

Mayer & Brantz, No. 28, Water-street, WANT TO PURCHASE, U. S. eight per cent. STOCK, Union and Mechanics Bank STOCK.

Imported In the schooner Faine, captain Wernom from Cayenne, 30,000 lb. ROCOU, 5,000 lb. first quality COTTON, 1,000 lb. CLOVES, 100 lb. CINNAMON, 110 billets LETTER WOOD, for facing Furniture, &c.

To our Friends and the Public. THE subscribers, successors of the late firm of Sater and S. Cole, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they continue the business of Auctioneers, of Books, Maps, Charts, Prints, &c. and Lottery-office keepers, at No. 174 1-2, Market-street.

Henry & Lindenberg, 204, BALTIMORE-STREET, HAVE received by the ships Diana, from Liverpool, and Six Sisters, from Bristol, the remainder of their Fall Importation of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, BRASS & JAPANNED WARES.

Payson & Smith, Have received by schr. Ann, from New-York, and offer for sale, 50 half qr. casks Sherry Wine, entitled to drawback on exportation, 15 casks Currants, 80 barrels prime Pork.

For sale, freight or charter, The Ship REBECCA COFFIN, Win. Lunt, master; Burthen 350 tons; she is new well fitted and in readiness to receive a cargo. Immediately apply to PAYSON & SMITH.

This day is finished, AN ADDITION OF 6000 Spelling Books, From the 4th and last English edition. BY LINDEY MURRAY.

Author of English Grammar, Introduction to English Grammar, English Reader, Exercises, &c. &c. The above work is comprehended under THREE general divisions. One of the principal objects of the FIRST PART, is, to teach an accurate pronunciation of the elementary sounds, &c.

The SECOND PART of the work affords the learner considerable assistance in spelling, as well as in orthography. The words of two syllables are not only classified in chapters, according to their accent, but they are arranged in sections, adapted to the sounds of vowels and diphthongs, whether short, long, middle or broad.

The THIRD PART consists of words less familiar to children than those of the preceding parts; of rules for spelling and pronunciation; and of miscellaneous chapters, calculated to give the learner a radical knowledge, and diversified views of the subject.

The lessons for spelling, in every section, are illustrated by short appropriate reading lessons. The orthography of Johnson, and the pronunciation of Walker have been adopted in Murray's Spelling Book—and it is presumed they are authorities which few persons will be inclined to dispute.

Also just received, 2000 copies of a New Spelling Book, called THE PHILADELPHIA DILWORTH'S SPELLING BOOK, IMPROVED. The present edition being on the same plan of a late Glasgow publication (with considerable improvements) is confidently recommended to the serious attention of teachers, parents and guardians.

On Hand, A general assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONARY—which will be sold on accommodating terms to those who buy for retail. All kinds of Book and Job Printing, Commercial and Law Blanks, &c. &c. executed in the neatest manner at the established prices, by GEORGE DOBBIN & MURPHY.

JUST OPENING, AND FOR SALE BY James Hanna, No. 102, Baltimore-street, CONFECTIONERS Bottles, (part goblet shape) from 1 quart to 2 gallon, with elegant glass covers, superior to any thing of the kind in this city.

Also, Shop Furniture of every description—with a fresh supply of Drugs and Medicines. On consignment, 2, 3 and 4, Light Brass Hanging LAMPS, suitable for stores, hotels, &c.—Japanese Side and Reflecting do.

A constant supply of Lamp Glasses, Cottons and Spermaceet Oil. December 12 d4t

A fresh supply OF Doct'r TISSOT'S celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops IS just received, and for sale, wholesale and retail, by the Agents, No. 16, Baltimore-street. GEO. DOBBIN & MURPHY. Nov. 27

Fresh Malaga Raisins, GRAPES, &c. Just received for sale, at No. 64, Market-street, 400 boxes Muscatel and Bloom Raisins, 100 jars Malaga Grapes, 200 boxes Rich Goshen Cheese, nicely colored. JACOB & W. M. NORRIS.

