interdict, which even if justifiable in the first moment of irritation, cannot be continued after the declaration of his majesty's sentiments upon the transaction, except in a spirit of hostility.

It might have been fairly contended that in the first instance, the exercise of such an act of power, before reparation was refused or unduly protracted, was incompatible with the purposes and essence of pacific negociation, and with a demand of redress through that channel; but such have been his majesty's conciliatory views, that this argument has not been insisted on, although it might now be the more forcibly urged, as it appears that the government of the U. States was from the first sensible, that, even had the hostility been meditated by the British government, it would not have commenced it in such a manner. But the exception taken, is to the enforcement continued down to the present time, of measures highly unfriendly in their tendency, persisted in, not only after the disavowal in question; the promise of the proffer of suitable reparation; and the renewed assurances of his majesty's amicable disposition, but after security has been given in a public instrument bearing date the 16th of October, 1807, that the claim to the seizure of deserters from the national ships of other powers, cannot again be brought forward by his majesty's naval officers; it is unnecessary to dwell upon the injury and indignity to which his majesty's service is exposed, both as touching the freedom and security of correspondents of his agents and accredited ministers in the United States, or as resulting from a measure which in time of war excludes the whole of his navy from all their ports, which ports are completely open to the fleets of his enemies: it will be sufficient to observe, that even where exemptions from it are granted, they are made subject to such conditions, that of the three last British ships of war, which have entered these ports upon public business, two of them, his majesty's ship Statira having on board a minister, sent out for the adjustment of the present differences, and a schooner bearing dispatches, in consequence of their inability to procure pilots, were obliged to enter these waters without such assistance, and were exposed to considerable danger. Great-Britain, by the forms established, could repair the wrong committed, even to the satisfaction of the United States, no otherwise than by the channel of negociation; yet she avowed distinctly, that a wrong was committed, and that she was ready to make reparation for it; it cannot therefore be contended that the unavoidable delay of actual reparation subjected her to the imputation of persisting in an aggression, which was disclaimed from the first; if this is true, however much she will regret any impediment in the adjustment of a difference, in which the feelings of a nation are so materially interested; can she, consistently with a due care of her own honor and interests, allow it to be concluded on her part, under an adherence to a conduct, which has a decided character of enmity in the proceedings held towards her by the other party.

I know not in what view the perseverance in the president's proclamation down to this moment can be considered, but in that of a measure of retaliation, or of self-assumed reparation, or a measure intended to compel reparation, unless it be that which, if I rightly understand, you define it to be, a measure of precaution.

If, when a wrong is committed, retaliation is instantly resorted to by the injured party, the door to pacific adjustment is closed, and the means of conciliation are precluded. The right to demand reparation is incompatible with the assumption of it. When parties are in a state of mutual hostility, they are so far on a footing, and as such they may treat; but a party disclaiming every unfriendly intention, and giving unequivocal proofs of an amicable disposition, cannot be expected to treat with another whose conduct towards it has the direct effect of actual hostility. If then the enforcement of the president's proclamation, up to the present moment, is a measure of self assumed reparation, it is directly repugnant to the spirit and fact of amicable negociation: if it is a measure to compel reparation, it is equally so: and by the perseverance in it Great-Britain is dispensed with the duty of proffering redress. But, if it is a measure of precaution, in order to secure reparation, or in order to compel it, it falls under the objections I have just stated. If it is a precaution adopted as a guard against acts of violence apprehended on the part of his majesty's naval officers, it surely cannot be considered as being as effectual a security as that arising from the renewed assurances of his majesty's friendly disposition, which imply a due observance of the rights of nations with which Great-Britain is in amity, by all persons holding authority under his majesty's government; from the disavowal of the pretension of the search of national ships; and from the further assurance of that disavowal given in his majesty's proclamation of the 16th of October last; neither under these concurrent circumstances can the plea of necessity be maintained; and if such a proceeding has not the plea of necessiy, it assumes the character of aggression. If these concurrent securities against such an apprehension have any value, the necessity no longer exists: if they are of no value, negociation cannot be attempted, as the basis upon which it rests, the mutual confidence of the two parties, would be wholly wanting.

