



Philadelphia Mercantile Advertiser.

No 3157—Eight Dollars per Annum.]

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1814.

[Published at No. 20, Chestnut-Street.

UNION LINE,
For Transporting Merchandise through the United States.

THE above named Line, has commenced its operations, by land and water, for this season. Suitable Ware-houses, Vessels and Waggoners are provided, and the public is assured, that every exertion will be made to have Goods committed to its charge, transported with expedition and safety.

Goods can be forwarded to any part of the United States, if consigned by this Line, to
Samuel Lockman, and William B. Holmes,
Agents,
No. 131, Broad-street, New-York, or,
Joseph P. Grant,
Agent,
Perot's Wharf, Philadelphia.
March 2—d5&th6t

The Mercantile Line of PACKETS.

FROM Philadelphia to Baltimore, by the way of Christiana and Elkton, have commenced, and will continue to run regularly during the season, for the Transportation of Merchandise. The subscribers have procured good Packets, which will run from Walnut-street wharf, south side, to Christiana Bridge, where a sufficient number of Waggoners are prepared to convey the goods to Elkton, and good Packets from thence to Baltimore.

The land carriage on this route being the shortest between the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays, admits the transportation of Merchandise on the most reasonable terms. Such persons as may be disposed to send their goods in this Line, may rely on every exertion being made to give despatch and general satisfaction.

Forrester & Duffield,
Agents,
Southside Walnut-street wharf, Philadelphia.
Niven & Allen,
Christiana.
Benj. McKensy,
Elkton.
William Mceteer,
Hugh Boyle,
Baltimore.
William Howel,
Agent,
Smith's Dock, No. 59, Baltimore.
March 11—

TRANSPORTATION
From Baltimore to New-York and Albany.

MERCANTILE LINE,
Between Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Via Fredericktown and Appomattock.

THE Proprietors of those Lines, inform the public, that they are now in operation, and prepared to Transport Merchandise with their usual expedition.

Apply to
Peter Levering,
Baltimore.
Jos. F. Ridgway & Co.
No. 25, south Water-street, Philadelphia, Proprietors.
Crosswick's Draw Bridge LINE,
BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW-YORK.
This Line is now in full operation, and will Transport Goods as usual.

Apply to
Jos. F. Ridgway & Co.
Agents,
George Biril,
Proprietor,
No. 25, south Water-street, Philadelphia.
Nathl. W. Bonnetien,
John W. Brown,
New-York.

The above Lines co-operate in such manner, that goods shipped at either of the above places, can be forwarded without any difficulty or trouble to the owners at the intermediate places.
March 25—

DRUGS, &c.
JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,

1 case Flake Manna,	1 case best China
1 do. do. in sorts,	Vermillion,
2 bbls. Gentian Root,	2 tier. Paris White,
1 case Flur Sulphur,	3 bbls. very best refined Salt Petre,
1 cask Gum Copal,	500 lbs. Blue Vitriol,
10 boxes marbled castile Soap,	1 barrel Red Ipecacuanha,
1 barrel gromia Paraisise,	12 lbs. Vanilla Bean,
1 keg Aleppo Calls,	20 lbs. Spanish Saffron,
200 bbls. Verdigrise,	1 box Spermaceti,
1 case Duffy's Elixir,	2 bales Lajurice root,
Bottles, 3 groce,	1 bbl. Iceland Moss,
1 barrel Castor Oil,	50 bags Juniper Berries,
10 ounces Musk, in put,	1000 lbs. Cream Tartar,
1 jar yellow powdered Arsenic,	

ABLE TO
Joseph Simmons
No. 40, Filbert-street.
March 29—d5&th6t

Ship Lydia at Auction.
WILL BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Tuesday, 12th April, at 2 o'clock,
On the Custom-House, wharf Wilmington, Delaware,
THE
SHIP LYDIA,
With her sails and rigging, as she now lays,
Hance Nuff,
Auctioneer.
Wilmington, March 30.
March 31—dts*

PINS,
IRON & PLATED WIRE, &c.
THREE cases 4 1/2 Best PINS,
one case mixed do.
Two cases assorted WIRE, suitable for Brush-Makers, Suspender Makers, &c. &c.
FOR SALE, BY
P. Graham & Co.
No. 28, Chestnut-street.
March 22—wfmf

UPLAND COTTON, &c.
Forty bales prime Upland COTTON.
FOR SALE, BY
David Hill,
No. 204, Market-street.
WHO HAS ALSO ON HAND,
A good assortment of American GOODS.
CONSISTING OF
SHIRTINGS, PLAIDS,
CHAMBRAYS,
COTTON and WOOL CARDS, &c. &c.
Which will be sold on the most liberal terms.
N. B. Orders for MACHINE CORDS, received as above.
March 28—wfmf12t

FOR SALE.
20 pipes Cognac BRANDY,
20 pipes Genuine PORT-WINE.
15 half pipes
300 sacks Liverpool fine SALT,
10 hds. MOLASSES,
25 qr. chests Young Hyson TEA, Sally's and Millwood's cargoes,
400 bags JUNIPER BERRIES,
8 bales Virginia SNAKE ROOT,
2 hds. Russia BRISTLES,
2 barrels MADDER,
6 bales CAMBLE'S HAIR,
1 8-inch CABLE.
APPLY TO,
Maris & Evans,
No. 31, South Wharves.
April 2—d5&th6t

FOR SALE,
At No. 26, south Front-Street,
7 pipes
COGNAC BRANDY,
And a quantity of
GOSELEN CHEESE.
Jan. 21—

Partnership.
JOHN GILL, jr. of New-York, and JOHN P. LITTLE, of Baltimore, have formed a connection in trade, in this city, under the firm of
JOHN GILL, jr. & Co.
John Gill, jr.
John P. Little.
THEY HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
AND OFFER FOR SALE,
At No. 37, North Front-st.
One door south of Messrs. Mott and Co. & Messrs. 6 cases
CAMBRIC MUSLINS,
3 cases
Fine Cotton Shirtings,
A FEW BALEs
CARRIAGES, &c.
Which they will sell cheap for cash or approved paper.
As one of the partners will be in New-York and Boston the principal part of the time, they hope to be enabled to offer a variety of scarce and desirable goods on good terms.
March 25—

THE CELEBRATED BUST OF WASHINGTON,
BY
HOUDON IMPROVED BY MILLER.
THE BUSTS OF
DRS. RUSH AND PHYSICK,
BY WILLIAM RUSH.
The Busts of the
Emperor and Empress of RUSSIA,
(DONE IN EUROPE.)
And some other Busts and Stationary Ornaments, may be had at
SAMUEL KENNEDY'S
LOOKING GLASS & PRINT WARE HOUSE,
At 72, Chestnut-street,
Between Second and Third-streets.
WHERE ANY AND THIRDS,
(Fitted up in the newest fashion and most superb style.)
Mantle and Pier LOOKING-GLASSES, toilet do. Framed PRINTS, Silk Light and Marble GRANDBOLDS, BRACKETS, CORNICES, &c. &c.
Ornamental Carving and Gilding, Looking-Glass, Picture, Prism and Needle-Work Frames punctually executed in the best manner.
Old frames regit or repaired.
N. B. The subscription book is still open for signatures for the Bust of
COMMODORE BALNBRIDGE
March 8—f&th6t

RUM AND SUGAR.
TEN bbls. first quality St. Croix RUM,
20 do. Muscovado SUGAR,
12 boxes white Havana do.
20 lb. Martinique CORIANDLS,
20 qr. chests MUSCAT WINE,
A few kegs RAISINS,
40 boxes first quality Spanish SEGARS.
APPLY TO
Corshou Wurts,
Dec. 20—7 No. 71, North Water-street.

