M. Tiernan & Co. 252, Market-street, Have received, from London and Liverpool A CONSIDERABLE PART OF THEIR

Also on hand,

200 wer, English Cheese, in good mei r

A quantity of Iron Bolts, assorted sizes.

20 casks Sad Irons

1141 b-xes of Negro Bipes

Spring Goods, Consisting /-Cloths, Cassimeres, Swans-Eswo, Coating, Plairs, Flannels; Rose, Duffel and Point Blankets, Velvets, Constitution and Perident Corts. Cotton Kerseymerss, Muslins, Diminies, Calerces, Harry, Hardware and Cuttery, &c. which will be sold on their usual low terms.

Also, by the package, 5 trunks Madras & 10 ha'es Rose Blan- | Pullicat Handkis. 6 trunks Calicoes 8 bales Strined do 1 case Cotton Hosi-6 do 3 Point do 4 do Pains ery, Ail well assorted in small packages.

On bund, A good assertment of India Muslins, Man-Beens, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, Irish Linen, 300 parrels superfine Flour, 30 barrels 2d and 3d Beet,

A quantity of the first quality Gensang. eo3ut* May IO

No. 7—Important.

The 1765, Sterne sought the balsamic air of Italy to invigorate his debilitated frame. Had Solomon's Balm of Gilead been thus promuigated to the world, Yorick might have spared himself the trouble of taking such a journey, and though it must be confessed that SMOLLET had grezi abitities as a surgeon, and more so as an author, jet he also was a prey to the hypochondrie, sie bat with deje Red spirits and infirm health he travelled through France into Italy, and there died in 1771. It then a tour to France and Italy, as well as to Lisbon, have in general failed of restoring the sick, the weakly and infiem, were it not more laudable to adopt remedies more certain and efficacious at home? Those remedies are established beyond a doubt to be the Cordial Balm of Gilead and the Anti-Impetigines-in no instance do their wonderful powers relax o' their senative quality. High as the faculty now stand in the opinion of the world, their conction is daily given to these admirable preparations: the latter of which is described by the great &uliky of Edinburg, (by whose Nexal gy on the Fractice of Physic every physician is directed as " disorders originating from a depravid habit, or affections of the skin. l'or the e direful calamities, which comprehend scorbutick, leprous, scrofulous, and veneral complaints, the Anti-Impetigines is happily adapted, counteracting the effects of mercury on the human body, and as to the Cordial Baim of Gilead, the prints of the day, that inestimable "Gnide to Health," and other productions continue to waft its praise to all civilized countries. It hourly saves the consumptive, ASTMATIC, and DEBILITATED victims from the jaws of

Certificates of cures, too voluminous to be inserted in a newspaper, from the most respectable characters, who have voluntarily given their testimony to its efficacy, may be had gratis. It is sold with directions by price three dellars a hottle

and by one respectable egent in every town of the Union.

No. 8.

INTERESTING. The greatest of all blessings, bealth, was never more fully communicated to the afficted in general, than by the Cordial Balm of Gilead, so justiy celebrated for the relief and cure of Billious Cases Debility Indigestion Coughs & colds

Nervous Disorders Female tomplaints Weaknesses Loss of appetite Consumptions Impurity of blood Lowness of Spirits Head ache Relaxation -Prepared

By S. Solonov, M. D F R. H. S. of the University of Physicians. Also for Sale,

June 12,

The Guide to His th, containing much information to the afficied, in almost every disor-The above only sold by toit

Ino. Campbell Whitek Sons, Have Just Receive !. for Sale,

50 quarter cashs Sherry Wing 27 panchrors strong 4th proof Jameica Rum 20 hlids, first quality Jameica 3 ger. LASI-SIFECT.

April 17 For sale, DILLS of EXCHANGE on London, to the

D amount of 12,000% to 14,000% sterling or sets to suit the purchaser, on a credit of 60 or 95 days, for negociable notes with approved en-LOHN HOLLINS, president. Maryland Insurance Office.