From the moment after the unfortunate affair of the Chesapeake, that his majesty's naval commanders in these waters had ascertained that they were safe from the effervescence of that popular fury, and under which the most glaring outrages were commited, and by which they were very naturally led to the supposition that they were objects of particular hostility, and that a state of war against them, requiring precautions on their part, had commenced, no conduct has been imputed to them, which could vindicate the necessity of maintaining in force the president's proclamation. Since that time such of those officers as have been necessiated by the circumstances of the war to remain in these waters, have held no communication with the shore, except in an instance too trifling to dwell upon, and instantly disavowed by the commanding officer; and they have acquiesced quietly in various privations, highly prejudicial to the service they were upon, and in consequence of an interdict, which had they been regardless of their duties towards a state in amity with their sovereign, and had they not carefully repressed the feelings its tone and language had a direct tendency to provoke in them, would have rather excited, than have averted the evils it was stated to be intended to prevent; were they regardful of these duties, it was unnecessary. Had they felt themselves obliged completely to evacuate the waters of the United States, especially whilst an enemy's squadron was harbored in them, they could have done it; but under the admission of hostile compulsion, and under such compulsion, carried into full effect, his majesty could not have dissembled the extent of the injury received.

In the several cases adduced, in which G. Britain required certain preliminaries, previously to entering into negociation, she regulated her conduct by the same principles to which she now adheres, and refused whilst no hostility was exhibited on her part, to treat with powers, whose proceedings denoted it towards her; and who maintained their right in what they had assumed.

From the considerations thus offered, I trust that neither the order of reason or that of usage are in contradiction to the demand I have urged nor, am I aware how the order of time opposes the revocation in the first instance of that act, which affects injuriously one of the parties and is still avowed by the other.

The subject is thus presented to you, sir, in the light in which it was natural that it should offer itself to his majesty's government. It certainly conceived the president's proclamation to rest chiefly, and most materially upon the attack made upon the frigate of the United States, the Chesapeake, by his majesty's ship the Leopard, although other topics were adduced as accessories. In this apprehension it may be held to have been sufficiently warranted, by the precise time at which, and the circumstances under which it was issued, and by its whole context, and the more so, as the impulse under which it was drawn up, appears to have been so sudden as to have precluded a due examination of all the grounds of allegation contained in it. And here I beg leave to assure you, that with respect to the spirit and tone of that instrument, it would be highly satisfactory to me, if I could feel myself justified in expressing on the part of his majesty any degree of coincidence with the opinions you have announced, or when thus appealed to, and making every allowance for the irritation of the moment, I could dissemble the extreme surprise experienced by Great-Britain, that the government of a friendly nation even before an amicable demand of reparation was made, and yet meaning to make that demand, should have issued an edict directing measures of injury very disproportionate to what it knew was an unauthorized offence, and both in its terms and its purport so injurious to the government to which that demand was to be addressed, and tending to call forth in both nations, the feelings under which a friendly adjustment would be the most difficult. But if, as I learn from you, sir, the proclamation rests substantially on other causes, it is then peculiarly to be regretted, that, together with the demand for redress made in September last, the government of the United States did not think fit to offer a negociation, or an explanation of so momentuous a measure, or to declare that its recal must be more or less connected with the adjustment of other alledged wrongs. Neither did it think it necessary to return any answer to the remonstrance given in by his majesty's envoy at Washington, on the 15th July, 1807, in which he represented "that he considered that interdiction to be so unfriendly in its object, and so injurious in its consequence that he could not refrain from expressing the most sincere regret that it ever should have been issued, and most earnestly deprecating its being enforced."