FOR SALE.
One Cargo of Lisbon,
ON BOARD AT NEW-YORK, AND
One Cargo of Cadiz,
ON BOARD AT NEW-BEDFORD.
ENQUIRE AT
No. 22, Penn. Street.
Dec. 17—

FOR SALE,
EIGHTY-four bags imported Spanish Merino WOOL, first quality,
8000 wt. full and half blooded American Merino do. do.
5000 wt. common American SPINNING WOOL
1200 wt. Buenos Ayres do.
6 pipes OLIVE OIL, suitable for manufactory.
ALSO,
Superfine Domestic CLOTHS, coarse,
6-4 do. PLAINS, CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, CASINETTS, SATINETTS, &c. which will be sold on liberal terms, by
P. Graham, & Co.
Agents for the Washington Woollen Manufactory.
Jan. 18—th6t

WANTED,
A YOUNG MAN of respectable connections, who can produce undoubted recommendations, to take charge of a retail HARDWARE STORE, in this city. Apply at the Office of the Freeman's Journal. April 4—d6t

WILL BE GIVEN,
Property in or near the City,
PART CASH, and part WALKING LANDS, in Navigable waters in the centre of this State. Apply to
Henry Hiebley,
N. W. corner Walnut and Second-streets.
April 8—16t

State Bank at Camden,
April 6th, 1814.
THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of one dollar and thirty four cents, on each share of the Capital Stock of this Bank, for the last six months, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, which will be paid to the Stockholders on their legal Representatives, after the 15th inst.
Wm. Hillegas,
April 6—15th Cashier.

DOMESTIC GOODS.
GINGHAMS, STRIPES,
CHAMBRAYS,
AND
SHIRTINGS,
FOR SALE, BY
John Mayhew.
March 25—f&th6w

MONEY
ADVANCED,
At No. 102, south Fifth-street,
NEXT DOOR TO THE CHURCH OF POWELL,
Between Spruce and Pine-streets,
ON WATCHES, PLATE, JEWELS, HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE, &c.
AND OTHER VALUABLE ARTICLES.
ALSO,
ON-MERCHANDISE TO ANY AMOUNT
ON MODERATE TERMS.
N. B. The office will be regularly attended, and the strictest punctuality observed—hours of attendance from 9 in the morning until 7 in the evening.
Dec. 12—wmt

Perkiemen and Reading Turnpike.
SUBSCRIBERS to the third class of shares, are requested to pay an additional installment of five dollars on each share, on the first day of May next, to the subscriber in the borough of Reading, or to John Groves, No. 67, south Fourth-street, Philadelphia. By order of the board.
Samuel Baird, jr.
Treasurer.
Reading, March 31, 1814.
April 1—f&th6t

DRUMS
AND
FIFES,
AT
T. JARQUET'S
Bedding and Feather Stores,
No. 68, North Fifth-Street, and No. 19, South Front Street, Philadelphia.
EIGHT doz. DRUMS and FIFES, and a few Stands of COLOURS, are now selling off at very reduced prices, nearly prime cost—Part of the above has an Eagle pointed on them, finished in the best manner and in complete order.
Persons residing at a distance, may depend on their being packed so that they will suffer no injury in the conveyance.
March 18—d5&th6t

A NEW WORK.
Just Published,
BY
JOHN F. WATSON,
BOOKSELLER, PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by the principal Booksellers in the United States.
[Price Five Dollars.]
A VIEW OF ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY
AND
ANCIENT HISTORY,
SACRED AND PROFANE,
ACCOMPANIED WITH AN ATLAS OF TEN SELECT MAPS AND A CHART,
OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY, (COLOURED.)
Calculated for the use of Seminaries, &c.
BY **ROBERT MAYO, M. D.**
The following Recommendations, from Gentlemen of acknowledged erudition, are prefixed to the work:
Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1813.

Sir, We have examined, individually, your View of Ancient Geography and Ancient History, and cheerfully pronounce it a very valuable work, and calculated to be especially useful to the higher classes in the public seminaries of the United States.

BENJ. SMITH BARTON, M. D.
Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, &c. University of Pennsylvania.
JAMES G. THOMSON, A. M.
Professor of Languages, University of Pennsylvania.
JAMES ABERCROMBIE, D. D.
Director of the Philadelphia Academy.
JAMES GRAY, D. D.
SAMUEL B. WYLLIE, A. M.
Gray and Wyllie's Academy.
ROBERT MAYO, M. D.
Baltimore College, Oct. 22, 1813.

Sir, I duly receive the parts of your Ancient Geography and History you have been so kind as to forward to me. I have no doubt of its being in useful and necessary work for the public seminaries, especially with maps. I shall not fail, as soon as I am favoured with the work complete, to recommend it to the youth in this institution.

I am, Sir, your very respectful and Most obedient humble Servant,
SAMUEL KNOX, D. D.
President of Baltimore College.
ROBERT MAYO, M. D.
Dartmouth College, Dec. 27, 1813.

Sir, I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of your View of Ancient Geography and History, forwarded in a succession of sheets.

The view of any of the learned sciences is enriched by embracing its relations and bearings, in the different ages of improvement; and no one can become an accomplished master of the same, without a knowledge of its state and progress, in former times. This remark is strikingly true, as applied to the geographical branch. It presents, more than any other, lively ties of connexion between the Ancients and Moderns; and is the purest aid in judging of their relative conditions.

I have read, with satisfaction, the pages of your volume. It promises much benefit to the student—being calculated to fill an important class in its department, which has been too long neglected. The materials are judiciously selected; they are arranged with consistency; and they are expressed with perspicuity and conciseness. The proposed Maps of the different countries and places noted in the tables, will greatly increase the utility and estimation of the performance.

I shall be happy in promoting your useful object—and am
Sir, your most sincere and respectful servant,
JOHN WHELLOCK, LL. D.
President of Dartmouth College.
ROBERT MAYO, M. D.
Philadelphia, Jan. 15, 1814.

Sir, I have perused with pleasure, your View of Ancient Geography and Ancient History. It exhibits a mass of information of high importance to the Philosopher and the Christian, digested into an order unambiguously lucid and easy. A work of this description has, in our public seminaries, been long a desideratum, which I am satisfied it will well supply.

In every effort of this nature, permit me to wish you great success, and to express my anticipation in the general diffusion of your work through our schools.

Yours, respectfully yours,
W. STAUGHTON, D. D.
Pastor of the Baptist Church, Sanson-st. Philadelphia.
ROBERT MAYO, M. D.
April 1—

DRUG STORE.
JOSEPH P. MCCORMYKÉ
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Store to the commodious building, lately erected in the North East corner of Abnail and Second-sts. directly opposite to his former stall.

He has in store, and offers for sale on the most moderate terms, a general assortment of
Drugs, Medicines, and Patent Medicines.

Country Storekeepers, Physicians and others, who may favour him with their orders, may rely on the excellence and purity of the Medicines vended by him, and also, upon his prompt attention to their interest.

Private Families may confide in his personal and unimpeached attention to their favours.

MEDICINE CHESTS, for Shipping or for Families, furnished at the shortest notice, with approved Directions, either for cash or the usual credit.