In Store, 3000 lb. real Zant Currants; 150 lb. Fresh Mace; 50 lb. real Citron; 16 casks London Refined Salt Petre; 50 boxes warranted and common Chocolate; Olives, Capers, and Anchovies, in boxes; Butter, in firkins and kegs; Bordeaux Oil, in baskets of 12 bottles each; and boxes of 50 flasks each; Spermaceet Oil, in casks and by retail; 100 half boxes 1st chop Segars; French Fruit in Brandy, 12 bottles in a box; 1000 baskets Table Salt; Holland Gin, in pipes; real Cogniac Brandy, in long pipes, old and fit for immediate use; 50 kegs Virginia Manufactured Tobacco, 6 twists to the lb. recommended to retailers; Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Souchong Teas, in chests, suitable for retailing; and a few half chests and small boxes 1st chop Imperial Tea; Cabines Tobacco, in kegs and half kegs; Jamieson's Crackers, in barrels, half barrels, and kegs; high glazed Playing Cards, &c. &c.

John Sperry, No. 55, SMITH'S WHARF, HAS imported in the ship Joseph & Phoebe, from Bremen, and offer for sale on liberal terms, viz. 4 bales fine White Ticklenburgs, 5 do. Hempen Osnaburgs, 5 do. Burlaps

On Hand, 20 cases Dowlass and Cress, 6 do. White Platillas, 5 do. Brown do., 2 do. Britannias, 2 do. Cotton Stripes, 4 do. Hats, The above articles are entitled to drawback. 2 do. Cotton Hose, 2 do. Weaver's Reeds, 1 do. Steel Bagles, 7 bales India Muslins, 15 pipes 4th proof real Cogniac Brandy, 53 hhds. Bright Maryland Tobacco. 2 do. Richmond do.

Also, Ribbands, Laces and Edgings, Beads, and one pair elegant Gilt Looking Glasses. December 10 d5t 2aw

For Sale, ONE undivided third part of Maha Furnace, with a Grind and Saw Mill, and three thousand acres of good limestone LAND, situated in Rockingham county, in the state of Virginia, distant from Baltimore 160 miles; one mile from the road leading from Winchester to Staunton; distant from the former place 60 and from the latter 40 miles, and 6 miles from Harrisburg, the county town of said county. On the above property are a good dwelling house, with every building fit for carrying on Iron Works—the furnace house being equal to any on the continent; there are several banks of Ore, all of which are very convenient to the furnace, and of a good quality. Any person disposed to purchase will please call on the subscriber, No. 15, Commerce-street, who can give a clear and indisputable title.

GEORGE LIGETT, September 16 Mahogany. THE subscriber has for sale at his yard, No. 25, Water-street, 20,000 FEET of ST. DOMINGO and about 10,000 BAY MAHOGANY, and of both kinds cut to various dimensions, suitable for Cabinet-Makers, Ship-Joiners, and likewise calculated for hand-rails, for buildings. He intends keeping a constant supply, and solicits the patronage of the public. His terms will always be rendered accommodating. WM. CAMP.

A portion of the Mahogany offered is calculated for superior work. Nov. 27 d24t

Ben. & Geo. Williams, HAVE received per schooner William, captain Barn, from Boston, and for sale, at No. 3, Bowly's wharf, 80 boxes RAISINS, 100 boxes MOULD CANDLES, 50 tons square Swedish IRON.

