which they offer for sale on the usual terms.

October 3. d

Tobacco.

THE subscribers offer for sale, on a liberal credit, 200 hhds. fine Maryland TOBACCO, the whole of which has been carefully selected by an experienced person.

LORMAN & FULFORD'S,
Bowly's wharf.

October 27. d12t

To be Rented,

From the 1st of April next,

A HOUSE and extensive LOT of 4¾ acres on the old York road, opposite to the seat of A. Campbell, esquire The rent will be about 200 dollars per annum, for one or more years. For particulars enquire of Mr. Campbell or Samuel Walker, Market-street, Baltimore.

October 21. d

100 *boxes Cotton and Wool Cards*

English glazed and battle Dutch and American Gunpowder, Shot and Gun Flints, and an assortment of Groceries, for sale by

MITCHEL & SHEPPARD,
No. 20, Cheapside wharf.

Also,

A quantity of Carolina CANE, suitable for making weaver's sleys.

October 25. drm

Notice.

THE creditors of William B. Magruder and Co. who are particularly named in their deed of trust, are requested to bring in their several claims against the said company, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of January next, in order that a dividend may be made among them at that time.

SAMUEL JOHNSTON,
For the trustees.

October 31. d1ly

For Sale,

40 hhds. clayed }
14 do. muscovado } SUGARS
20 barrels do. }
30 bales fine long clean Cotton
1000 boxes Spanish Segars
A quantity of Hides, and
A few tons Lignumvitæ,

By ROGERS & OWINGS,
No. 69, Bowly's wharf.

November 2. d

Spermaceti Oil,

About 350 gallons, in good casks of 29 and 30 gallons each, for sale by

ABRAHAM SINGER,
No. 172, Market-street,

Who also offers for sale,

Old London particular Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon and other WINES, Brandy, Spirits and Groceries.

A quantity of Fresh Juniper Berries.

November 2. d6t

Geo. C. Muller,

At the lowest of Mr. J. Donnell's stores, Gay-street,

Has received from Bremen, per the ship Æolus, and from Amsterdam, per the ship Cora,

Bourlaps	Pipes
Hempen osnaburgs	Starch
Hessians	Powder blue
Brown rolls	Glue
Sail cloths	White lead, ground.
Pearl barley	

Also on hand,

St. Jago Segars and Table Cloths, which he offers for sale.

November 2. d6t

Bills of Exchange,

Drawn on France, at sixty days, for sale by

JOHN CARRERE.

September 29 d

Just received and for Sale,

100 boxes codfish
3 hhds. do.
40 cwt table do.
59 barrels mackerel
163 kegs pickled salmon
6 hhds. New-England rum
119 tubs Glauber's salts
27 bags pepper
2 barrels liver oil.

EPHRAIM WHITNEY,
No. 101, Bowly's wharf.

October 27. d

Bristol Goods.

Fred. Lindenberger & Co.

Have received the following articles by the ship Phenix, captain Hancock, from Bristol,

Flat point nails, from 4d. to 20d. patent shot Nos. X, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12, B and BB; sprigs; sad irons; hoes; frying pans; diaper, straining, twist and woollen webs; iron wire, from No. 7 to 31; pins; Walron's scythes; white lead ground in oil; pine apple, and single and double Gloucester cheese; tin plates; crown window glass; sheet iron, and Crowley steel.

October 19. d19t§

Post-Office.

BALTIMORE, October 30, 1803.

THE public are hereby informed that the winter establishment of the mails has commenced upon the main line, and that the hours of arrival and departure are the same as they have been for several winters past, viz:—

EASTERN MAIL,

Closes every day, Saturday excepted, at six o'clock, P. M.

Arrives every day, Monday excepted, at three o'clock, P. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL.

Closes every day, Monday excepted, at half past six o'clock, P. M.

Arrives every day, Monday excepted, at four o'clock, P. M.

CHARLES BURRALL.

P. S. While the roads continue good, the Eastern mail will arrive before 1 o'clock, P. M; and the hour of starting the mail from Washington city for Baltimore, not having been yet altered from the Summer establishment, that mail may be expected to arrive for some days longer at 11 o'clock, A. M. No alteration has yet taken place in the times of arrival and departure of the Cross posts.