Also, just received,
A few cases LIQROICE PASTE, which will be sold cheap for cash or a short credit.
Jan. 29—f&th6t

For Sale,
CRUDE SALT PETRE,
OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,
BY
C. N. Bancker,
No. 31, north Front-street.
Feb. 16—wfmf

JAS. Y. HUMPHREYS' SUPERIOR PLAYING CARD MANUFACTORY,
LATE THOMAS DE SILVERS,
No. 61, South Second-Street, PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER FOR SALE,
OF
'PLAYING CARDS.'
Plain and with Spotted Backs.
COMMON FRENCH, AND SPANISH, & FRENCH IMPORTED PLAYING CARDS.
AND ALSO,
GILT AND EMBOSSED Visiting and Blank Cards,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST STATIONARY Day Books, Journals, Ledgers, &c. &c.
Made to pattern of the best and most durable materials.
Jan. 27—f&th6w

Director of Pennsylvania, to wit:
I shall be remembered, that on the fourteenth day of March, at the thirty-eighth year of the independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1814,
AMOS LAY,
of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a Map, the right whereof he claim as proprietor in the words following to wit:
A NEW CORRECT MAP OF THE SEAPORT WAR IN LOWER CANADA,
Extracted from Holland's large map, compiled from actual survey made by order of the provincial government, laid down with many new additions and improvements by
Amos Lay, Land Surveyor.

In Conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, intitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies during the Times therein mentioned."—And also to the Act, entitled, "An Act supplementary to the Act, entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies during the Times therein mentioned," and extending the Benefits thereof to the Arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other Prints."
H. Caldwell,
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.
March 29—16th

Lost or Mistaken.
A CERTIFICATE OF FIVE SHARES of the Capital Stock of the Company for creating a Permanent Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at or near the City of Philadelphia, in the name of Richard Roberts, for the renewal of which, application is made, and all persons whom it may concern are desired to take notice.
Richard Roberts.
Jan. 31—m3m*

TO BE SOLD,
ABOUT 275 acres of LAND, two thirds of which are woodland. It is part of the tract formerly belonging to I. Israel, deceased, and connected with the Mill upon Christiana Creek, it is within one mile of the village of Christiana, state of Delaware. The terms will be liberal. Apply in Wilmington, to
Allen W. Lane, jun.
Feb. 28—f&th6t

Union Circulating Library,
No. 201, CHESTNUT-STREET.
WILLIAM PELLHAM, respectfully informs the subscribers to the UNION CIRCULATING LIBRARY, and the public, that he has disposed of the entire Stock of Books to Mrs. C. NEAL, by whom the business will be in future conducted, and solicits a continuance of the same patronage to her that has been so liberally bestowed on the establishment since its commencement in this city.

Persons having mislaid Library accounts will please to call at the Library and have them adjusted; and those who have books in their possession, are particularly requested to return them without loss of time.

April 7th, 1814.

MRS. C. NEAL,
Having purchased the entire collection of books forming the Union Circulating Library, No. 201, Chestnut-street, first door above the New Theatre, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage and support.

The collection of Books for circulation, she flatters herself, will be found worthy of attention, and the conditions calculated to give general satisfaction. She hopes to merit the approbation of those who may favour her with their custom, by an assiduous attention to their wishes, by procuring all new publications for circulation as they may appear, and, as the best means of preventing disappointment, by a steady and impartial adherence to the rules of the Library.
April 7—f&th6t

CONGRESS.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WEDNESDAY, April 6.

Mr. Wright of Md. submitted the following resolution, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Resolved, That the following rule be added to the rules of this House: "That no amendment by way of rider be received on any bill on its third reading."

REPEAL OF THE EMBARGO.

The House, on motion of Mr. Gallatin, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Tilden of Virg. in the chair, on the bill to repeal the embargo and non-importation acts, and the bill to prohibit the exportation of specie.

The first mentioned bill was first taken up; and the first section having been read, Mr. Calhoun of S. C. (the chairman of the committee of Foreign Relations) rose to speak to the merits of the bill. In order to judge of the propriety of the measure it embraced, it would be necessary to go back to the nature and character of the war in which this nation is engaged. It was, as it had been emphatically and correctly stated, a war for Free Trade and Sailors' Rights; and, such Mr. C. said, must be the character of every war in which this nation is engaged. We are so far removed from the European contest, that we shall never enter into the struggles for continental power in that quarter of the world. Not that we should be indifferent spectators of the events in Europe, because the changes there may have a considerable bearing on the affairs and interests of this country; but the interest we feel in these events is not of such a character as to make us a primary party in any of these contests. But one European struggle, always commencing in the rights of the continent or of them. Of such a character is the British commercial or maritime policy, which in its effect tends to destroy the free trade of this country and also infringe the rights of our seamen. In this point of view it is a matter of great importance, that we should direct the character of the present contest, to decide what part this country ought to act, and what principles should now govern our conduct. The policy of Britain, which is to contract and limit neutral rights, and which, if not resisted, would annihilate them, will always have a strong bearing on the United States. But that policy will not stop here; it will affect the interests of every country in Europe, and place them more or less on the side of this country in resistance to the commercial policy of England. It then becomes a matter of policy to unite those countries interested in the cause of free trade, in the struggle which we are obliged to make against the usurpations of our enemy. In this point of view the most liberal and generous policy ought to be pursued by us as to the other powers of Europe, and particularly to the great northern powers of Sweden and Russia. But it might be said our past measures contradict this leading principle of policy. Mr. C. thought not. The restrictive system springs from an unusual state of things; it was a policy arising from the extraordinary state of the world at the time we embarked in it—and of course was a temporary rather than a permanent policy. On looking back to its origin, gentlemen would find it to be such as he had said. It originated at a moment when every power in the continent of Europe was arrayed against Great Britain, and no one country in Europe was then interested in the support or defence of neutral rights. There was scarcely a port in Europe, which, at the commencement of our restrictive system, was not occluded to British commerce. In this state of things, the United States, in order to avoid war, not having taken the resolution at that time to declare war, resorted to the restrictive system—resorted to it because the extraordinary state of the European world presented a prospect that the strong pressure of this system on Great Britain might save the nation from a war into which we have since been reluctantly drawn. Such was the character of the embargo measure, originating from the posture of the world at that day, when it was resorted to without the prospect of its producing an impression on any neutral power; for there were then no neutrals. Gentlemen might say, that in this view of the restrictive system, it ought to have terminated at the commencement of the war. To be candid, Mr. C. said that was his opinion; and, when a motion was made by a gentleman from Massachusetts to that effect, he (Mr. C.) had advocated it on the ground that the restrictive policy was opposed in war. That motion was not successful, but it was rejected by a majority of one vote, as many members of the republican party agreeing with him in that opinion as almost to have carried the question at that time. But why was the system not then terminated? The reasons would be obvious to all who reverted to the circumstances of that time. The state of the world which originally induced the system, which gave great energy to it, continued in its pristine vigor. All Europe was still occluded to British commerce; the war between Russia and France had not broken out—Russia had not then opened her ports to British commerce. This was then the governing motive which presented the repeal of that system. Had the state of the world then been what it now is; had all the European world, France excepted, been open to British commerce; had there existed neutral nations, such as Sweden, Germany, Denmark, Russia, Spain, &c. who might be considered neutral—and perhaps Holland. Under the entire change in the circumstances of Europe, ought not the restrictive system then to terminate? Indubitably—undoubtedly, because all the reasons which justified and recommended its continuance had ceased. It was originally resorted to as a pacific measure; having declared war, as a war measure it was continued; and was a forcible measure, because all Europe was shut against our enemy. All Europe being now open to her, that reason has ceased. Suppose we were to persist in the measure. Does any one believe that England will feel the measure as she did when the continent was shut? Certainly not. But in addition to that consideration, the fact is that we are now expending for free trade, and ought to