Also on hand, 100 bales India Goods, consisting of Curries: Mamoodias; Sannahs; Cossas; Sawins; Baftas; Chintz; Checks; Sooty Romall; Blue Gilla and Bandanna Handkerchiefs; Hemp; Russia Sheetings; Russia and Ravens Duck; Russia Iron; Corsica, Catalonia and Salou Wine; New England Rum; Pork; Lard; Mackerel, &c. Ac. December 12 d3t-eo10\*

Dissolution of Partnership. THE partnership or joint trade in company, heretofore existing between Thomas Ramsay and Martha Glass, Grocers, on the west side of Bond-street, Fell's Point, is this day mutually dissolved. All persons having any claims against the said partnership or joint trade in company, are requested to bring them in to MARTHA GLASS, who will pay and settle the same; and all persons indebted to either of the subscribers for dealings at their store or otherwise in the said joint trade, are requested to pay the same to Martha Glass, who alone is authorized to receive the same and give sufficient acquittances. The business in future will be carried on at the same place by

MARTHA GLASS, THOS. RAMSAY. Dec. 16 d4t

Exchange Broker AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. THE subscriber has been actuated by the solicitations of a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances, to commence the above line of business on his own account, at the Front Room of the Phoenix Fire Office, in Second-street. He has given the necessary security, and fondly hopes by an observance of the same assiduity he has evinced for near five years, under the direction of Mr. Elken Solomon; he may flatter himself with a share of the public patronage, under his present establishment.

BENJ. SOLOMON. C A S H To any amount procured for good paper, and Debentures, either by the day or otherwise, at a low rate. N. B. Cash advanced on deposits. Stock of every description, bought and sold. B. S. December 3 eolm

George Reintzel, No. 61, SMITH'S WHARF, Offers for sale, a quantity of FISH, MACKEREL, and HERRINGS.

NEW LINE, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE PACKETS for the accommodation of passengers and transportation of goods, by the way of the old Court House Point, on Elk River, New Castle, on the Delaware.

The public are respectfully informed, that on SUNDAY NEXT, the 14th instant, a new, convenient, and expeditious line of Packets and Stages, will commence running between the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia, where passengers will be accommodated in a very superior style. A Packet, with elegant accommodations will leave Bowly's wharf, Baltimore, at nine o'clock every day in the week, Saturday excepted, and with a favourable wind, will arrive at the Court House Point in five hours, at any rate in the course of the same day—where good stages, with careful and experienced drivers, are provided for the conveyance of passengers to New Castle. A packet will leave New Castle, for Philadelphia, immediately after the arrival of the passengers, which, with a favorable wind, will arrive in three hours and a half—And it is positively conditioned, that no unnecessary delay shall take place, to prevent expediting the trip.

A Packet will leave Paul Beck's wharf, the next below Market-street wharf in Philadelphia, for New Castle, every day in the week, Saturday excepted, and on the arrival of passengers at New Castle, they will be immediately sent on to the Court House Point, where a Packet will always be ready to receive and convey them to Baltimore. The subscribers have erected good and substantial wharfs and warehouses at the Court House Point and New Castle, for the reception of goods, and have appointed competent persons to receive and forward them as soon as possible; and they have established public Houses at the same places, where passengers can be accommodated with Fish, Crabs, and Wild Fowl, when in season, and every other delicacy which a rich, fertile, and highly cultivated country will afford—and need be under no apprehensions of detention from low tides in either the Delaware or Chesapeake Bay—the landing on Elk River is 7 to 8 miles below French-town, and the navigation to the wharf sufficiently good for ships of 300 tons; in New Castle they possess the same advantages, having 16 feet water directly along side the wharf.

The importance of this shortening the distance on the Elk River must be obvious to every traveller. The subscribers think it almost unnecessary to make any comments on the advantages of this line, over every other yet established—they flatter themselves that their packets will be found superior in point of accommodations and sailing, to any others in the United States. The four packets in the Chesapeake Bay, are commanded by the four old captains, that formerly sailed the French-town Packets, viz. Trippe, Taylor, Ferguson and Owens, who are all interested; and those in the Delaware, are commanded by careful and experienced men. The Road from the Court House Point to New Castle, is through a beautiful level country, and can be travelled at all seasons of the year in 4 hours or less. Passengers travelling by this route can frequently be landed in either Philadelphia or Baltimore, on the night of the same day, that they leave either place.

