

A. and R. Boughan,
No. 99, BOWLY'S WHARF,
Are now landing from schooners Little Bob
and Unity, from Richmond,
45,000 lbs. rich, fat, James River TO-
BACCO, of the very first quality.
They have in store and for sale,
55 hds. Maryland Tobacco,
4 hds. Lamplack, in pound papers,
115 barrels Herring,
40 kegs Richmond Chewing Tobacco,
150 bbls. Turpentine,
1100 bushels Richmond Coal.
June 10. d6t

CORDAGE.
A few tons Cordage, of the best quality and
most valuable sizes, now landing from the
sloop Polly and Nancy, at Smith's Wharf, for
sale by
H. BURROUGHS.
June 6. d

Wm. & Jerm. Hoffman,
No. 3, South Charles-street,
Have imported a neat selection of
4-5
and
7-8
IRISH LINENS.
5-4
SHEETINGS.
Lawn and Dowls, purchased in the Dublin
market on short time, and received here by
the ships Absona and John Adams from Liver-
pool. may 11. d

Best Russia clean Hemp.
Russia Sheetings, and entitled to drawback
Sherry Wine
3000 bushels yellow Corn.
For sale by
SCHULTZE & VOGELER.
May 13. d

Lewis Michael & Co.
Have imported, in the different vessels from
London and Liverpool, their assortment of
Spring Goods,
Also on hand,
India Muslins, Checks, Bandanna Handker-
chiefs, German and Irish Linens, assorted—
all which will be sold on reasonable terms.
may 4. d48t

AMOS BROWN & CO.
No. 109, Market-street,
Have received their Spring Supply of Shoes,
among which are several thousand pairs as-
sorted in packages, to suit country merchants,
which will be sold at reduced prices for cash
or acceptances in town. Also, 100 pairs Bal-
timore manufactured Boots, on a liberal credit
april 20. d

For Sale,
Liverpool Fine and Coarse Salt,
Earthenware, in crates assorted,
London Porter, in casks of 6 1-2 doz. each,
British Canvas, No. 4, 5, and 6,
Madeira Wine, in pipes and hds.
4 cases Listadoes,
Bordeaux Brandy, 4th proof,
Gunny Bags. Apply to
JOHN SHERLOCK.
June 11. d5t

NANKEENS.
4000 pieces White,
4000 do. Short Yellow,
1000 do. Long Blue,
The whole entitled to drawback,
Are just received from Philadelphia, for
sale on liberal terms by
ALEXANDER MITCHELL,
21, Market-street.
June 12. d4t

Appleton & Co.
Have received at Philadelphia, by the Sally,
Twenty-seven trunks Fine and Common
CALICOES, entitled to drawback.
June 12. d4t

Peter Hoffman & Son
Have remanufactured their Spring importations,
(Entitled to drawback on exportation)
Superfine Cloths,
Cassimers,
Flannels,
Fancy Muslins,
Plain Cambric do.
Chambray Muslins,
Prints,
Cotton and Silk Hosiery,
Shirting Cottons,
Nuns and Colored Thread,
Knitting Cotton,
Fine Hats, &c.
And daily expect a further supply.
June 2. d

Moonshine!
In the course of a few days will be published
at the Bookstore, of the subscriber, No.
213, Market-street, number one of a work
entitled

MOONSHINE.
If suitable encouragement be given, the
subscriber promises to illuminate the city of
Baltimore, with a copious supply of MOON-
SHINE. Gentlemen who may wish to have
it brought to their very doors will please to
leave their names with the publisher—
The price of each ray will be regulated by
its size, brightness, &c.
N. B. Cream colored rays of moonshine,
being rather uncommon, will be sold at a
dearer rate.
SAMUEL JEFFERIS.
June 13. d4t

For Sale,
500 bbls. Pork,
50 pipes high flavored Bordeaux Brandy,
30 hds. Surinam Molasses. By
AARON R. LEVERING,
No. 79, Bowly's wharf
June 13. d6t

Just received for Sale,
96 bales fine Tennessee COTTON, in
good shipping order.
M. TIERNAN & Co.
On Hand,
India Muslins, Manchester, Woolens, and
a variety of other goods, a few boxes Cot-
ton Cards, direct from the Manufacturer.
June 13. d6t