It could not be supposed that a circumstance of so great weight could be overlooked by his majesty's government, in determining the line of conduct to be held in the negociation; and as little could it be expected to pass it over, when on the failure of the discussion with Mr Monroe, it directed a special mission to be sent to the United States. It had the less reason to imagine that any other greivances could be connected with that, for the adjustment of which I am empowered to negociate, as Mr. Monroe, in his letter to Mr Canning of the 29th of July last, had stated with respect to other subjects of remonstrance that it was improper to mingle them with the present more serious cause of complaint; an opinion to which Mr. Canning declared his perfect assent in his letter to that minister of the second of the subsequent month; so that this act was left as single and distinct, to be singly and distinctly considered. His majesty's government, therefore, could not consistently with any view of the subject then before it, or indeed with the just object of my mission, direct or empower me to enter upon matters not connected with that of the Chesapeake; and they could with the less propriety do it, as in order to render the adjustment of differences of such a nature, the more easy and the more conspicuous, the ministers charged especialy with such offices have been, with few if any exceptions restricted to the precise affair to be negociated. With respect therefore to those other causes of complaint, upon which you inform me that the presidents proclamation rests, I cannot be furnished with documents enabling me either to admit or to controvert those sentiments of grievance, foreign to the attack upon that ship, contained in your letter, or authorised to discuss the matters themselves. I shall therefore not allow myself to offer such comments as my personal knowledge of some of those transactions suggest to me, although their tendency would materially affect both the marked manner in which those transactions are pourtrayed, and the disadvantageous lights in which his majesty's government is represented to have acted respecting them. I am moreover led to the persuasion that my government will be the more easily able to rescue itself from inculpation, by the inference arising from passages in Mr Monroe's letter to Mr. Secretary Canning, of the 29th of September last, that the differences unhappily existing between the two nations were in a train of adjustment.

If his majesty has not permitted me to enter into the discussion of the search of neutral merchant ships for British seamen, together with the adjustment of the amount of reparation for the attack upon the Chesapeake; it was no wise with a view of precluding the further agitation of the question at a suitable time; but it was that the negociation might be relieved from the embarrassments arising from the connection of the present matter with the one so foreign to it, and as it was but too well known, so difficult to be adjusted of a right distinctly disclaimed, with one which G. Britain has at all times asserted of enforcing he claim to the service of her natural born subjects, when found on board of merchant vessels of other nations; a claim which she founds upon that principal of universal law, which gives to the state the right of requiring the aid and assistance of her native citizens. The recurrence, therefore, to that course of negociation, which has been originally settled between Mr secretary Canning and Mr. Monroe, and which had been alone broken in upon by orders subsequently reeeived by that minister, can only be considered as a resumption of that course of things which G Britain strenuously contended there was no ground to depart from. I may observe that this purpose might have been effected without the intervention of a special minister.

It will be in your recollection, sir, that in your first interview, I stated the condition, which makes the subject of the present letter, before I was informed by you, that the president of the United States would consent to the separation of the two subjects.

I had trusted that the exposition, which I added in my letter of the 26th of January to verbal explanation I had before offered, of the grounds of his majesty's demand, was both in its purport, and in the terms in which it was couched, such as to prevent a suspicion that they were in their intention derogatory to the honor, or calculated to wound the just sensibility of this nation. I may add that such a supposition could not be reconciled with the various ostensible and unequivocal demonstrations of his majesty's good faith and anxiety, that this transaction should be brought to an amicable termination, which were exhibited even prior to any remonstrances on the part, or by order of this government. The other topics which I felt myself authorised to advance in that letter, in illustration of that amicable disposition on the part of the king, were brought forward from the conviction I entertained that they must be of a nature to be satisfactory to this government, and therefore, such as it was particularly my duty to enforce; but not with a view to rest upon them the right to advance the claim which I have stated.

I may hear remark, it is obvious that far from requiring that the first steps towards an arrangement of reparation should be taken by the United States, Great-Britain has already made them openly and distinctly; they are indubitable testimonies to the respect borne and decidedly marked by Great Britain, to the ties of amity subsisisting between the two nations and of her cordial desire to maintain them unimpaired; and as such alone they were urged.

As his majesty would have derived sincere satisfaction from the evidence of corresponding feelings on the part of the U. States so it would be the more painful to me to dwell upon a series of insults and menaces which, without any provocation of warlike preparation on the part of Great-Britain, have been for months accumulated upon her through the U States, and but too frequently from quarters whose authority necessarily and powerfully commanded attention.

I ought, perhaps, to apoligize for adverting to an incidental expression in your letter, if I did not think it right to remove any ambiguity respecting the nature of the claim which G. Britain maintained to her seamen, native citizens of the realm, who have deserted from her service to that of other powers: it is, that on demand they shall be *forthwith*, and consequently they shall instantly be freed from their newly contracted obligations.