It may not be amiss to inform those unacquainted with this route, that a packet left Philadelphia on Sunday last, and arrived at New Castle in three hours and twenty minutes; the passengers were conveyed from thence to the Court House Point in four hours, and had they been disposed to come on to Baltimore, they could easily have arrived there in five hours—making the passage through in twelve hours and twenty minutes. It is not to be expected that impossibilities can be performed, such passages can only be made when the wind is favourable.—They have also provided wagons for the conveyance of goods to and from New Castle, and the Court House Point; and can always deliver them either in Philadelphia or Baltimore, as soon as any other line of packets. The subscribers do not wish to under rate any other establishment of this kind, and their only wish is to do justice to their own—and by their assiduity and attention to merit a share of the public patronage. For freight or passage apply to the captains on board, or to

JOSHUA & GEO. WARD, No. 101, Bowly's wharf, Baltimore. GEORGE HARRIS, jr. ROWLAND ELLIS, or WILLIAM BETHELL, Philadelphia. October 22 law

CHEESE. Just received and for sale very cheap, 10,000 lbs. excellent CHEESE, in good shipping order. Dec. 6 ROBINSON & SPRIGG. S&W4t

2000 Gin Cases JUST received from Amsterdam, and for sale by JAMES BIAYS. d12a Dec. 16

Stop John Ernst AND RECEIVE 100 Dollars Reward! JOHN ERNST hired a mare from me on Thursday the 27th of November, and engaged to return her in 7 days—and whereas said Ernst has not yet returned, and as there is good reason to believe he has run off with said mare, the above reward is offered for his apprehension. He undertook to collect money for several persons, and stated differently as to where he was going; but Little York, Carlisle and Lancaster were among the places mentioned. Ernst is a German, and sometime since kept bar in Morneveck's Harcourt Hotel. He is about 50 years of age, of slender make, and rather a miserable looking being, with small face, eyes sunk, cheeks hollow, and teeth remarkably long with scarcely any gums. The mare he has taken off with him was a mixed grey, with dark tail and mane; nearly full-blooded, 15 hands high, well made, and well gaited. The bridle was a double snaffle, one bit part chain. The above reward will be paid if Ernst and mare is returned to the subscriber in Baltimore; and 5 dollars if Ernst occurs in any jail within 500 miles of said city. HENRY CROWL. Dec. 16 d4t

FOR SALE, ABOUT 2,000 pieces Yellow and White long-NANKEENS, of an excellent quality. Also, country knit Stockings, by JAMES STERLING. December 10 eo

CONGRESS. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, December 12. The Speaker stated to the House that he had received information from the Clerk of the public buildings that he was ready to proceed in securing the ceiling of the chamber of the House.

On motion of Mr. Bidwell, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. Bassett, in the chair—on the bill to revive and make permanent "An act to prescribe the mode of taking evidence in cases of contested elections for members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to compel the attendance of witnesses," and in addition to the same.

Mr. J. Clay remarked that in all the contested elections which had been conducted by ballot, a considerable difficulty had arisen in ascertaining from which of the candidates the votes given by unqualified persons should be deducted. For the purpose of removing, or at least lessening this difficulty, he had drafted a new section, which he proposed to submit for consideration. The objection heretofore made to examining the votes, to determine for which candidate they had been given, had been founded on the opinion that it interfered with the sacredness of the ballot. This, if a sound objection, could only apply to persons legally qualified to vote, as a principle fitted to save the rights of electors, and not of persons not legally qualified to vote. Mr. Clay said his object was to authorize a magistrate to examine on oath, persons who had voted without being qualified for whom they had voted; that votes thus given might be deducted from the candidate for whom they were given. This would obviate much of the difficulty at present existing.—Intending to offer such a provision, he moved that the committee should rise and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. Bidwell observed that the principle of the gentleman from Pennsylvania was a new one, that they should undertake to decide by law what votes shall not be examined. It appeared to him useless, as it was fettered by the constitution, and unless constitutional evidence was given to the House of the existence of unqualified voters, this provision would abridge its constitutional power. A decision on the qualification of electors was expressly vested by the constitution in the House. It therefore, appeared to him improper by statute to decide this point, which was the proper province of the House. A provision of that kind would go to put a construction by statute on the meaning of the constitution, or to interfere with the constitutional powers vested in the House. Such being his present sentiments, he felt a repugnance to the proposition.