propriate as much as possible every nation which has the same interest as ourselves in its maintenance. In one word, it is our interest to attach the friendship of Russia, Sweden, Holland, Denmark, and all nations who have a direct interest in free trade, in the cause of America. Mr. C. felt a strong impression, that if we opened our ports to them, and the maritime usurpations of Britain continued, they would in time make common cause with America; that in time their weight would be thrown into the scale with us to counteract the policy of Britain. It would not be strenuous or wise for the U. S. standing up for the freedom of trade, to pursue a course of policy calculated to irritate those nations with whom we may have common cause. What had the Emperor of Russia said in relation to our war with France, when apprized of it? He had expressed his abhorrence for the war with America, and regretted that our difference with G. B. would interrupt it. This sentiment he had expressed at the moment when all France and her allies were arrayed against him, and he did not know how soon France would plant her standard in his capital. That sentiment must have still greater influence with him now, when his enemy is repelled. The same feeling which governed the Emperor of Russia in this respect must in a greater or less degree govern every nation on the continent of Europe, whose interests are the same. In the proposition which had been made to France on the part of the allies, a solemn declaration had been given on this subject, which, if this country shows a disposition to extend the benefits of its commerce to the European continent, must have weight in the British cabinet. We ought never to forget, Mr. C. said, the reason which had forced us into war. Anxious to maintain our neutral position and enjoy the benefits of neutral trade, we had for years closed our eyes against the aggressions on the part of the enemy. Sufferance on our part had provoked only further injury, which had forced us to arms in defence of neutral rights and free trade. Under this view of the subject, he hoped the committee would duly appreciate the necessity of continuing those nations whose interests were now the same as ours, with whom we have now some trade, and in future may expect it to be greatly extended. But it might be said England would not permit this trade. To what situation, Mr. C. asked, would she then be reduced? To an alternative the most awkward and perplexing. She must either keep up her present measures crushing or paper blockade of our sea coast, to prevent the entrance of our neutrals, or modify her system of paper blockade in favor of all neutrals. Will not a persistence in her present illegitimate blockade, and rupture at sea of neutral vessels destined for the United States, irritate and excite those nations, and detach them from the cause of Great Britain? If, on the other hand, she modifies her blockade in their favor, Mr. C. said, we may carry on a lucrative trade to the continent of Europe, not beneficial to England, but very much so to the United States. The objection which will thus be presented will embarrass the British cabinet, and have a strong tendency to produce peace than ten years continuance of the present system, when the prospect of its producing any pressure has become so very faint. Mr. C. said he would ask of gentlemen on the same side of the house with himself, whether, if the restrictive system were not off, there would be ten votes in the house in favor of putting it on? He contended there would not. If it were to expire on the 10th of the month would there be ten votes in favor of its renewal? He believed not. If the house would in neither case embrace it under present circumstances, there was the strongest reason to presume that in its judgment the restrictive system is not now operative and wise. What, then, he asked, was the objection to repealing it? A regard to consistency. He knew he said, that regard ought always to be had to that valuable trait in governments or men. But it was not the duty of men to regulate their conduct without any regard to events. True wisdom consists in properly adapting your conduct to circumstances. Two things may change our conduct in any particular point: a change of our own opinion, or of exterior circumstances, which entirely change the reason of our former conduct. Men cannot always go straight forward, but must regard the obstacles which impede their course. Consistency consists in a change of conduct when there is no change of circumstances which justify it. Those who adapt their conduct to a change of circumstances, act not inconsistently but wisely. They would be consistent if they persisted in a course of measures after the reasons which called for them had changed as to require a course directly the reverse. Mr. C. said he respected the firmness of many friends around him, because it indicated their determination to persevere in any system and adhere to any measure which they believed to be in the interest of their country to require. But according to the view which he had taken, he did not see such a persistence in the restrictive system to be the dictate either of wisdom or sound policy. There were many other observations which he might make on this subject, which he should at present forbear to urge. As to the maritime interest, in regard to which some tears had been expressed, the resolution voted by the house yesterday was a strong pledge that it would not suffer the manufacturers to be unprotected in case of a repeal of the restrictive system. Mr. C. said he hoped it all times and under every policy they would be protected with the care. All further remarks he reserved until he should hear the objections to the bill.

Mr. Webster of N. H. next took the floor. He was happy, he said, that it had fallen to his lot to be present at the office they were now about to perform, of reading the funeral obsequies of the restrictive system. He rejoiced in moderation, he felt a temperate exultation, that this system, which he conceived precious to ourselves, and imbecile as to foreign nations, was about to be consigned to the tomb of all the G. G. G. G. He congratulated his friends who had predicted this end, that they had lived to see its extinction terminate. He went on to speak figuratively of the restrictive system, which he said, was something like a system of faith, to be acted, not to be deliberated on, it seemed to have been believed to be essential to our political salvation, and our departure from it as leading certainly to political perdition—and he did not believe any Saint in the Calendar ever had a set of followers less disposed to troublesome enquiry, than the adherents of this restrictive system. The authors of this system however had well understood its object; the opponents of it also understood it—and that it had failed to effect its object, the late message of the President sufficiently proved. The character of the system, like that of any other things, would not be very well known or generally understood until it was destroyed. It was now passing off with general execration; its true features would now be disclosed; its true character correctly understood. The opponents of this system had always told us that it was not a system of policy truly American. The house had now been told this was a system of measures connected with the affairs of Europe, which should fluctuate and rise and fall with the politics of that country. This had been frequently said by its opponents, but never been acknowledged by its friends. On what ground was the system now proposed to be given up but this—that the state of things created by the preponderance of French power on the continent of Europe has ceased, and the system which depended on it