Before I close this letter, allow me to state to you, sir, that I have felt it my duty to transmit to his majesty's government, the exposition contained in your letter of the 5th instant, of the various demands on the honor and good faith of Great-Britain, on which the complaint is made, that satisfaction has not been afforded to the United States, and on which conjointly with the affair of the Chesapeake, you inform me that the proclamation of the president of the United States of the second of July, is founded. It will be for his majesty's government to determine, on the part of Great Britain, whether any and what obligations remain to be fulfilled by her. Whether any denial, or such protraction of redress have occured on her part, as to render necessary or justifiable the perseverance in an edict, which, when not necessary or justifiable, assumes a character of aggression; and whether on the result of those considerations, the present negotiation can be resumed on the part of his majesty, with a due regard for his own honor, or with a prospect of a more successful termination.

I have the honor to be,
With the highest consideration, sir,
Your most obedient and most humble servant,
Signed G. H. ROSE.

NEW-YORK, March 29.

Arrived

Ship Eliza, Heatley, (for Halifax), Surrinam, 42 days

Cleared,

Ship Resolution, M'Millen, Boston
Sloop Miranda, Cole, Little Egg-Harbour
Laurel, Loring, New-Bedford
Halcyon, Cahoone, Newport

Below, brig Washington, Watges, in 19 days from Montego-Bay, Jamaica. The Washington got ashore on the East-Bank, and has lost her rudder.

Two ships, one supposed to be the Stranger, from Bonavista

The brig Holkar, Bain, from New-Orleans to New-York; lost her masts in a gale and we are sorry to state, that the captain was knocked overboard ond drowned. The Holkar was fallen in with, (supposed to be near our coast) by the brig Washington, Watges, from Jamaica, now at anchor within the Hook. Three of the Helkers passengers are on board the Washington, who left the crew on board the Holker, and intended to get her into port.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.

It was stated as a certainty in Bordeaux, that Gen. Massena had reached Persia, with a large army on his way to the East-Indies.

Extract of a letter from Antigua, dated Feb. 26.

"Admiral Cochrane has received a reinforcement of 3 sail of the line, and is now off Martinique: his whole squadron, consisting of 6 sail of the line. I mentioned in my last that the ship Sarah, Sutter, master, from Bordeaux to New Orleans, had been libelled there. Her trial came on the 19th inst. and vessel and cargo were cleared, except a small shipment on freight.

"The judge observed, that if he had left Bordeaux subsequent to the 28th Dec. she would have been a lawful prize under the order of council of the 11th November, and he should have condemned vessel and cargo.

"The ship Libra, Francis, of Newburyport, and schr. Caroline, Edwards, of *Baltimore*, are waiting trial."

Arrived,

Brig Cyrus, Morgan, Sugars, Havana —
Sch. North Star, ——, Cotton, Charleston 12
Sloop Jefferson, Titcomb, Plaister, Eastport.

Ship Rittenhouse, Maffet, of this port, carried into Jamaica, was liberated in 4 days, and sailed for Turk's Island.

CHARLESTON, March 21.

Arrived,

Ship Ceres, Shackelford, Rotterdam 63 Ballast.
Navigator, Bowden, Greenock 35 Ballast.
Brig Eliza, Hill, Kingston, (Jam.) 20 Rum.
Schr. Success, White, Salem 11
Philip, Williams, Philadelphia 4

Cleared,

Ship Hamilton Moore, M'Cobb, Boston.
Minerva, Burdick, New-York.
Sch. Wolf, Jones, Norfolk.

On the 6th February, in lat. 44, long. 23, Capt. Shackelford fell in with a British ship, completely dismasted, without any person on board, and having a cargo of sugar and rum, supposed to be from Jamaica. Capt. S. put his mate and two men on board of her, and after having erected jury-masts, & furnished them with provisions, &c. directed them to make this port, if possible, if not, to put into the first convenient port.

Capt. Hill, on the 5th inst. (Grand Cayman bearing north, distance fifty miles) was boarded by two French privateers, who took from him four puncheons of rum, for which they gave him an order on Guadaloupe; they also took from him his small boat, oars, paints, oil, all his spare cordage, steering sail, haulyards, &c. &c. for which they gave no order; took all the letters and papers and refused to return them. 13th inst off Havana was boarded by a British privateer belonging to New Providence and treated politely. The French privateers who boarded capt. Hill, had not heard of the blockading decree of Great Britain, nor of the countervailing decree more recently issued by Bonaparte, they having been out six weeks on a cruise.

NORFOLK, March 25.