Mr. J. Clay said it was true that they could not by law decide what were the qualifications of electors. But he would ask, if in cases of voting *en masse*, where the votes given for a particular candidate were proved not to be good, they were not deducted from him. His object was that the same process should be pursued where the election was by ballot. They had unquestionably a right to say that a man who votes, without being entitled, shall say for whom he voted. Such a provision would not be putting a construction on the constitution not at present attached to it. It would only require those not entitled to vote to declare on oath for whom they had voted.

Mr. Smilie said he had no objection to the committee rising for the purpose of more fully considering the subject. He recollected that in the State in which he lived this point had often been discussed. Where votes were given *en masse* there was no difficulty. But where ballots were received, they could not compel the voter to say for whom he voted. He agreed with his colleague, that it would be no violation of principle to compel the unqualified voter to say on oath for whom he voted. The principle was to plain it could not be denied. He hoped, however, that the committee would rise, that his colleague might be enabled to bring forward his proposition.

Mr. Bidwell said he was not disposed to precipitate a decision. He had, therefore, no objection to the committee rising, that gentlemen might mature their ideas on the subject. He would, however, observe that he considered the proposition objectionable in one point of view, as giving a magistrate the right of determining who were qualified voters, a point only to be decided by the House.

Mr. J. Clay observed that before the question was taken he would suggest the propriety of recommitting the bill, either to a select committee or to the committee of elections, to determine the propriety of its amendment, where the subject might be canvassed, and the amendment so modified as to be unexceptionable. He hoped the gentlemen from Massachusetts, who had brought in the bill, would make this motion.

The question was then taken on the rising of the committee, and carried without a division—when the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again. Mr. Holmes moved that the Committee of Claims should be discharged from their further consideration of the petition of Arnold Martin, and Sarah his wife, William Kincaid, John H. Rigshimer, Philip Turner, and Ludwig Kuhn, all barred by the statute of limitations, and that they should be referred to the committee appointed to consider what provision should be made for such claims, to which motion the House agreed.

Mr. J. Randolph observed that during the last session several petitions from person engaged in the collection of the public revenue, praying for an increase of emoluments, had been referred to the Committee of Ways and Means—likewise the report of the Secretary of the Treasury; and that the committee under the instructions of the House, as well as from the general powers delegated to them, had taken up the subject in a general point of view, in order to modify the existing system as circumstances required. The subject had required much attention, and after a schedule had been made out, it by some means got mislaid. Mr. R. concluded by moving that the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, together with the petitions, should be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, which motion was agreed to.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Committee appointed to enquire what claims against the U. S. are barred by the statute of limitation, which in re-

son and justice ought to be provided for by law.

Messrs Stanton, Tenney, Seaborn, Chittenden, Dana, Tracy, Lamont, Pugh, Brown, N. R. Moo, J. Morrow, Vir. Stanford, T. Moore, Merrill, Wheeler, Rhea of Ten. Bedinger, and Jer. Morrow.

Debate relative to the bill to suspend the operation of an act, entitled "an act to prohibit the importation of certain goods, wares and merchandise," and to remit the penalties incurred under the same. The House having returned the consideration of the bill—

Mr. Speaker observed that when the bill was yesterday under consideration, the question pending was on filling the blank in the first section with the words *June 30*, [the day until which it was proposed to suspend the prohibitory act.]