ought to be also? That in fact, no effect could be expected from it but by its cooperation with the views of France. Mr. W. said he should not now go into a view of the considerations which might be urged, or take this occasion to say that the first embargo was laid at the commencement of the continental system in Europe. From the nature of things, however, the measure could have no effect but from such coincidence. How was it to operate in Britain? By allowing to her a market for her manufactures? What quantity of British manufactures did we annually consume? To what amount, so he asked, did we reduce a market for her manufactures? By this point of view, he said, we consumed about one-twelfth of her production, of one-sixth of her export, though the amount had been estimated much lower. Could it be supposed, that by refusing to purchase this small amount of her wares, we manufacturers, we could compel her to comply with our terms? It could not be supposed that we could, whilst we at the same time deprived our own citizens of the market for the whole of their surplus produce. The truth however was now acknowledged; the system had been introduced, a system of cooperation with France. [Mr. Calhoun here asked what the gentleman meant by cooperation? In one sense, he (Mr. W.) had not used it, and now renewed its application.] Mr. Webster said he did not allude to the gentleman's speech particularly; but to say that the effect to be expected to be produced by the restrictive system, was from its pressure operating at the same time and in the same manner with circumstances in Europe. That was what he called cooperation, viz. the denial of our market to England interfering with and depriving her of its success on the French policy prevailing in Europe. Mr. W. said, he objected to a system of policy depending on the fluctuation of affairs on the continent of Europe. Let me ask, said he, if the people of this country, from the first introduction of this system to the present, have been apprized of this circumstance. On the contrary, how much angry declamation had been herefore coined by the operation of that fact? The people had been taught to believe that the enemy would be made to feel the system by the operation of its pressure. Yet the house was now told it was to be abandoned, because the state of things which was to render it effectual against the enemy had ceased to exist. The great error of our objection to this system was, that it had a tendency to make the politics of this country dependent on those of Europe, to make us fluctuate with the current of its affairs. The same reason which was now urged for the taking off, would prevail to cause its re-enactment, if the allies should be driven beyond the Rhine, Prussia and Germany reduced to ruins, and the forces of Russia be again driven into her "bright climate"—these reasons may perhaps be urged for re-enacting a system which is now thought proper to abandon. This it was, that until this habit of connecting our politics with the affairs of Europe should be abandoned, we should not be an independent people. By the sudden fall of this system, thousands would necessarily be ruined, as others were in its commencement. There was nothing so objectionable in a commercial country, as the habit of frequent and violent changes of policy. It was his hope, he said, that ten notations, that there was a class of men in this country to whom a change of policy was acceptable, who looked upon such a change of policy as a matter of course. There was therefore no calculating on the course of the government—there was no reliance for the last ten notations, which any person could calculate on the permanence of its policy for a moment beyond the present. What made it worse, was that the true standard by which the politics of the government had been managed had never been told to the people. On the contrary, they had been led to believe, by the friends and supporters of the administration, that the politics of Europe had nothing to do with our measures, and the standard by which our interests were declared to be unjust and unfounded. Who could have imagined that the restrictive system would have been abandoned so suddenly? If the people had been told it would be abandoned when the power of France was crushed, they would have understood it and acted accordingly. Mr. W. referred to the President's message of Dec. last, to the bill which passed this house for more effectually enforcing the non-importation act by introducing a novel principle into our laws, and departing from all established rules of law; to the bill which came from the Senate, and was now before this house, for prohibiting the importation of any article which might bear on English possessions; to the recent decision against Paul Caffery's bill, for the use of his useless constituents, lest they should violate the Embargo which would rigidly this system had been carried into the house recommending its repeal. He advertised also to the Legislative addresses and to those who had in the past been present, having approved a little. A government subject to such sudden changes was not competent to manage the affairs of a great nation. There were many other very important considerations connected with this change in our policy. The people had been told that this system had a great tendency to promote infant manufactures, that if it did nothing else but induce the habit of providing for our own wants by our own means, it would be a blessing. How often had this consideration been enforced? And yet those who understood the system did not hesitate to tell the people that the moment the policy of the government required it, the manufacturers would be sacrificed with as little hesitation as the merchants had been; that the same unparalyzing hand would prostrate both; that the manufacturers as well as merchants would be suffered to fall without remorse and without regret. Something had indeed been said in the message in regard to double duties, which were to guard the manufacturers from loss. Mr. W. said he remembered every man in the room, but he did not know in by this intimation. The double duties would not be continued—he did not say they ought, but if not, they ought not to be held out as likely to be continued. The proper measure would doubtless be a regular tariff of duties, and not rashly to double the duties on all articles, on coffee, tea and other necessaries, in order to encourage the manufacture of woollens, &c. The moment the purpose of affording revenue no longer required them, the double duties would be abolished, he repeated. What was the duty of a government in respect to its policy? That it should be regular, not variable. With respect to manufactures Mr. W. thought it necessary to speak with some precision. It was an enemy to ruin manufacturers or any other interest in a nation; he would not legislate too rashly in relation to them. All manufactures compete with the interest of the country which is to be fostered; but for the sake of never wishing to see a Sheffield or a Birmingham in this country. He spoke of the evil of extensive manufactures, &c. and the pernicious tendency he wished to let the differ in pursuit of society take their own course, and not to give excessive honors or preferences to one over another. The true spirit of the constitution did not consist in the power of government to change the habits of the whole of the country, but to grant protection to all sections of it to pursue their avocations, which ought to be encouraged, but not forced. He hoped on this, as on other points, to see the government returning to an

innocent and correct course. At the abandonment of the embargo the revenue should be increased, but the government should should first secure the revenue, and then should pursue a permanent system, and announce its policy to the people, in such measures as its own strength, and not subject us to the power and will of foreign nations. This being laid a brief sketch, embraces the substance of Mr. Webster's remarks.

The motion proceeded to read the second section of the bill. Mr. McKim of Pa. said he had, from the presentation of this bill, been of opinion that it embraced two objects which ought to be kept separate and distinct. Besides, some gentlemen might be disposed to give too much scope to the industry and enterprise of the country, who were adverse to a repeal of the prohibition of imports. He therefore moved to strike out the 2d section of the bill (repealing the non-importation acts). Mr. Calhoun said he had only one observation to make. He hoped the provisions of this bill would all go together; that they would all stand or all fall. Without debate, the motion was negatived, yeas 31.

Mr. McKim of N. Y. made two successive motions, the object of which was to do away all penalties and forfeitures which shall have been incurred under the acts proposed to be repealed.

These motions were supported by Mr. O. and Messrs. G. St. King of Mass. and Ward, on the ground that the continuation of prosecutions and collections of fines and forfeitures would answer no end, the laws being repealed, but to crush insolvency, without producing any salutary effect, as the object of penalties, was not to average but to deter from violation of law, &c. and especially in cases of offences which were constituted by temporary laws, and were punished by Messrs. Wright of Md. and Calhoun of S. C. on the ground of necessity of enforcing general respect to the government and laws generally, as well as of particular statutes, and on the argument that the magnitude and evil of any violation of law was in no degree lessened by the repeal of the law violated, but ought to be as rigorously punished as if the law were still in existence.

These proposed amendments were negatived, the first by a large majority, and the second by the following vote:
For the amendment 52
Against it 88

Mr. Calhoun moved an amendment to the second section of the bill, little more than verbal, going to include in the repeal so much also of any act or acts as prohibit the importation of the products of British territories in neutral vessels. &c.—Agreed to.

Mr. Bradley of Va. then moved to strike out the 3d section of the bill (which is recited below). If he understood its object, it was to permit a commerce to be carried on in neutral vessels from which our own vessels were shut out. This he believed to be contrary to the true policy of the country.

Mr. Calhoun opposed the motion. It was, he said, as far as possible, to keep our own seamen engaged in our own vessels or in our marine.

Mr. Pickering of Mass. advocated the motion. He thought the section might produce much inconvenience, by preventing our citizens from going out to bring home vessels detained abroad, and but little benefit—because the laws were given by neutrals would be no inducement to our seamen to leave the high wages given in our service.

Mr. Porter of R. I. opposed the motion. If the bill passed, all our commerce would be carried on with British capital, though under neutral colors; and, if this section was struck out, besides taking the carrying trade, the British would get our seamen also.

Mr. Murfree of N. C. supported the motion, principally on the ground of the discretion given to the collectors as to passports, &c. and the difficulty they would find in discriminating. This section, if retained, would prohibit the exercise of the right of emigration, to which every citizen is entitled, and was so obnoxious to him, that, unless it were struck out, he must vote against the bill.

Mr. Oakley moved to amend the 3d section, which he considered it important to retain, by inserting in it the words "during the continuance of the war between the United States and Great Britain." This motion was agreed to.

A motion was then made to strike out the latter clause of the section, which goes to prohibit neutral vessels from taking passengers without passports.

The motion was opposed by Mr. Calhoun on the ground that this clause was necessary to give efficacy to the preceding part of the section.

The motion to strike out the latter clause of the 3d section was negatived, yeas 57
Against it 81

The question then recurred on striking out the whole of the 3d section, being as amended, in the following words:
Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no foreign ship or vessel, during the present war between the United States and Great Britain, shall receive a clearance, or be permitted to depart from the United States, whose officers and crew shall not consist wholly of the citizens or subjects of the country to which such ship or vessel shall belong, or of a country in amity with the United States; and no citizen of the United States shall be permitted to depart in such ship or vessel without a passport or permission therefor, furnished under the authority and direction of the President of the U. States.