Souchong Teas,
Just received from Philadelphia, imported in the
brig Ariel, and entitled to drawback,
15 chests of a very Extra fine quality.
On Hand,
Spermaceti Candles, do Oil (winter strain-
ed), Whale Oil, London Refined Salt Petre,
Ravens Duck, Imperial, Hyson and Young
Hyson TEAS, Green Coppers, &c. which
will be sold at low prices. Apply to
CORNTHWAITE & WARNALL,
23, Bowly's wharf.
4th mo. 12th. d6t

Sale by Auction.
On WEDNESDAY,
The 17th instant, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon
will be sold on the premises, and the parties
interested therein are determined to
sell without reserve,
THAT valuable corner LOT on Liberty
and North West streets, opposite the resi-
dence of the Rev. Dr. Bend, which has heret-
ofore been particularly described.
THOMAS CHASE, Auc'r.
June 13. d

Sale by Auction.
On FRIDAY Next,
The 19th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon,
on the premises, will be sold,
A HOUSE and LOT of GROUND, situ-
ated on the Washington road, a short distance
from Mr. Warner's and formerly occupied as
a tavern by Mr. Isaac Henry.
The improvements are a large two story
Prime Dwelling House, with every conveni-
ent out house, and two Gardens in a high
state of cultivation, with two Wells of excel-
lent water on the Lot. Terms which will be
accommodating, will be made known at time
of sale.
VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auc'ts.
June 12. d

To Let,
A two story brick Dwelling HOUSE, No.
95, South Hanover-street, and possession
given immediately. Apply on the premises,
or at No. 10, South Charles-street.
June 11. d

12 sercons Peruvian Bark
of a good quality and entitled to drawback,
or sale on a liberal credit of
FREDERICK LINDENBERGER & CO
may 5. d

A Wet Nurse
Wanted immediately. One who can bring
a good recommendation, will hear of a place,
by applying at No. 20, North Frederick street.
June 15. d4t

Wanted
For a few Weeks, a person COMPLETE-
LY acquainted with accounts. Apply at this
office.
June 15. d4t

Billiard Cloths,
A few pieces 8-4 Green Billiard Cloths,
just received and for sale, No. 49, Market-
street by
JAMES W. MITCHELL.
June 15. d6t

Nathaniel F. Williams,
No. 15, BOWLY'S WHARF.
HAS FOR SALE
250 bbls. No. 1, Boston Beef,
400 half barrels Mess and No. 1, do.
25 barrels Prime Pork,
50 do. Mackerel,
15 hds. N. E. Rum,
20 pipes Brandy,
6 quarter casks Sherry Wine,
300 boxes white Codfish, in excellent or-
der,
400 do. Mould. Candles, Hill's brand,
50 do. Spermaceti do.
300 do. Brown Soap,
50 pieces Ravens Duck,
100 bags Pimento,
40 kegs Raisins,
2000 wt. Cheese,
20 tons Campeachy Logwood,
Wool and Cotton Cards, &c. &c.
June 15. d6t

RUM.
A quantity of fourth proof country RUM,
manufactured at the distillery of Mr. John
Bacon, on Jones's-Falls, fit for exportation,
particularly to the ports under control of the
French government, where English rum is
not admitted, where said rum has constantly
sold for the same price as Jamaica, as may be
shown by unquestionable authority. A certifi-
cate of its being manufactured here, will be
furnished by the distiller. For sale by
GEO. F. & LEM. WARFIELD.
June 15. d10t

For Sale,
A NEGRO GIRL, about 19 years of age,
accustomed to house work and cooking. In-
quire at this office.
June 15. d4t

Coleman and Taylor,
CABINET-MAKERS,
RETURN thanks to their customers for the
liberal patronage they have received while
carrying on business in South and Water-
streets, inform them and the public in general
that they have removed to their
New shop and Ware-Room,
No. 32, North Gay-street,
Where they have ready made elegant and
plain furniture, new patrons of Sideboards,
Chairs, Sofas, Bedsteads, Tables, &c.
Being in a situation to carry on business with
dispatch they invite their customers and others
to call with or send their orders, which will
be attended to with punctuality.
They have also for Sale,
Bay St Domingo MAHOGANY, Satin and
Fancy WOOD, suitable for ornamenting fur-
niture.
June 15. d12c6t

Havanna Sugar, Coffee, &c.
325 boxes prime white and brown Havanna
SUGARS, 13 half boxes refined White do
85 bags Green Coffee, and 3 barrels Flotant
Indigo, just received per schooner Merchant,
John Bigby, master, from Havanna, and for
sale on a liberal credit for approved endor-
sed paper, if immediate application be made
before landing to
ROBT. HAMILTON,
Corner of Calvert-street and Lovely-lane.
may 22. d