At the request of Mr. J. RANDOLPH, the Message of the President of the 3d instant, was read. Mr. J. RANDOLPH then said, that when he had made the motion in committee, to fill the blank with the 30th day of June, he had done it under the impression that the House had expressed their disapprobation of a suspension to long a day as the 31st of December. But it seemed from some observations which had been made in the House that some gentlemen, who voted against the suspension until the next session, had voted in this way, not because they were opposed to that day, but merely because they had not fully considered the subject. He would, therefore, withdraw his motion to fill the blank with the 30th day of June, and renew his motion to fill it with the 31st day of December. He did this, not only from the motives he had mentioned, but from other motives, which struck his mind with great force, and which, if gentlemen attended to them, they would find of considerable weight. Gentlemen have said that they are disposed to pass the suspending law, because the conduct of Great Britain, which they deemed the last year hostile to us, had since materially changed. Now, if this were a fact (the accuracy of which he was not about to pretend to discuss) what was the inference? It is at the last session, when gentlemen deemed the conduct of Great Britain hostile to us, they suspended the operation of the prohibitory act to the 15th of November, *en masse*, *en masse*, gentlemen, who deemed the conduct of that government to materially changed, would agree to a suspension for a period as much longer as would be equivalent to the change in her conduct. It might be said, that the reason for the suspension at the last session did not now exist, as it was then necessary to give a greater length of notice of the going into operation of so important a law. True—but no gentleman would say that a period, so long as that allowed, was then necessary, as it was only requisite, in this point of view, to allow time for the information of the public of the going into effect of the law, before the sailing of the spring vessel. Under this view of the subject, he would renew his motion to fill the blank with the 31st day of December.

Mr. ELLIOT hoped the motion would prevail. He, indeed, very much regretted that it had been negatived in the Committee of the Whole. He had never considered the prohibitory act as valuable, but as indicating the spirit of the American people, and as leaving the way to stronger measures in case the conduct of Great-Britain should require them. He was willing to part with it, for a reasonable disposition towards accommodation on the part of Great Britain, which they had been assured existed at present. In the present state of our foreign affairs, when a European power had frequently invaded our territory, he thought there were strong reasons for being on good terms with Great Britain. He contemplated the prohibitory law as a mere matter of temporary policy, not as forming a part of a permanent system of commercial warfare with Great Britain. Mr. Elliot said there was one reason, which ought to decide the vote of the House on this question. If gentlemen viewed the prohibitory law as a mere matter of temporary policy, and if, as they had been assured by the Executive, the pending negotiations were likely to issue in a satisfactory result, surely they ought no longer to keep the agricultural and commercial interests in suspense, as to the measures contemplated to be pursued on our arrangements with Great Britain. For one, he should be willing, after the assurance they had received of the friendly disposition of the British government, and from his sense of the inefficiency of the law, to repeal it altogether. And although gentlemen should be disposed to hold it up in terror to Great Britain, why not suspend it for a year, or, at all events, permit the suspension to cease during a session of Congress. Suppose a majority shall say that the suspending act shall cease in June or July—the non-importation act will then be again in force. How then can our merchants with any safety take their measures? Why leave the subject in doubt, when they were convinced that the spirit which presides over the pending negotiations will produce a favorable result? For these reasons Mr. E. said he hoped the present motion would prevail.

Mr. BIDWELL observed that with the gentleman from Vermont, who had just spoken, he could say that the prohibitory act, the operation of which was proposed to be suspended, received his vote at the time of its passage. But, like him, he could not add, that his view of the policy of the measure had changed. Further reflection had confirmed him in the belief of its wisdom and justice; and experience during the short period, which has intervened, had added the weight of its sanction. The act had, so far, evidently produced a salutary effect. He had no hesitation in saying that it had an influence in producing the accommodating spirit, which, at the date of the last dispatches from our commissioners, was manifested on the part of Great Britain towards the United States. Convinced of the soundness of our policy he should by no means be willing to see it abandoned by a repeal of the act. On the contrary he hoped the act would be retained.