> June 5 Isaiah Mankin,

69. Smith's wharf, TAS just received per schooner Harmony captain Holmes, from New York, 100 barrels prime BEEF 85 do do PORK, and

10 boxes CODFISH, Which are offered for sale on accommodating

Removal.

dStenSt

R. Phillips, OIGN Writer, 1.23 removed from No. 37 South-street, to No. 1, Second-street, nex door to Mr. Rogers's, hatter. F

Havanna Sugars. 55 boxes WHITE 45 do. BROWN,

June 7

For Sale by RUBERT GILMUR & Sons. June 17

The Partnership

W TERETOFORE existing between Tucker & Collins, sail makers, is this day discoved by mutual consent-All persons indeb ed to said firm are requeste I to make immediate paymem to either : and those having claims are requested to call for payment. BENJAMIN TUCKER,

BE'S AMIN COLLINS N. B. The business, in tutuie will be carried on at the same place by Benjamin Collins. Juce 17

Came to the subscribers, IVING near Randali's Town, on the 7th inst. a black and white COW, her ieit horn sawed, and the other blunt, a slit in her left ear and a crop in her right. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, by applying to Jacob SMEDLEY

June 17

TURNIP SEED. TUST received per ship Priendsign frem I londer, a small quantity of fresh Norfolk, Summer and York Turnip seed, which will be disposed of upon reasonable terms, on appli PHILIP P. ECKLL, cation to

23w4.

No 9, Water street A small quantity of execuent CABBAGL seed, may also be had if speedy : lication made as above.

Sickles and Scythes.

FEW dozen (York male) of Sickies and Waldren's Prime Grass & Grain Seythes, tur sale by BALDERSTON & CORNTHWAIT, 51, County whari,

WHO HAVE JUST RECEIVED, 100 barrels Prime SHAD-As usual, an assortment ni Greceries. enst June 3

Notice.

Lien Mulliorin, has left my bed and board without any just cause whatever; therefore all persons are warned not to trust her on my account as I will pay no debts of her conracting.

WILLIAM MORROW. June 17,

At Public Sale.

T Nace's Tavern, about twelve miles A shove Reisterstown, will be sold on the 22a day of June, 1805, at 11 o'clock, A. M. nine valuable Negroes, a number of horses, hogs, sheep and horned cattle. Also, a quantity of household furniture, plantation utensils, rye, oats, hay, and sundry other articles. The terms of sale are cash.

CHARLES WORTHINGTON. June 13

John B. Jausfret, No. 28, North Gay-street, TAS received, per the ship ChinaPacket, from Canton, via Philadelphia, 10000 pieces yellow nankeen 2000 do company 1000 do blue ALSO ON HAND, White and brown plantias White rolls Listadoes of superior quality And to close a consignment, 35 casks Claret Wine, three years old, the most part of CO gallons 4 casks Griman steel 6'00 lb. Cocoa All of which he offers for sale on accommo-

William Ryland, 143, MARKET STREET, Opposite the bark of Baitimore, Y HAS received by the late arrivals from Li-H verpool, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SAD. DLERY & JAPANNED WARE, Amongst which are, Scythes, sickles Straw knives Spades, showels Currier's do. and steels

corst

dating terms for approved netes.

may 20

Hoes, assorted in casks Saws of all kinds Sad irons, do. Anvils, frying pans Nails, flat points, 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 20d, 30d Plated and brass coach and chair furniture Bridles complete, of English leather Plated beading for carriages 1) a. sham joints for do. &c. &c. Fowling pieces assorted in cases:

TO RENT. His late STORE, 102, Market-street, completely fitted up with shelves and counter, with a good Cellar. d121co12t

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

BRITAIN. that our trade with Creat Britain and its | may enjoy in common with all other naticolonies was regulated by Jay's famous ons. The language of fuch treaties is, treaty of '94. It is well known to them !" No such or higher duties shall be paid by that the fielt roarticles of that treaty be- the thips or merchandize of the one party ing intended to settle pre-existing differences | in the ports of the other, than such as are about boundaries and debts, were stipu- paid by the like vessels on merchandize of lated to be of a "permanent" nature, and | all other nations." Such treaties t'erethat the 17 remaining articles which de- fore, do not completely bind up the hands termined our commercial relations and of either party. Provided they extend the neutral rights, were to " cease and expire" | same privileges to the cargoes and thips of altogether, unless the two countries should one nation that they allow to those of the agree in the course of two years after the most favored nation, they have still the termination of the existing war, upon re- power of consulting their peculiar spirit of newing the 12th article, or adopting some | interest and allowing to their own trade new arrangements upon the subject of that every privilege which they may duty to article; that is, our commercial inter- other nations. The commercial spirit of course with the British West India islands. Our readers will also recollect, that the two countries have in vain entered into negociations for this purpose; that two years have long fince elapfed fince the figning of the preliminaries of peace; and that of course our commercial intercourse with Great Britain and its dependencies, has been since that time, completely subjected | areto the discretionary power of that court. It was in the exercise of this power, that he British court very lately determined to prohibit our exportation of provisions and lumber to Jamaica in our own bottoms after the Bist ult.