For three months from this date, mails for Natchez and New-Orleans will close at this office every Sunday, at half past six o'clock, P. M. to go by the express which leaves Washington city every Monday evening.

October 31. d4t

—

General Post-Office, October 24.

A line of express is established from this office to the Natchez, to commence on this days week and to continue three months from that time—during which period that mail will close at 5 o'clock, P. M. and newspapers cannot be admitted into it unless they are fully dried and closely packed.

GIDEON GRANGER.

SPERRY & BARNES,

No. 183, Market-street, next door to Evans's tavern,

Have received per the ship Atalanta, and other late arrivals from England, their assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Consisting chiefly of Coatings, Cloths, Cassimeres, Woollens, Flannels, Stuffs, and a very large assortment of Chitzes, Calicoes, Shawls, Swansdowns, Toilinets, Marseilles, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

Per ships Æolus and Mercury, from Bremen, and Pamela and Sally, from Amsterdam,

An extensive variety of German and Holland GOODS, particularly

Platillas, white and brown	Laces & edgings, black and white
Bonten, No. 2	Beggars lace
Checks and stripes	Beads, garnets & necklaces
Cassarillos	Oil cloths
Dowlas	Looking glasses, from 2s 9d. per dozen to 120 dollars per pair
Towelling	Burning glasses, No. 1 a 4
Table and breakfast cloths, with	Scythes, 10 hands, double sword
Napkins to match	Coffee mills, from Nos. 0 to 7
Diaper	Liquor cases
Turkey yarn	Fowling pieces, single and double barrelled
Bed bunts, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4	Duck guns, from 5 feet 6 inches to 7 feet 4 inches
Gloves, kid and wash-leather extra long, silk do. worsted do. and mitts, also men's.	Pistols in cases
Ribands and sereting	Waffle and cake irons
Pound ribbon	Glass wares
Tapes of various qualities, twilled & plain, from Nos. 11 a 90	Apron checks
Bobbins round and flat, of Nos. 1, 7 and 107	Linen and cotton pocket handkerchiefs
Fulled stockings	Check do. and silk do.
Do. Gloves	Silk shawls.
Cotton & thread stockings	

Also,

Hats in cases, earthenware in crates, glass wares in boxes, and a variety of other goods, which are offered on the usual credit, by the package or piece, or will be bartered for fine Maryland tobacco, coffee, sugar or rice.

By the Maria Catharina, captain Jongens, daily looked for from Hamburg, they will receive a further large supply of German GOODS.

October 7. m&tth10N

Congress of the United States.

SENATE.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24.

Resolution to amend the Constitution, under consideration.

Mr. Dayton moved to strike out all, which respected the appointment of a vice-president.

He said the great inducements of the framers of the constitution, to admit the office of vice-president, was, that by the mode of choice; the best and most respectable man should be designated; and that the electors of each state should vote for one person at least, living in a different state from themselves; and if the substance of the amendment was adopted, he tho't the office had better be abolished. Jealousies were natural between president and vice-president; no heir apparent ever loved the person on the throne. With this resolution for an amendment to the constitution we were left with all the inconveniencies, without a single advantage from the office of vice-president.

Mr. Clinton. The obvious intention of the amendment proposed by the gentleman from New-Jersey is to put off or get rid of the main question. It would more comport with the candor of the gentleman, to meet the question fairly. Can the gentleman suppose that the electors will not vote for a man of respectability for vice-president? True, the qualifications are distinct and ought not to be confounded; this will stave off the question till the legislatures of the states of Tennessee and Vermont are out of session, and the object must be very obvious.

Mr. Dayton. The custom of the gentleman from New-York has been of late to arraign motives, instead of meeting arguments; on Saturday he accused me of wishing to procrastinate, and now the same is repeated.

The reasons of erecting the office are frustrated by the amendment to the constitution now proposed; it will therefore be preferable to abolish the office.

Mr. Clinton. The charge of the gentleman from New-Jersey is totally unfounded, that I arraign motives and do not meet arguments. On Saturday the gentleman accused me of precipitation; I am not in habits of arraigning motives, as this senate can witness, and the charge is totally untrue.