Mr. Pitkin of Conn. advocated the motion to strike out this section, the provisions of which he considered impolitic, if not unconstitutional. It was contrary to the interest of our own property, certainly favored the covering of our existing trade, but our direct trade, and even our existing trade would have been destroyed. We had commercial resistance by the restrictive system. It would have been wiser, Mr. Pitkin said, if we had begun with war, and if he had then been a member of this House he would have preferred that course. That the two systems of war and restriction were consistent with each other was all that he contended for. We were now, he said, in pursuit of the good old policy to which we have been compelled to resort, of resisting by war the maritime oppressions of Britain, which began with the rule of '36, and gained strength in the power and ambition with which the administration of Clarendon inspired the councils of England. It had continued growing until it had compelled this country to leave the sweets and ease of neutrality to encounter the hazards and hardships of war. What would he lose by giving up the restrictive system, Mr. C. said would be made up by increased vigor in the war. We should still be able to cover the enemy; we could still act and act more strongly in his provinces; we could commit depredations on his commerce by our privateers—and the very circumstance of war existing with Great Britain, together with the operation of the double duties, would still result as to her, two thirds of the commercial restrictions which now exist. I hope (said Mr. C.) the gentleman will not assert that this House or the government has cooperated in the views of France. I hope the gentleman believes us to be too long in the war for that, and that we stand on a British ground. History will view the conduct of this government in that light—and will record that we acted by measures, unconnected and uncontrolled by any foreign nation.

Mr. Newton of Va. also opposed the striking out of the section; although he did not believe the provision about passports would have the effect attributed to it, because it could be easily evaded. The whole policy of Great Britain in carrying trade of the world, as most of the neutral vessels would be British, and navigated by British capital. The whole system of licenses would be revived, with its attendant fraud and collusion. But if this section were struck out, even our own seamen would be made subservient to the same interests.

The question on striking out this section was negatived, by the following vote:
For the motion 60
Against it 80

Mr. Forsyth of Gen. then moved to amend the section by substituting for the word citizen, in the latter clause of the section, the words "seaman, being a citizen." The motion was negatived by a large majority.

The committee being about to rise and report the bill.

Mr. Calhoun said he wished, before the committee rose, to make a few remarks in reply to what had fallen from the gentleman from New-Hampshire. That gentleman had said that it was now proved that the policy of the restrictive system was not truly American. If the gentleman meant that the continuance of that system had not been dictated exclusively by a sense of the interests of this country as affected by the state of other powers, he asserted that which naturally differed from the fact. If the gentleman meant that it had grown out of the state of the world, he was right. The system most indubitably grew out of the state of the world. The gentleman had not made the discovery he appeared to suppose; because that circumstance had been repeatedly avowed and never concealed. The gentleman had said that our measures should not be governed by the state of affairs in Europe; that it was our true policy to be independent of her—in other words, that no man was fit to be a statesman who knew any thing of England, of Russia, or of any other power of Europe. Mr. C. said, that while he admitted we ought not to form "entanglements" with other powers, yet not to regulate our conduct in relation to commercial matters by the state of affairs in Europe, would be a course of policy imprudent and unwise. Every measure adopted in respect to foreign commerce must be predicated on a knowledge of the state of Europe. If not, we had better at once adopt the ten per cent duty gentleman have so much reprobated, and have out a cockpit or sail on the ocean. The whole fallacy of the gentleman's argument (said Mr. C.) consists in this: the gentleman considers our measures as cooperating with those of the Emperor of France, and desires to produce the impression that we have common views and the same object with France. Such is not the fact. But the people of the United States, in pursuit of their own interest, have a right to seize on circumstances, however produced, whether by England, France or Russia, and suit their commercial policy thereto. This was a position which Mr. C. said he should never renounce; and he thought no man who should deliberately consider the subject would differ from him in opinion. In this point of view we have cooperated with France; we have seized on passing events, and adopted measures applicable to the circumstances of the times and adapted to the policy of the country. Whatever there may be criminal or foreign in such policy, Mr. C. said he could not readily assent. As to the stale charge of French influence again insinuated at this day, he could not be expected to notice it; he declined and maintained it. It was ridiculous; it had nothing to do with this or any other question in this House, or with the policy of the government. The object of the government had been to maintain the maritime and commercial policy of the enemy; in this respect the war and the restrictive system were identified—they were merely different means of asserting the same right, the noble end of the liberty of the seas, free trade and sailer's rights. Whether the one or the other should be justly, or both, was a matter of election, to be decided by the exercise of a sound discretion. No imputation of improper foreign influence can be sustained against the government for seizing on circumstances arising from the state of either France or England to adapt our measures accordingly. Even England regulates her conduct by that of France. And when nations regulate their policy by the circumstances of their enemies, might not we, whilst neutrals, regulate our conduct according to the circumstances of the belligerents? The restrictive system and this we have a common policy—to maintain our rights and compel the enemy to respect our just claims. It was believed by politicians on all sides that, owing to the situation of the world, the restrictive system was one which had, prior to the war, saved our commerce from foreign control and subjection, which had prevented us from being in fact colonized. Suppose the policy of the gentleman had been pursued, and British factories and opressions, and what would have been the result? Our commerce would have been placed under the direction of England; it would have been carried on for her benefit; she would have kept on manufacturing and manufacturing, until not only our carrying trade, but our direct trade, and even our existing trade would have been destroyed. We had commercial resistance by the restrictive system. It would have been wiser, Mr. C. said, if we had begun with war, and if he had then been a member of this House he would have preferred that course. That the two systems of war and restriction were consistent with each other was all that he contended for. We were now, he said, in pursuit of the good old policy to which we have been compelled to resort, of resisting by war the maritime oppressions of Britain, which began with the rule of '36, and gained strength in the power and ambition with which the administration of Clarendon inspired the councils of England. It had continued growing until it had compelled this country to leave the sweets and ease of neutrality to encounter the hazards and hardships of war. What would he lose by giving up the restrictive system, Mr. C. said would be made up by increased vigor in the war. 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Mr. Webster said, although the gentleman was very willing to part with this restrictive system, it was very natural that he should feel for it something like the feeling for a departed friend, and should desire to make it appear respectable when near its end.



PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1814.

Repeal of the Embargo and Non-Importation Laws.

An Express arrived in this City yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, bringing information that the bill reported by the Committee of Foreign Relations to repeal the Embargo and Non-Importation Laws, passed the House of Representatives on Thursday by a vote of 115 to 37.

We yesterday received a Barbadoes newspaper, on the margin of which was written, "Swedish Schur, Gustavia, Capri Hazard, from the sound, bound to St. Barts. with a cargo of flour, &c. was taken 2d of P. b. by an American privateer, and burnt."

By an arrival at Boston, letters are received in this city from Cadix to the 16th of February. They state that Ferdinand VII. was expected at Madrid. That the Austrian army, 60,000 strong, which had entered Italy, had passed the Piave and the Tagliamento, and was marching on Milan—that markets for dry provisions were very dull. These letters say that a general peace in Europe was expected.

From Burlington, April 1. We understand that the ice in the lake, north of the lines is broken up, and that the enemy's fleet have been out south of Ash Island. Colonel Clark and his infantry, lately stationed at Missisquoi Bay have crossed the lake and formed a junction with the forces on the western side, under the command of Major General Wilkinson. On Wednesday last, we learn that our army had advanced within six miles of the enemy, who were posted and fortifying at the River La Cole. Colonel Clark and Major Forsyth were in the advance.

Extract of a letter from Brownsville, dated March 30.

There are now at Sackett's Harbour, about 4,500 troops, exclusively of 1,500 attached to the navy. There are also now building at Sackett's Harbour, a frigate of the first class, and ten smaller vessels, all of which are rapidly advancing to a state of completion.

SAVANNAH, (Geo.) March 26. Two soldiers arrived in this city last night from Point Peter, near St. Mary's, who state, that on Monday evening last, (the day they left the Point) that much confusion had taken place in consequence of apprehending an attack from the British—that one of the gun-boats had come in from sea, which had captured two vessels under Swedish colours, and reported there was a frigate, and two sloops of war of the enemy off St. Mary's bar.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 11. A Spanish sloop arrived at the Bayou St. John from Pensacola, the captain of which reports that previous to his sailing, he was informed by the captain of the British government brig Conestoga, then lying in the harbour of Pensacola, that an expedition, intended for New Orleans, was in considerable forwardness at that place. It consisted of eight gun boats, a number of small sloops (intended to operate upon the lakes) and two frigates of 38 guns each.