ARRIVED,

Ship Laconia, Walker, 38 days from Liverpool, salt, crates and coal.

Brig George, Cox, 27 days from Honduras, mahogany, logwood & rum. Left there, Feb 27, brig ——, Brown, of and for Portland, in 8 days; schr. James, Leddy, of and for do. in 15 days.

Schooner Warren, Atwood, 6 days from Plymouth.

FEDERAL GAZETTE

AND BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31.

This day we complete the correspondence between Mr Monroe and the British Government, and between Mr. Madison and Mr. Rose. To morrow we shall give that between Gen. Armstrong and the French Government. These Documents, in extent, are not near so voluminous as we expected they would be.

THE CONVICTS. Last evening MORRIS received sentence of Death. Thus four of the ten Criminals who late escaped from the jail of this county, by adding that of Murder to former crimes, have come under this awful sentence of the law.

CONGRESS.

[*TAKEN for the FEDERAL GAZETTE.*]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

March 30.

Proceedings this day.

Messrs. *Chittenden*, *Vandyke*, and *Blackledge* obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

Mr. *D R. Williams* submitted a resolution directing the committee on post-offices and post roads to inquire into the expediency of providing for the transportation by mail of the documents lately communicated by the president. Agreed to.

Mr *Dawson*, from the select committtee to whom was yesterday re-committed the bill for raising an additional military force, reported the same with one amendment. This amendment proposes to reduce the number of each company from 96 to 68 men, and was agreed to by the house.

Mr. *Rowan* moved to strike out that part of the bill authorising the raising of a regiment of cavalry. He thought them useless on a peace establishment.

Messrs. *Tallmadge*, *Smilie*, *Durell*, & *Findley* opposed this motion; and Mr *Rowan* supported it. While it was under discussion, a CONFIDENTIAL MESSAGE was received from the president of the U States, when the doors were immediately closed, and remained so until the house adjourned.

PORT OF BALTIMORE.

ENTERED,

Ship Franklin, Avery, Isle May, via New-York

CLEARED,

Schr. President, Walker, Norfolk

From the Merchants' Coffee-House Books.

March 30.

Arrived, schr. Hound, Chaytor 15 days from New-Orleans—lead—Robert and John Oliver, sailed in co with brig Venus, Armstrong and the ship General Green, for Baltimore—the latter got a ground at the mouth of the river; passed in the bay ship John Adams, 30 days from Liverpool.

Also schr. Derne, Wickes, 15 days from New-Orleans, logwood, Lemuel Taylor.

Also ship Franklin, Avery, 9 days from New-York—salt—Payson and Smith.

A British 50 gun ship and a frigate went into Hampton roads with dispatches, last Sunday morning.

Sale by Auction.

The highly improved Country Seat, advertised by Mr James Bryden, will be sold at the premises, on FRIDAY the 1st of April, at 11 o'clock.

THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r.

March 31.

Sale by Auction.

FURNITURE, etc.

Cole and I. Bonsal, Auct'rs.

To-morrow, FRIDAY, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon at our Auction room and Repository for the reception and sale of Furniture, back of the Union Bank of Maryland, (entrance from South Charles-street,) Will be sold,

A VARIETY OF

Household Furniture, etc.

Among which are,

1 Secretary and Book-Case
1 Eight Day Clock
1 Time Piece
1 Superb Gold Watch
Card-Tables, Side-Boards,
Beds, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO, A QUANTITY OF

German, Flemish and Italian Paintings.

The whole of which (to close sales) will positively be sold without reserve.

Also,

A variety of prints framed, and a Port Folio of engravings from paintings by *Vernett*, *Loutherbourg*, *Temer*, &c &c. The lovers of the Fine Arts will do well to attend.

March 31.

To Let,

And possession given immediately,

The large three story Brick DWELLING HOUSE, No. 16, opposite the subscriber's Store. For terms apply to

JAMES STIRLING.

March 31. eo

Sale by Auction.

On MONDAY,

The 4th April, at half past 11 o'clock, will be sold on O'Donnell's wharf,

The Brig ORLANDO,

Burthen 128 tons, with all her tackle and spparel as she arrived from sea, and may be viewed previous to the sale in Frederick-street dock.

THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r.

March 31.