Mr. Nicholas. To secure the United States from the dangers which existed during the last choice of president, the present resolution was introduced. It was impossible to act upon, or pass the amendment offered by the member from New-Jersey, with a full view of all its bearings at this time. It ought not to stand in the way of the resolution reported by the committee, for two-thirds or three-quarters of the state legislatures, would be in session in two or three months, the senate had therefore better not admit the amendment even if convinced that it was correct; because it might jeopardise the main amendment of discriminating.

Mr. Butler moved a postponement until Wednesday, because the amendment was important, and he had not had sufficient time to make up his mind.

Mr. Worthington said the same.

This motion was seconded.

Mr. Cocke was opposed to the postponement because he feared the state legislature would be out of session, so as not to carry the amendment into effect before the next choice of president.

Mr. Wright was opposed to the postponement, the proposition of the gentleman from New-Jersey was foreign to the first amendment. The people had not expressed an opinion upon it *pro* or *con*, but on the discriminating principle they had—Whatever his opinion was, he would not vote for this amendment till he knew the voice of the people upon it. Shall we postpone beyond this session what we do understand? In a representative government we ought to act as we think the people wish, and in pursuance to the public mind.

Mr. Jackson did not know how he should vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New-Jersey, but was willing to indulge the gentleman who asked for a postponement. What were the ideas of gentlemen? Where the state legislatures all about to die? If they were not in session when congress had acted upon this amendment, they could be called together. He remembered that the vice-president was called the 5th wheel to a coach many years ago, and it might be well now we are on the subject to examine whether the office cannot be dispensed with. We have time enough.

Mr. Hillhouse. So important was this subject, that he wished for more time; the gentleman from New-York thinks the two offices are very diverse; (here he cited the constitution, by which the duties of the president devolve on the vice-president in certain cases); he thought it worthy of mature consideration, if the discriminating principle were introduced into the choice of vice-president, whether the office had not better be abolished.

Mr. Tracy enquired how long the legislatures of Tennessee and Vermont had been in session, and how long they would probably continue; and supposed a day or two spent in deliberation would not cause much trouble or expence.

Mr. Anderson said the legislature of Tennessee would probably sit to the 10th or 15th of November.

Mr. Worthington said he was opposed to the postponement and should vote against the amendment because he was not prepared to act upon it; not knowing what was the opinion of his constituents upon it.

Mr. S. Smith mentioned that the choice of president had prepared the people to require the discrimination; but the abolition of the office was new. If the choice of vice-president in the way proposed should upon experiment prove to be improper, then it could be altered.

He was ready to act at once, and to vote against the amendment, and should not pay so poor a compliment to any gentleman's abilities as to say he could not make up his mind at once. He was against postponing.

The question for postponement was taken and lost—Ayes 15, noes 16.

The amendment of Mr. Dayton was now before the senate.

Mr. Adams thought the discriminating principle was well understood; but the consequences had not been fully contemplated; one was, the abolition of the office of vice-president. Whether it was best to abolish or not, he would not say, but to consider it with the other subject was certainly correct and he wished for longer time.

Mr. M'Clay could not see that any new principle was introduced by the committee, he thought that a suggestion that an improper person would be chosen vice-president, was premature; it could not be known till tried.

Mr. Breckenridge said his mind was made up to vote for nothing but the discriminating principle, so his constituents wished; and he would not go into consideration of any other amendments, but wished this to go into operation before the next election. His opinion was that the duration of office in the Senate (6 years) was the most anti-republican he could conceive of, but if he moved that and connected it with the discriminating principle, he might lose all; he was against a postponement.

Mr. White was convinced that the members were unprepared to act, and particularly so, by what fell from the member last up, and moved a postponement till to-morrow.

This motion was seconded by Mr. Butler.

Mr. Clinton moved for the yeas and nays, upon the question of postponement.

Mr. Anderson said, he should vote for the postponement; and as the yeas and nays were called, he would offer his reasons for his vote.

He had long been a member of the senate and had never known a postponement denied under similar circumstances. The question was important and a denial of time to consider it, was in his opinion, unfair and improper.