Bolting Cloths.
Millers and others, who deal in this article
can be supplied on the best terms, by the in-
voice or single piece, with Bolting Cloths, from
No. 0 a 7, of a superior quality, from the man-
ufacture of the "Three Kings," by applying to
the subscriber.
JOHN SPERRY,
55, Smith's wharf.
May 6. d

Claret Wine, in casks & cases,
Just arrived and will be landed to-morrow,
from on board the ship Victoria, captain
Maddox, from Bordeaux,
400 hds. CLARET, prepared for the East-
India Market, of superior quality, and
1930 cases, of one and two dozen each,
part of which is of the first growth, for pri-
vate use. For terms [which will be accom-
modating] apply to
HUGH THOMPSON.
June 9. d6t

Trial of Col. Burr.
WEDNESDAY, May 27.
DEBATE
On the order and species of evidence to be in-
troduced, on the motion to commit Aaron
Burr for high treason against the United
States.
[CONCLUDED.]

Mr. Wickham regretted that so much time
had been consumed; but hoped that the
court would acquit them of any intention
to waste it; when any illegal motion was
introduced by the opposite counsel, he felt
it as a serious duty due to his client to resist
it with firmness; that for his own part he
should not forget that he was before the cir-
cuit court of the United States, nor should
he so far lose his respect for their discreet-
ment as to bring forward motions which he
believed to be illegal only to waste the time
of the court; that he hoped that none but
legal evidence would be suffered to be intro-
duced; none but competent witnesses to be
heard; and that if the rule was not rigidly
adhered to, what was to prevent the counsel
on the other side from producing any and
every kind of evidence that they pleased?
It cannot be supposed (said Mr. W.) that
we are afraid of this affidavit; what is it in
which has not been already known and scat-
tered in every loose sheet of a newspaper
throughout the United States? It is not that
we resist it in point of fact; but on the
ground of principle. We wish two points
to be settled: Are affidavits to be read at all
on such a motion? and at such a crisis of
the prosecution as this? And if so, ought
they to be read if the witnesses were present?
Would it be right, if they were in the next
street or the next county? Would it in fact
be right if there was time enough to produce
the viva voce testimony itself? Mr. B. had a
right to be confronted with Gen. Wilkinson.
He had a right to cross-question and examine
him on all the statements which he has
made. The government had power to bring
him here. Why is he not here? Ought not
some satisfactory excuse to be made for him?
He is an officer of this government; and the
government might have procured his attend-
ance as well by a special order as a civil pro-
cess; has any subpoena been taken out,
inquired Mr. W. addressing himself to the
clerk?

The clerk replied, that no subpoena filled
up with Gen. W's name had issued from his
office; but that blank subpoenas had been
taken out.

Mr. Wickham: No one knows, sir.—
There was time enough to have him here.
The mail travels from Washington to New-
Orleans in 17 days. He might have come;
but if he has not why has not some satisfac-
tory excuse been brought forward? We
want, sir, to see this gentleman cross-ex-
amined. We want to see him confronted
with other witnesses. This is one ground,
on which we object to the production of
this affidavit.

Another ground is, that according to the
decision of the supreme court of the United
States, this affidavit does not bear upon the
present motion. Mr. Swartwout, who was
said to be connected with Col. Burr, was
discharged by them because this affidavit
did not apply to the charge of treason. Are
counsel then to be suffered to produce testi-
mony on any subject that they please? A
third objection is, that Gen. Wilkinson does
not relate a single act, committed in the
district of Virginia; in Virginia? no; nor
any where else. The attorney for the U.
States says, that he will prove the overt act
hereafter. But, sir, I repeat it, that the
rules of evidence apply not only to the ad-
missibility of evidence but to the order in
which it is to be produced. Let them first
prove an overt act, if they can; and then
they are at full liberty to prove the colour
of it.

Again, sir, this deposition is not the best
evidence which could be produced, and
which the laws require. General Wilkin-
son speaks of a cyphered letter, and of its
contents, as well as he can make them out.
Now, sir, where is this letter; and where is
the key to it? Why are they not here?
Why are they not produced before you? For
these reasons, Mr. Wickham hoped that the
court would not suffer the affidavit to be
read in evidence.