For New-York,

The Schooner FAME,

John Peterson, master

Intended as a *regular* packet. A few barrels or packages of freight can be taken to complete her loading if immediate application be made, as she will sail *Sunday* next. Apply to the captain on board in Smith's dock, or to

JNO. OKE

No. 61, Smith's wharf.

Who offers for sale,

20 bags first quality Pimento,
10 chests superior Hyson Tea,
6 do do. Young Hyson Tea,
15 do. and 24 boxes superior Hyson
13 1-2 lb each,
100 boxes good Spanish Cigars.

March 31.

Payson and Smith,

Have Just received by the ship Franklin, N. Avery, Master, from Isle of May, and offer for Sale,

5000 Bushels (Isle of May) SALT.

March 31.

Twelve Dollar Prizes

Two Tickets in the TRINITY CHURCH LOTTERY and Twenty Cents gives Prizes of Twelve Dollars in the St. Mary's College Lottery, at

G. & R. WAITE'S

TRULY FORTUNATE LOTTERY OFFICE,

Corner of Charles and Market-street.

The Trinity Church Lottery will positively commence drawing in this city on the [illegible] of November next, and will be completed in nine weeks after.

The Prizes in that Lottery will be paid WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

Price of Tickets and Shares.

Whole,	$5	Quarters,	$1 87
Halves,	2 50	Eighths,	75

BANK NOTES, of every description, received in payment.

March 31. eo4t

Baltimore Volunteer Guards,

You will assemble at your usual place of Parade, near Leaman's Garden, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, with arms and accoutrements in good order. The roll will be called at half past 3 o'clock, and absentees fined.

By order.

RICHARD MACKUBBIN, Sec'ry.

March 31.

Attention!

The Washington Pike Company, is ordered to assemble in Franklin-street, on SATURDAY Next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. for drill.

By order.

LYCURGUS WINCHESTER, Sec'y.

March 31.

To be Leased for 99 Years

Renewable forever,

4 LOTS *on Hanover-street,*
5 *on Barre street,*
2 *on Charles-street,*

The Lots in Hanover-street, are 26 feet front pleasantly situated for Dwelling Houses, and may be had of any depth, so as to suit the tenant. The other Lots can also be made of any front and depth. This property will be advantageously Leased, by applying to

GEORGE A HUGHES.

March 31. eo12t

Frederick Straalstroom.

The friends in Holland of Frederick Straalstroom, who embarked as Carpenter, on board the American vessel Little Harry, captain Andrew Cazenowe, at Amsterdam, in 1800, are very desirous of receiving some information respecting him. Any intelligence left at this office, will be thankfully received.

March 31. eo4tf

Baltimore United Volunteers,

Are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the Globe Inn to morrow evening at 7 o'clock. A full meeting is desirable as business of importance will have to be determined on.

J. SULLIVAN, Capt.

March 30. 2t

Baltimore United Volunteers,

You are ordered to assemble at the Court-House on SATURDAY MORNING next, at 9 o'clck, *in full summer uniform*, with arms and Accoutrements complete. The members are particularly enjoined to come provided with flints in their muskets, and their arms and accoutrements otherwise in good order.

Cartridges will be furnished on the ground. All absentees at the roll call will be fined.

JOHN REINICKER, Sec'ry.

March 29. d3t

Baltimore Fusileers,

You are requested to attend a special meeting on Thursday Evening next, at 7 o'clock, at the Auction room of Cole and I Bonsal.—From the number of admissions at the last meeting it is probable the company will very soon have its complement. Gentlemen desirous of joining the company are therefore advised to make early application.

Those members not having signed the constitution, are requested to call for that purpose at the secretary's office, corner of Gay and Water-streets.

By order,

T. ROGERS, Sec'ry.

March 30. 2t

Eagle Artillery Company.

The members of the Eagle Artillery Company are ordered to meet at the Captain's House, on Friday the 1st of April at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, in full uniform.

By order of the Captain.

JOHN TYLER, Sec'ry.

March 29.

Washington Guards,

You are ordered to meet on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 31st instant, at Fitch's Mechanical Hall, in Light-sreet, at 7 o'clock precisely. A punctual attendance is required as the non-commissined officers will be appointed on that evening.

Gentlemen desirous of joining will please to attend or send their names by some member of the company, in order that they may be ballotted for.

By order.

J. SHAW, Sec'ry.

Msrch 29. d3t