Mr. Jackson would vote as he thought proper, notwithstanding the call for yeas and nays, and if the call had influence upon him, it was to confirm him in a vote for postponement.

Mr. Cocke would clear his skirts, if gentlemen were determined to reject it in a pet, he should press a vote.

Mr. Butler was alarmed at what he saw this day, he wished to take a long and deep view of this subject, and yet there was not time now, the day was far spent, he rather thought the office for vice-president might be abolished, but he would not commit himself now—he wished for time, not to discredit by a hasty decision the states from which the senate came.

Mr. S. Smith regretted that a motion for postponement was made, for it had precluded all investigation; if the motion had not been made, a full investigation would have been had, and a postponement till to-morrow, would have afforded opportunity to form an opinion with all the arguments in mind.

Mr. Dayton said that he had already stated to the senate that he conceived himself impelled by a sense of duty to offer the amendment under consideration for abolishing altogether the office of vice-president, if the change which was proposed to be made in the mode of electing the president should prevail. When gentlemen had considered the subject too important to be decided upon that day, he felt disposed to indulge them with a reasonable time for consideration, and he hoped that the postponement they asked for would be consented to.

There existed, Mr. Dayton said, in the first volume of the journals of the senate, a striking monument of the hasty and inconsiderate manner in which amendments might be agreed to by both houses. He alluded to the first of the twelve amendments, which it was easy to shew was both absurd and impracticable. It professed to prescribe the ratio of representation, for every possible encrease of numbers, whereas, instead of effecting that object, it actually contained a positive interdiction of any representation, after our number should exceed eight millions. Extraordinary as it might seem, it was nevertheless most true, that it had been adopted by so many states as to have required only one more to have made it a part of our constitution. Had it unfortunately been adopted, what, Mr. Dayton asked, would have been our situation when our numbers amounted to nine millions? There could certainly be no representation in the other branch, consistently with that amendment of the constitution, for there would either be less than two hundred representatives, or more than one for every fifty thousand, both of which were there in expresly prohibited. What would congress have done in that case? Would they have permitted a dissolution of the government, or would they have ventured boldly to have broken the constitution, and in the language of the honorable gentleman from Virginia, have thrown themselves upon the people for pardon for the breach, and upon heaven for forgiveness for the violation of their oaths. This was the distressing, the dreadful dilemma to which the legislature of the union were exposed, in consequence of their having bestowed too little attention to the amendments which themselves had offered to the people, and it ought surely to operate as a solemn warning upon the present and on all future occasions, against proposing any alteration to the constitution without the most deliberate consideration of its intrinsic merits, as well as of all its consequences, and of its bearings upon all the other parts of the same instrument.

Whilst he was upon the floor, he would take the liberty of saying, that he had not thought proper to answer the honorable member from New-York, because his high respect for the senate restrained him from replying in those terms which were due to such rudeness and indecency of language as that in which the gentleman had indulged himself. There would be a fitter time and fitter place for taking that notice of it which it merited.

A motion for adjournment was now made and carried—Ayes 16, noes 15.

BOSTON, October 23.

Arrived, ship Mercury, captain Crosbey, 37 days from Liverpool, via Plymouth. Left, President, Boyd, for Alexandria, in 6 days.

Same day, ship Governor Sumner, captain Leach, 50 days from Barcelona.—Left, ship Union, Hodges, Salem; Spoke Oct. 11, lat. 40, 50, long. 59, ship Wenosanfo, Randall, of Portsmouth, N. H. from London, bound to Wilimington N. C. 31 days out—Markets growing dull, flour 8 dls.—Capt. L. saw several square rigged vessels in the Bay on Saturday.

Letters received at Barcelona, dated Aug 19, from Alicant, stated, that the Tripolitan Corsairs, mentioned by Consul O'Brien, appeared daily off that port, and letters of the 26th, made no mention of them, and it was supposed they had gone farther down.

NEW-YORK, October 31.

Account of the defeat of the French expedition against Antigua, from St. Kitts papers to the 26th of Sept. received at the office of the Morning Chronicle.

The Antigua Gazette, of the 8th inst. gives the following account of the expedition fitted out at Guadaloupe against that Island, frustrated by capt. O'Brien, of his majesty's ship Emerald.