Mr. Hay: We shall not, sir, be carried
from our course by speeches, however long
or animated they may be. But, sir, permit
me to give those gentlemen a little infor-
mation. Why talk of the affidavit before
you? Do these gentlemen know, that we
can positively prove the astonishment, the
regret and the denunciation which escaped
from Mr. Burr, when he first heard of the
publication of his cyphered letter? Let
them first know that we can prove, before
they abandon themselves to their triumph.
General Wilkinson's affidavit is the first in
the series of our proofs, and it is for this
reason that we wish to commence with it.

Mr. E. Randolph: Sir, we do not know
what those gentlemen expect to prove. But
we do object to the production of general
Wilkinson's affidavit, from what is already
known: we know it to be perfectly inap-
plicable to the present question. Sir, this
species of evidence is directly in the face of
our bill of rights and of the constitution of
the United States. "In all criminal pro-
secutions the accused shall enjoy the right to
a speedy and public trial, by an impartial
jury of the state and district wherein the
crime shall have been committed, which
district shall have been previously ascertained
by law; and to be informed of the nature
and cause of the accusation; to be con-
fronted with the witnesses against him, &c."

Col. Burr then, sir, has a general constitu-
tional right to be confronted with the wit-
nesses against him. Let gentlemen show
any exceptions to it, if they can. And
what have they done? Why, they have
shown here an obsolete, an evaporated af-
fidavit, for which there is no necessity and
no law. The law positively declares that
the best evidence is always to be had; that
when a witness is attainable his affidavit is
not to be admitted as testimony. We stand,
therefore, sir, upon the bill of rights. Gen-
tlemen may, indeed, attempt to evade its
provisions, by saying that they can hereaf-
ter prove the material act; but I hope that
this court will never countenance such il-
legal proceedings.

The chief justice stated, that the supreme
court of the United States had already de-
cided, that an affidavit might be admitted
under certain circumstances; but they had
also determined, that general Wilkinson's
affidavit did not contain any proof of an
overt act: that he certainly was extremely
willing to permit the attorney for the United
States to pursue his own course in the
order of drawing out his evidence, under a
full confidence that he would not waste the
time of the court by producing any extra-
neous matter; but where was the necessity
of producing Gen. W's affidavit first? If
there was no other evidence to prove the
overt act; Wilkinson's affidavit goes for
nothing; for so the supreme court of the
United States have already decided; and by
that decision he should have conceived him-
self bound, even if he had dissented from
it. Why then produce this affidavit?

Mr. Hay observed, that there was a great
difference between the course prescribed by
the court and the one which he would have
believed, if he had been left to himself, he
would at least have satisfied the court itself
that his own course was best: that as to
Gen. Wilkinson's affidavit, it might even
now be confronted with witnesses, as Mes-
srs. Bollman and Swartwout were present,
and would say whether ever such and such
conversations were held as are detailed in
this affidavit: that he was now before an
examining court, and not before the petit
jury. Why then the same strictness of evi-
dence now, as would be required on the
trial in chief? That he really believed it
was the intention of the opposite counsel, by
dint of long speeches, to attempt to drive
him into their course; but that they ought
to know he never consulted the counsel op-
posed to him, and that they would be the
last persons in the world whose opinions he
would consult on the present occasion:
that he seriously believed, that the evidence
which he possessed would, beyond the pos-
sibility of a doubt, convince the mind of
the court, not only of the existence of a trait-
erous design, but of an overt act; and that
all he asked was the liberty of producing
this evidence in the order which he thought
best. Is no part of this deposition, then,
admissible? not a word?

The chief justice observed, he thought no
part of it admissible at this time; that Gen.
Wilkinson's affidavit either contained proof
of the treasonable design, which was no
proof of the overt act; or it related to con-
versations, which, however strongly they
might bear upon those who held them, did
not bear upon Col. Burr.

Gen. Wilkinson's affidavit was according-
ly laid aside.

Here follows the other proceedings
which we have already juralized: the
production of Taylor and Albright's tes-
timony; and of Dubas's deposition, which
last was finally rejected by the court.

The C. J. observed in a subsequent stage
of this business, that an idea had since
struck his mind, which he thought it mate-
rial to state, that he had not recollected that
these conversations were said to be held by
persons who were said to be authorized by
Col. B. and of course that their conversa-
tions would bear upon him.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.
BOSTON, June 11.
LATE AND INTERESTING
Foreign News.

The arrival at this port, yesterday, of the
Sarah and Eliza, Holland, from Liverpool, has
furnished us with some late and interesting ar-
ticles of foreign intelligence. Our limits would
not admit of copious selections; but such as
we have made, though greatly condensed from
the original matter, will be found to contain
the prominent points of news.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.
HOUSE OF LORDS.
LONDON, April 27.