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It is neither our interest nor our inclination to propagate false intelligence, or to excite groundless alarms. Circumstances have long since come to our knowledge, which induces us to believe that the enemy meditate an attack upon the city. The species of vessels in which, according to the Spanish captain, is to be transported, gives a strong colour of probability to his story.

For the Freeman's Journal. For the Philadelphia Orphan Asylum.

THE ORPHAN BENIGHTED.

BY H. C. KNIGHT.

Tune—"The Sweet was a Rind"

The Eve was far spent—and the dark, dusky sky Rose'd, sparkling, a terrible Tempest was nigh; When, suddenly, affrighted, An Orphan beneath it, Long burthen'd the aisle with her piteous cry:

How the small blue—and hurling lightning came! She scarce returns her wish a fleet, From sliding down the clouds the great star. Lo! Pills and Wills—three chorists rattle by—O GOD!—but GOD will hear the Orphan's cry!

Mark!—thine eye these plights!—the accents who witness! HUMANITY listens to the voice of a WOMAN! O take to your dwelling, O take to your dwelling, Poor orphan-benighted, When young hearts with sweet and generous feelings are swelling!

PTX—her bosom throbb'd, See, she the Orphan's blessing, The Maiden's smile for thine breast, While the thrills of Gratitude expand, And now she joins in hand, A SISTER ORPHAN BAND!

Where, through the bowers of Nature, She's on the hill fondly seated, Am, every night, her prayer secure, With blessings on the Orphan's Head.

CHARITTY—last Verse human! Most lovely in the Firm of Woman!

DIED. On Thursday evening, after a short illness, Mr. JAMES THOMSON, (a native of Scotland,) and for many years a respectable citizen of New-York, in the 63d year of his age.

FLOUR, CHEESE, &c. FIFTY bbls. superfine FLOUR, 50 casks GOSIEN CHEESE, superior quality.

10 bales LOUISIANA COTTON, 5 do. RED TURKEY YARN, 5000 lbs RUSSIA BRISTLES, 6000 ds. BLOCK TIN, 57 bbls. SHAD, 10 casks warranted GERMAN STEEL, 50 tons PIG IRON.

Roberts & West. April 9—5/10

Cogniac Brandy. 40 Pipes COGNAC BRANDY, OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY. JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE.

Maris & Evans. No. 31, South Wharves. April 9—drt

QUICKSILVER. 3000 pounds QUICKSILVER, FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

Gray & Taylor. No. 33, D'Neen-street. April 9—3/4

OLD LOOKING GLASSES, NEW POLISHED SILVERED, FRAMED, OR TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

S. KENNEDY, No. 72, Chestnut-street, HAVING received a quantity of TIN FOIL, is now enabled to execute all orders in the Re-Polishing and Silvering of Glass, as usual.

Ornament Carving and Gilding, Looking Glass and Picture Frames, Girihole's, Brackets, Cornices, &c. &c. executed in the best style, and on the most reasonable terms.

A handsome assortment of FASHIONABLE PIER, MANTLE and TABLE GLASSES, SIDE LIGHT and MANTLE ORNAMENTS, GIGNOLES, BRACKETS, CORNICES, PRINTS, PAINTINGS, &c.

M. THOMAS, No. 52, Chestnut-street, above Second-street, in the best published, No. 6, (FOR APRIL,) OF THE THEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE, AND RELIGIOUS REPOSITORY.

THE DIFFERENCES among Christians, about lesser matters, proves the truth of those great and fundamental points in which they agree.

A PERSON TO COLLECT SUBSCRIPTIONS. WANTED AS ABOVE.

A DUST of the Right Reverend BISHOP WHITE, BY G. M. MILLER.

Excited for a gentleman to take to England, is now ready for inspection. The Bishop's friends to the number of twenty-five, may each be accommodated with a similar Dust, by early applying at

SAMUEL KENNEDY'S LOOKING GLASS AND PRINT WAREHOUSE, No. 72 Chestnut-street, Where the original model is exhibited, and where a Subscription Book is open for Subscribers names.

MILL FOR SALE. A PAPER MILL on the Township line of Wood, about six miles from the city. The Mill has run about two years; the works are of cast iron and in complete order—head and fall about 22 feet, and can be increased. Terms one third cash, the rest to remain on mortgage. Apply to

Philip H. Nicklin. No. 151, Chestnut-street. March 7—5/10

NEPTUNE HOSE COMPANY. A stated meeting of the company will be held this evening, the 9th inst. at half past 7 o'clock, at the usual place. Punctual attendance is requested.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Phil delphia Bible Society, Will be held on Wednesday, the 4th day of May next, at half past 7 o'clock in the evening, in the Independent Tabernacle.

St. Patrick's Day in the Morning. Song, "MUSIC IN HEAVEN," Mr. Hardinge. To which will be added, (not acted here these six years) a favourite Musical Farce, called the

SOLDIERS RETURN; OR, WHAT CAN BEAUTY DO? Lord Brosville, . . . Mr. Doyle. Captain Manly, . . . Mr. Barrett. Dermot O'Diddpole, . . . Mr. Hardinge. Rocket, . . . Mr. Jefferson. Mr. Hardinge.

On Monday, (3d time) the new Comedy of THE KISS, with the melodrama of TERESE; Or, the Siege of Montezuma, and a new Ballet, for the benefit of Miss Abernethy.

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EXCHANGE OFFICE, No. 25, South Third-street, NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE. Massachusetts, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee, New-Orleans, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee, New-Orleans.

STOCKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, &c. Give a premium for English, Portuguese, Spanish, French and American GOLD.

GLoucester Steam-Boat. NOTICE is hereby given that books for subscription of Stock in the Gloucester and Gloucester Steam-Boat Company, will be opened under the direction of the directors appointed for that purpose, at the house of Mrs. Duna, New-Market, on Tuesday, the 12th inst. at the house of Mr. Basset in Southward, on Wednesday the 14th. At A. Key's tavern opposite the Navy Yard, on Thursday the 14th of April, inst. And in New-Jersey, at Reeve's Hotel, in Woodbury, on Tuesday, the 12th inst. at George Loudenslager's in Swedesborough, on Wednesday the 13th, at Atkinson's in Salem, on Thursday the 14th, and at Smith Bowen's Hotel in Bridgetown, on Friday the 15th of April inst. from 10 o'clock, A. M. till 9, P. M. of each day.

By Passmore & Sperry. TO COACH-MAKERS. This morning, at 11 o'clock, at the new city auction store, will be sold, 8 boxes Coach Glass.

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SALES AT AUCTION. By JOHN THOMAS. SALT. This morning, at 10 o'clock, precisely at No. 389, Market-street, above 10th-st. will be sold, 42 hieses St. Ubes and Lisbon Salt.

FURNITURE. This morning, at half past 10 o'clock, at No. 45, North Seventh-street, near Arch-street, will be sold, A quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

ALSO, A quantity of Carpenters' Tools, &c. GROCERIES. On Monday morning at 11 o'clock, at the auction store, will be sold, 75 bags and 17 bbls Coffee, 10 boxes brown Sugar, 30 boxes Chocolate, 5 qr. chests Hyson Skin Tea, 5 do. do Young Hyson do. 7 boxes Imperial do. 4 barrels first quality Alum, 10 bbls. fresh Rice, A few bags old Batavia Coffee, 10 boxes Old Claret, 10 boxes Juniper Berries, 3 bales prime Cotton, 3 hds Run, 2 hds Gun.