We may conclude from the following paragraph in a late London paper, which gives us the only information we have vet on this subject, that our minister at Lordon has never yet suspended his negociations for the formation of a treaty of commerce, and that it has terminated not in the adoption of new commercial arrangements, b t in an agreement to "continue" the former " treaty for one year.

It is perhaps worthy of regret, that

tid atter the zad of May: for as the Britith e art would fear ery base b on daring enough to have carried its decree into e co ecution, our intercourse with the W. Indies would have been free from these restrictions which the treaty will impose upon it. 'Tis true they might fall have opened these ports, and yet limited by law the American tade to all veisels under 75 tons, as the treaty itielf flapmates, but it is also true, that fuch a law would not go to fir as to exclude us from other advantages from this trade, which the freaty ittelf exprediv forbile .-- We should, for instance, have enjoyed the power of dispor. ing of their produce, after we had brought it from their minds, in any way which | vessels from entering sels into all their ports, we thould find mad all antageous: whereas the twentch atticle of the reaty denies to us the right of leading our West India cargoes in any other than the ports of the United States, or secretarias is exporting them to any foreign port. No infinuation is here intended to be conveyed, that our negociator at London has not atted with the wifelt policy when he embraced this treaty. Rather than see ...!! our veifels her West Indiaislands, excluded from their ports, it was he wifest policy to confent that none over 75 tons should be entitled to admission. This specultive view of the motives of our own navigating, addibitum, gating of British vesgovernment, induces us to form fimilar W HEREAS my wife Ellen Morrow, alias conjectures upon the motives of the British cabinet. Are we miltaken in our idea that this renewal of our former treaty, will enable us to exclain away the apparent inconfitteney of their conduct, with regard to the Jamaica traue? We have only to suppose either that the British cabinet held out the idea of subending our in ercourie with the West India islands, for the infidious purpose of drawing us into this trea.y, or to suppose, that their promulgated plan was really in ended to be carried into execution, but that the subsequent adoption of the treaty funerteded its necessity. The last would be honcrable to the British character; the sirit is much more conformable to the usual subtle y of British policy. The extract will, however, shew that even among their win statesmen, the treaty of '94 is still conidered as a very impolicie measure. Har, for instance, the sentiments of lord She-

field on this subject: April 10.-" On the occasion of the American treaty and neutral thips bill be ing committed:

" Lord Sheffield said, the bill now before the house proposes to continue a treaty' States, by American Great Britain by Briwhich contains the most improvident concessions that can be made by a maritime country; but as it is only for one year,] and there will be another opportunity of ortation of any goods the importation of any discussing the subject he should not then oppose the bill going into committee, and he only meant now to protest against some of the terms of that treaty, lest expectation should be formed, that objections would not be made to them whenever the question shall again be discussed. On the fo, reign intercourse Bill, lord Sheffield saidhe should not object to the bill going to a committee, as it was for a limited period, but that he should not suffer any suspension of the navigation or colonial system topass utterly unheard, especially at a time when the British ship owners are labouring un der severe depression, many of them almost to insolvency, through the want of adequate employment for their shipping, and trom the great imposition and difficulties to which they are subject; and he should take this opportunity of stating, that unless the lucnavigation act is strictly enforced, and the protecting duties equalized, so as to put the British ship owner on a sooting with

the neutral owner, the maritime-interest

of the country will, in a very few years, be

nearly annihilated."