The lord chancellor, in his majesty's name,
delivered the following Speech:
"My Lords and Gentlemen,
We have in command from his majesty to
inform you, that his majesty has thought fit to
avail himself of the first moment which would
admit of an interruption of the sitting of parlia-
ment, without material inconvenience to the
public business, to close the present session;
and that his majesty has therefore been pleased
to cause a commission to be issued, under the
great seal, for proroguing parliament.

"We are further commanded to state to
you, that his majesty is anxious to recur to the
sense of his people, while the events which
have recently taken place are yet fresh in their
recollection.
"His majesty feels, that in resorting to this
measure, under the present circumstances, he is
at once demonstrating, in the most unequivocal
manner, his own conscientious persuasion of
the rectitude of those motives upon which he
has acted; and affords to his people the best
opportunity of testifying their determination
to support him in every exercise of the prerog-
atives of his crown, which is conformable to
the sacred obligations under which they are
held, and conducive to the welfare of his king-
dom and to the security of the constitution.

"His majesty directs us to express his an-
ticipation, that after so long a reign
marked by a series of indulgence to his Roman
Catholic subjects, they, in common with every
other class of his people, must be assured of
his attachment to the principles of a just and
enlightened toleration, and of his anxious de-
sire to protect equally, and promote impartial-
ly, the happiness of all descriptions of his sub-
jects."

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,
His majesty has commanded us to thank
you, in his majesty's name, for the supplies
which you have furnished for the public service.
He has seen with great satisfaction, that
you have been able to find the means of defray-
ing, in the present year, those large but neces-
sary expenses for which you have provided,
without imposing upon his people the imme-
diate burden of additional taxes.

"His majesty has observed, with no less
satisfaction, the inquiries which you have in-
stituted into subjects connected with public eco-
nomy. And he trusts, that the early attention
of the new parliament, which he will forth-
with direct to be called, will be applied to the
prosecution of these important objects.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
His majesty has directed us most earnest-
ly to recommend to you, that you should cul-
tivate, by all means in your power, a spirit of
union, harmony and good will amongst all
classes and descriptions of his people.
"His majesty trusts, that the divisions nat-
urally and unavoidably excited by the late
unfortunate and uncalculated agitation of ques-
tions so interesting to the feelings and opinions
of his people, will pass away; and that the pre-
valailing sense and determination of all his sub-
jects to exert their united efforts in the cause
of their country, will enable his majesty to
conduct to an honorable and secure termina-
tion, the great contest in which he is engaged."

The lord chancellor then, in his majesty's
name, and by virtue of the said commission,
declared the parliament to be prorogued to
Wednesday, the 13th day of May next.
The lords commissioners withdrew from the
house, and the commons retired from the bar.
There were circumstances in the manner
of proroguing parliament yesterday, which
we feel it to be our duty to lay before our
readers. They unfortunately give too much
sanction to the report that prevailed that the
prorogation was owing to other causes than
his majesty's anxiety to recur to the sense
of his people, while the events which have
recently taken place were yet fresh in their
recollection.

For a considerable time before the speak-
er came to the house, the Deputy Usher of
the Black Rod, waited for him behind the
bar. The speaker came precisely at five min-
utes past three o'clock, and the Deputy
Usher then retired to the outside of the door.
Prayers being read as usual, the speaker
immediately proceeded to count the house,
but, before he had counted four, the Deputy
Usher knocked at the door and entered.
The speaker immediately took the chair,
the Black Rod, according to parliamentary
usage, dispensing with the necessity of the
usual numbers requisite to form a house.
The Deputy Usher then in the usual form
summoned the house to the house of peers,
to hear the commission for prorogation read.
The speaker, attended by most of the mem-
bers present, proceeded to the house of
peers. He returned in about twenty min-
utes, read the speech at the table, accord-
ing to the usual custom, and retired.

Thus terminated in a manner peculiarly
abrupt and unexpected, after sitting four
months and eight days, the first and only
session of the third parliament of the united
kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland.
April 28.

We are enabled from personal observation,
to furnish our readers with the clue to all
this management, to many of whom it would
otherwise be unintelligible. The finance
committee of the house of commons met
yesterday, and had prepared a report to be
submitted to the house. The members of
the committee were in the house, and one
of them, Mr. Giles, in the absence of Mr.
Bankes, the chairman, was waiting below
the bar to present the report. That gen-
tle-