FURNITURE. On Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, in Ninth near Spruce-street, will be sold, a quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of Sofa and Sideboard, Dining, Card and Breakfast Tables, Fancy and Windsor Chairs, Bedsteads, Feather Beds and Bedding, Looking Glasses, Prints, Curtains, Andirons, Stove and Tong, Fenders, &c.

ALSO, A quantity of Kitchen Furnitures, the property of a person deceased.

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Race & Seventh-St. Property. Dorsey's Sales of Real Estate.

(No. 3535, Register.) Pursuant to the last will and testament of Joseph Sumner, late of this city, deceased...



NOTICE PERSONS desirous of conveyance to Burlington, Haverhill, or Trenton, are respectfully informed...



SUMMER ESTABLISHMENT THE BALTIMORE PILOT & EXPEDITION LINES OF STAGES...

LEONARD ROEBECK, DENTIST. No. 30, SOUTH SEVENTH, Corner of Chestnut-Street.

CHARITY. Pennsylvania Hospital, 37 No. 3, 1814. LINDEN WAYS being very much wanted for the benefit of the Institution...

Isaac W. Norris, Administrator, With the will annexed. John Dorsey, Auctioneer.

N. B. A plan of the property may be seen at the merchants' office house and at the auction rooms. March 21—thru

PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS the Honourable JACOB RUSH, Esq., President of the Court of Common Pleas...

COYER and TERMINER, AND GENERAL JAIL DELIVERY. For the City and County of Philadelphia, at the County Court House...

Notice is hereby given, To the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen of the City of Philadelphia, and to all Justices of the Peace...

FOR SALE. A small Plantation and Country Seat, A LITTLE beyond the 3rd mile stone, near the Lancaster turnpike road...

SHERIFF'S SALE. By virtue of a writ of Vendition Expans, to me directed, WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC VENDUE, ON MONDAY...

MISS HANNAH MORE. In commendation of the Works of Miss More, the publisher of the proposed edition thinks nothing need be said...

REAL ESTATE. On Tuesday evening, the 12th inst. at 7 o'clock, at the merchants' coffee-house, will be sold, A NEW three story brick house...

A CHILD FOUND. A SMALL BOY, about four years old, was found in Fourth-street this evening. His name is RICHARD WALLACE...

Laurel County, s. A Court of Common Pleas held at Lancaster for the County of Lancaster, on the 26th day of March 1814...

John Passmore, Esq. Prothonotary. March 21—thru

THAT GEORGE TYSON, of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, has, by an indenture dated the 28th instant, assigned to the subscribers...

FOR SALE. A DAIRY FARM, nine miles from Philadelphia, containing 174 acres, equal to at least to any other in Springfield township...

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, THE VALUABLE FARM ON WHICH HE NOW RESIDES...

REAL ESTATE. On Tuesday evening, the 12th inst. at 7 o'clock, at the merchants' coffee-house, will be sold, A NEW three story brick house...

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John L. Leib, Clerk. Barbara Churnise, Administratrix. John Dorsey, Auctioneer.

March 31—thru. FEMALE TUTOR. THE SUBSCRIBER'S YOUNG LADIES ACADEMY, Corner of Fourth and Library-streets.

FOR SALE. A Capital Seat for Manufacturers, Or any Business which requires a powerful Command of Water.

FOR SALE. A DAIRY FARM, nine miles from Philadelphia, containing 174 acres, equal to at least to any other in Springfield township...

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To the Public. DR. ROBINSON, having removed from No. 127, south Front-street, to No. 161, north Third-street, between New and Vine-streets, Philadelphia...

Dr. Robinson cures cancers, king's cells, old sores, ulcers, jaundice, and all obstructions, particularly those incident to women. He cures the venereal disease, if seven years standing...

Dr. Robinson keeps a constant supply of cough drops and liniments for his former customers and others who may please to apply.

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THE FINE ARTS. The Columbian Society of Artists has the honor to inform the Public, that their fourth annual exhibition will open on Monday, the 11th May next.

Artists residing at a distance, have hitherto found great inconvenience in sending their pictures framed: the Society in order to facilitate by every means in their power the progress of the Arts, have resolved to furnish frames for those pictures that may be exhibited...

As the progress of the arts in this country, depends more upon the exertions of the Artists themselves, than on particular patronage, the Society in order to encourage the works of living Artists, and in promote laudable emulation, have resolved to appropriate one half of their net proceeds of the ensuing exhibition for the purchase of being divided among the Exhibitors...

The objects and views of the Society are amiable in order to correct and elicit taste for the Fine Arts, and to draw from obscurity the talents and labor of our country; and it is a proud consideration that to them to find their labors in laying the foundation of a public institution for the advancement of the arts have been fully appreciated...

By order of the Committee of Arrangements, Robert Mills, Secretary.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 24, 1813. The Printers of every Newspaper in the Sea-Board of America are requested to insert the following Notice, once every month during the War, and as soon as Peace takes place, all their regular charges for such insertions shall be paid by an Agent at each Port.

THE Subscribers take this method of apprising their Mercantile Friends throughout the United States, that during the present unhappy differences between Great Britain and America, they intend generally to abstain from all communication by letters with their former correspondents, from punctual notices applicable to such correspondents.

They beg leave, however, to inform all who may have balances of Sales in the Islands, that orders for the same, any time during the war, will be paid at sight, or promptly remitted according to directions.

Being Agents for the Principal Incorporated Insurance Companies, from the capital of South Carolina, to Wiscasset, in the district of Maine, there are Directors in each office or Merchants in every town, to whom reference may be had, should new correspondents wish to communicate with the house and office, or that branch of it, in America, established at the Port of St. George, and completed by the Junior Partner, under the name of WILLIAM BANKS & Co.

The most attention will be paid to the Orders of Gentlemen who will be paid in full for Agents for Spanish, Portuguese, or other neutral Merchants, trading under the Prince Regent's Proclamations, with the Islands of Jamaica or Reynolds, and the safety of all such property committed to their charge may be depended on, provided nothing is attempted under the sanction of such Proclamations, contrary to the best Laws of the respective Islands, or a violation of existing Blockades.

Hosenson, Banks & Co. N. B. All Letters, by Carrels, to and from Kingston, are opened by the American Agent for Prisoners of War, or sent to him after being opened by the Commissary of Prisoners in America.

To be sold or Rented, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, SPESARTIA ISLAND. SITUATE at the mouth of the River Susquehanna, containing about 2150 acres of LAND, 1835 miles from Havre de Grace, 36 from Baltimore, 30 from Lancaster, and 60 from Philadelphia, convenient to the B. River or Philadelphia markets.

This Estate is divided into three tracts, nearly equal in value, either for Grazing or Farming; the whole taken together is presumed to be one of the best grazing Farms in Maryland, and equal to any in Pennsylvania. A considerable part of the Marsh is reclaimed and is very productive in Timothy, Grass, &c. A large part of the Land is suitable for raising of Hemp, Flax, Barley, Wheat and Indian Corn.

There are also on this Island, several valuable FISHERIES. If not sold, the whole will be rented together, or in three separate Farms. Apply to William Smith, in Baltimore, or Morris & Evans, No. 51, South Wharves, Philadelphia.

THE BOOK-BINDING ROOMS suitable for BOOK-BINDERS, to let. The premises will be taken out in July. Apply at the above-mentioned Buildings.

ONE thousand cards of well seasoned FIRE WOOD, all oak, except a small quantity of pine, are now open for sale, at the old wood yard, north east corner of Walnut and South-streets. A cooler acquaintance to the business will attend daily, or give fair notice to every purchaser, and to receive the price of all that is sold, which must be paid before the wood is removed. Carters and Barriers are on the spot, ready to be hired.

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