On Monday night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, his majesty's ship Emerald, captain James O'Brien, being off that part of Guadaloupe called English man's Head, discovered thirteen sail of enemies' vessels, consisting principally of armed schooners, steering in a direction towards English harbor; which, as soon as they perceived the frigate, immediately tacked about and made for the shore, pursued by five boats well manned and armed from the Emerald; in this they presently succeeded, getting under the guns of their own batteries, by which an incessant fire was kept up on the frigate's boats, assisted by, it is supposed, near 600 troops who lined the shore: their exertions, however, could not prevent the capture of three of the schooners, in which our gallant tars arrived safe in English harbor on Tuesday morning. One of the schooners mounted 6 carriage guns, the other two were unarmed. The boats of the Emerald were nearly destroyed, the barge receiving a shot between wind and water, and the gigg was cut almost in too. We are sorry to add that the Launch with 80 men and 2 officers is missing. The Emerald lost two men killed, and had four wounded, amongst whom is Mr. Champion, midshipman. 33 prisoners were taken in three schooners, one of whom is a republican lieutenant. It has been said, that some of the emigrants who had long resided in this colony, formed a part of the expedition, the object of which was undoubtedly the destruction of the dock-yard at English-Harbor.

In addition to the above, we have been favored with the following farther particulars, sent down (we understand) by his excellency lord Lavington, for the information of general Vansittart previous to his departure.—"On Tuesday, the 30th of August, an embargo was laid at Guadaloupe, by general Ernouf. On the 31st, the troops marched to l'Ance-du-Barque, a bay at no considerable distance from Basseterre, and there embarked in vessels, and proceeded to La Haye. The force consisted of 800 regular troops, and 70 colored people, under the command of Monf. Merlin, chef du bataillon; and there were likewise employed in the expedition, a parcel of dismounted cavalry, the number of which is not ascertained. The object of the expedition was an attack on the island of Antigua, on the West side of which, near the town, it was their intention to land, and after having possessed themselves of the town and harbor, to have plundered the former, then to have set fire to it, and have burnt all the vessels in the latter. Orders had been issued by M. Merlin, (the commanding officer of the expedition,) to particular officers, for the regulation of their conduct after landing at Antigua, and these orders were so rigorous and savage, that a captain of grenadiers, to whom a copy of the orders were delivered, tore them, saying, that he was a soldier, and a Frenchman, and would not obey them. It was said at Basseterre, that Monf. Merlin was a man of so violent and cruel a disposition, that in his passage from l'Ance-du-Barque to La Haye, he actually cut down six of his men, and a boatswain, of one of the privateers. There was in the expedition a complete staff, a commissary, and 40 or 50 marechaussiers, or police-officers, to be employed at Antigua, after they had taken possession of the island."

On Tuesday, his excellency general Vansittart arrived from Antigua to take passage in the Packet which sailed yesterday (September 16) from this island, (St. Kitts) for Tortola and Europe.

On Friday evening last, an attempt was made to set fire to the house occupied by Mr. B. G. Minturn (Laight's place) at Corlears'-Hook. The incendiaries had put fire-brands and tar through the grating of the cellar-window, and, had it not been timely discovered, would have consumed the house, as the flames had made considerable progress. Mr. Minturn offers 100 dollars reward for the apprehension of the villains.

PHILADELPHIA, October 31.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the ship Cornelia, capt. Bliss, in the excellent passage of 32 days from Bristol. The latest English papers brought by capt. Bliss, (for which we return him thanks,) are to the 23d of September. Their contents, though not of great magnitude, are given in this day's Gazette.

Capt. Bliss reports that as late as the 25th Sept. no events of consequence had transpired. Spain continued to preserve her neutrality; and Portugal, as yet, was exempt from French violence. In the North of Europe affairs remained in the same indecisive situation in which they were left by our last accounts—The English nation, instead of dreading the threatened invasion, began to fear that the Corsican boaster had entirely relinquished his design. To meet the military ardor of the people, it was believed, some serious descents on the coast of France were meditated by the British government.—Such an enterprize would be joined by a vast number of volunteers.

The last accounts from the ports of