No treaty with Great Britain however, can be expected to fecure to us the most COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE WITH GREAT | extensive freedom of trade. It is the purpose of such contracts to significate, not for It is well known to most of our readers, I specific rights, but for rights which we Great Britain, however, is found to animate a most extensive system of monopoly in their own ports. Ever since the reign of Charles II. they have strictly pursued the principles of their famous navigation act, which was intended to increase the humour of their failors and thipping. The most distinguimed among his stipulations

" Ift. All ships of which the owner, ma ters, and 3-4ths of the mariners are not Britisch subjects, are prehibited from trading to the British settlements or from being employed in the country trade of G. Britain.

" 2. A great variety of the most bulky art cles of importation can be brought into Great Britain only, ei ber in fuch thips as are above described, or in thins of the country where those goods are produced, and of which the owners, materia, and 3-4ths of the mariners are of that coun-

.. 3. A great variety of the most bulky articles are prohibited from being import. ed coen in British ships, from any country

there regorizations had not b en span out | out that in which they are produced." tracted policy, and whilst the U. States that the intiful trade of the two countries tions in the British than in the American gives them; whilst in fact the laws of the two countries may create great in qualit ill wing comparative table is intended to

> Great Britain Problints American Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Hudson's Bay, and Honduras Bay-

She prevents every American vessel over 70 tons from visiting and exporting even the cargoes of such vessels turn cargoes. to other countries.

She prohibits the by native or other sea- scamen adm. She prohibits the

employment of American built ships by her own citizens, in many branches of trade upon any terms.

She charges a duty made up in the United

Sher robibits thaimportation of goods from several parts of ner do-American vessels, upon any terms.

She prohibits the imrican vessels, from any United States.

She prohibits the

She prohibits the intern in British vessels.

Bri in to the United 5h lays duties of

article to the United to Great Britain.

She mposes very considable duties upon som of the eager. excludes here by duties equal, their va-

She prelits the American atles, in American shour any

an American citizen to import goods into In other parts of her dominions, she lays an extra tax on him, or his sales. She imposes heavy duties on certain arucles of the produce of the American fisheries, and insupportable duties on others, in some prohibits their impor-She prohibits the importation.

Whilet Great Britain purfues this conallows the veifels and cargoes of all ratishould be subject to much greater restricports. This treaty may therefore appear to give us the same privileges, which it ie: That such is the state of our commarrial intercounte with that country, the iduttrate.

The United States into the portagi saveral ausjedt to a tonnage parts of her dominions, duty of 44 cents, or 24 viz Canada, Nova Sco- sterling pence, more tia, New Brunswick, than American vessels, and an addition of one tenth to the amount of the impost accruing on their cargoes.

They admit into their porta vessels of every burthen, nor does she pretend to control the disposition of their re-

They admit the naviof American vesse's, sels by native or other

> They admit the empleyment of British built ships by their own citizens, in every branch of trade, upon the terms of 44 cents extra per ton, and one cargoes.

They do not charge on American sair cioth, a duty on British sail cloth, made up in Gieat States for British ships. Britain fur American

They admit the importation of goods from any part of their domiminions into others, in nions into another, in British vessels, on the terms of 44 cents per ton extra on the vessel.

They admit the importation of goods into portation of goods into Great Britain, by Ame- the United States, in British vessels from other country than the every country whatever

They do not prohibit importation into Great the importation into Bri am from the United the United States from vassels, of all goods not --- tish vessels, of any provinced by the United goods not produced by Great Britain.

They do not prohibit reviewsly brought in. goods previously bro't the United States, mito Great Britain, lom the said states from that kingdom into ito Great Britain, the United States, in either British or American bottoms.

he prohibits the They do not prohibit expristion of several the exportation of any artles from Great articles from the United States to Great Britain.

They do not lay a varior rates upon the duty on the exportation expontion of many of any article whatever

They impose moderate duties (lower than any other toreign macultural reductions of tion by 2, 3, and 4 for the Unitt States and one) on the produce and manufactures of Great Britain, except in a very few instances and exclude scarcely any acticles by duties . equal to their value.

They do not prohibit the importation of any British articles in British vesse, or any

| but British ships, into but American vessels. her European domini-

She does not permit They permit a Reitish citizen to import goods into all thesome of herdominions, ports, or any vessele, and to sell them there, and to sell them them even in British vessels. without any current on him, or his sales.

They impose on'y five per cent, on the produce of the Britis ! fisheries (which duce is drawn back on exportation) and admit parts of her dominions, every article derived and in other par's, she from them.

They do not prohibit comsumption of some the consumption of any American articles, of British article whatewhich she permits the ver.

They do not problide She probibits the importation of Ameri- the importation of Brican articles from to- tish articles from foreign countries into me re gn countries in ang British dominiques, e- suips. ven in her own thing.

A Letter to the Printer of a London Pa-

MR. PRINTER,

Since the present military mania k.s seized the mbacitants of this once pence. objective, I have not had one minute's harinefe: you must know the infection very foon forced infelt into my family: my hasband, who was what is called a mo-?

sort of a nun, and would do what rep i had him, is now become a very tark :. If I all him for a few jonneas for a new gown Lyon know, Mr. Printer, a tadesmin's wife on fat to go decent.] is in her me no other reply but quich medit! It he wants his dance, he bids me erder arms and his capper mult be quereally in ordinary time. We had a few frience to dine with us fait Sunday, and infield if taying grace decently, as he und today. the called out attentim - handie annie and his grice after dinner is now shift ons to enter their ports, it is not surpassing pans! Yet if I offer to expositions with him on account of his entragance, ha tells me, he il give me fach a coller as thall bring my rear rank to close order: but this is nothing to the confusion it maker in the house : not a mig. organi, or spit, in first any thing that his a build to it but goes to rack; he mulakes every thing of the kind for a musics, and the servants are all as mad as himself. It was but yesterday that I caught him in the back warehouse teaching their what = calls the manuel. The cook was formall d Admi. British ves- with a fait, the louismand had mouliered my best hair broom, and John, the parter, was presenting arms with the thop maper; my ion, Jackey, formed the light infantry at a distance, trailing arm, with the polici, while my good man gave the word of command; indeed they had fecreted themilies fo effectually that I thould never-have tound them but for the norde they made in marching and counter marching; however, as I surprised them before they could hecover a mir. or prime and load, I very foon brike the line, and put the whole regiment to flight .- But this, Mr. Panter. is not the worst misto tune that I expect tion this rage for mano: noring, for between you and I, I am afraid we fhall manosuvre away all our customers. My husbend has laid atide all his former n. .destry, and talks in the true military style of importance. I heard him call the other day to the great man at the other end of the town, whom he lairee before direct to look at, how it's comrade? and when tenth exim on the im- Squire Gauky called to let us know he had not forgoi the bill he owed us of about tue years standing, instead of thanking the gentleman, as tradesmen, you know, ought so do, he shut to the door, and bid the coachman to the right wheel. This very morning I was obliged to fend Imtice Bubble's housekeeper (a very fresty kind of a woman) away, because nobody could be found to serve her; my incloand was gone to drill in the Town-Lall, my ion was wheeling to the right by divisions, and forming filatoons in the Forbury; the thopman was exercising incog. in a neighbour's garden a few doors off, and the porter was firining and leading in the pantry. The only comfort I feel, is that, my husband is not the only one that is thus altered. I happened to afk Mr. Squeeze'in an old neighbour of ours in a brown George, what news there was? and he answered. blue with a red collar; and another, on my asking the price of a piece of dimity, assu-

red me nothing became a soldier so much as white pantaloons. Perhaps, Mr. Printer, you are yoursell occasionally employed in friming and in handling the pike, as well as in distributing the primer and fiica: if so, I expect you will order me to right about face and retreat. I shall, therefore, only add that I shall, like my husband, but in a different sense, support arms in the hope that this will be a short inconvenience; that our enemies will be convinced by this universal display of patriotic spirit, that Englishmen have but one hand and one heart in repelling from their coasts the ravagers of Europe, the destroyers of order and secu-

rity, and the scourges of human-nature. BARBAHA BLUNDERBUSS.

BOSTON, June 13. The Romulus, on board of which general Lyman, (American consul for the port of London) and family, were passengers, has arrived at London.

Captain Philip Crabtree, who arrived at Portland last-week, in 17 days from Berbice, brings information, that by a proclamation of his excellency the governor

The second secon