figns have been ripened into the crime itself by actually levying war against the United States

It has been already observed, that to constitute this crime, troops must be embodied, men must be actually assembled; and these are facts which cannot remain invisible. Treason may be machinated in secret, but it can be perpetrated only in open day and in the eye of the world. Testimony of a fact which in its own nature is so notorious ought to be unequivocal. The testimony now offered has been laid before the supreme court of the United States, and has been determined in the case of Bollman and Swartwout, not to furnish probable cause for the opinion that war had actually levied. Whatever might have been the inclination of my own mind in that case—I should feel much difficulty in departing from the decision then made, unless this case could be clearly distinguished from it. I will, however, briefly review the arguments which have been urged, and the facts now before me, in order to show more clearly the particular operation they have on my own judgement.

The fact to be established is, that in pursuance of these designs previously entertained, men have been actually assembled for the purpose of making war against the United States, and on the shewing of probable cause that this fact has been committed, depends the issue of the present enquiry.

The first piece of testimony adduced to render this fact probable, is the declaration of Mr. Swartwout, that "Col. Burr was raising an armed body of 7,000 men from the state of New York and the western states and territories, with a view to carry an expedition against the Mexican provinces." The term "raising" has been said, according to the explanation of the Lexicon, to mean the embodying of troops, and therefore prove what is required. Although I do not suppose that Mr. Swartwout had consulted a Dictionary, I have looked into Johnson for the term, and find its first signification to be "to raise," its second "to bring together." In common parlance, it may signify the one or the other.—But its sense is certainly decided by the context. It when Mr. Swartwout left Col. Burr, which must be supposed to have been in July, he was actually embodying men from New York to the western states, what could will his troops from human sight? An invisible army is not the instrument of war, and, had these troops been visible, some testimony relative to them could have been adduced. I take the trial to be that in which this term was used to be, that Col. Burr was raising, or in other words, engaging or enlisting men through the country described, for the enterprize he meditated. The utmost point to which this testimony can be extended is, that it denotes a figure embodying of men which is more particularly mentioned in the letter itself, and that it is reasonable cause to believe that the troops did actually assemble at the period designated for their rendezvous, which is sufficient to induce the Judges to whom the application is made to commit for trial.

I shall readily avow my opinion that the strength of the presumption arising from this testimony ought to depend nearly on the time at which the application is made. If it be after the period at which the troops were to assemble, when full time had not elapsed to ascertain the fact, these circumstances had been urged as the ground for a commitment on the charge of treason, I would have thought them entitled to great consideration. I will not deny that in the case of Bollman and Swartwout, I was not perfectly satisfied that they did not warrant an enquiry into the fact. But I think every person must admit that the weight of these circumstances daily diminishes. Suspicion may deserve great attention, when the means of ascertaining its real grounds are not yet possessed, but when those means are or may have been acquired, if facts to support suspicion be not shewn, every person I think must admit that the ministers of justice at last ought not longer to entertain it. This I think must be conceded by all, but whether it be conceded by others or not, it is the dictate of my own judgment, and in the performance of my duty I can know no other guide.

The fact to be proved in this case is an act of public notoriety. It must exist in the view of the world, or it cannot exist at all. The assembling of forces to levy war is a visible transaction, and numbers must witness it. It is therefore capable of proof; and when time to collect this proof has been given, it ought to be adduced, or suspicion becomes a ground too weak to stand upon.

Several months have elapsed, since this fact did occur, if it ever occurred. More than five weeks have elapsed, since the opinion of the Supreme Court has declared the necessity of proving the fact, if it exists. Why is it not proved?

To the Executive government is entrusted the important power of prosecuting those, whose crimes may disturb the public repose or endanger its safety. It would be early in much less time than has intervened since Col. Burr has been alledged to have assembled his troops, to procure affidavits establishing the fact. If in November or December last a body of troops had been assembled on the Ohio, it is impossible to suppose that affidavits establishing the fact could not have been obtained by the last of March. I ought not to believe, and I do not believe that there has been any remissness on the part of those who prosecute, on this important and in exciting subject; and consequently, when at this late period no evidence, that troops have been actually embodied, is given, I must say that the suspicion, which in the first instance might have been created, ought not to be continued, unless this want of proof can be in some manner accounted for.

It is stated by the attorney for the United States, that as affidavits can only be voluntary, the difficulty of obtaining them accounts for the absence of proof.

I cannot admit this position. On the evidence furnished by this very transaction of the attachment felt by our Western for their Eastern brethren, we justly felicitate ourselves. How inconsistent with this fact is the idea that no man could be found who would voluntarily depose that a body of troops had actually assembled, whose object must be understood to be hostile to the union, and whose object was detested and defeated by the very people who could give the requisite information!

I cannot doubt that means to obtain information have been taken on the part of the prosecution; if it existed, I cannot doubt the practicability of obtaining it; and its non-production at this late hour does not, in my opinion, leave me at liberty to give to those suspicions, which grow out of other circumstances, that weight to which at an earlier day they might have been entitled.

I shall not therefore insert in the commitment, the charge of High Treason. I repeat that this is the less important, because it detracts nothing from the right of the Attorney to prefer an indictment for High Treason, should he be furnished with the necessary testimony.

Judge Marshall then observed, that he should commit col. Burr on the charge of treason; but that he should hold him to bail, on the charge of setting on foot a military expedition against the dominions of Spain. That with respect to the amount of bail, he had made up no decisive opinion. He wished it to be neither too large, to amount to oppression, nor too small to defeat the objects of justice. It had occurred to him, that the sum of 10,000 dollars would perhaps avoid both these extremes.

Mr. Hay was in favour of a larger sum. He had no doubt, from the spirit which had been manifested, that Col. Burr could obtain Bail to almost any amount he pleased. The day before, Col. B. had obtained Bail for 5,000 dollars and he believed without any solicitation on his part.

Mr. Wickham had supposed that 5 or 6,000 dollars would have been sufficient. It was only on the misdemeanor, that it was to be given. With respect to the possibility of obtaining bail to any amount, he was unable to express any opinion; it was a fact at with which he was personally unacquainted. But as to the spirit which it was said had been manifested, he could say, that he had heard several gentlemen declare themselves unwilling to appear as Bail for Col. Burr, left it should be ascribed to a spirit of opposition to the administration.

Col. Burr rose and observed, that if the government was to pay him for the losses it had made him sustain, 50,000 dollars would not indemnify him. And yet this circumstance might operate against his obtaining Bail to a large amount.

Mr. Hay replied.

The judge then observed that he should fix the bail to 10,000 dollars, and that he would meet Col. Burr at the Capitol at 3 o'clock to receive it.

At 3 o'clock, the Judge met the parties: when Messrs. Thomas Taylor, John G. Gamble, John Hopkins, Henry Heth, and William Langhorne appeared as his sureties. He is required to appear before the Federal Court, in this city, on the 22d of next May.

The affidavit of Commodore Truxton did not get to the hands of the attorney of the United States before Tuesday night; of course it was not examined on the examination.—Mr. Rodney left this city yesterday morning, for Washington.

American,
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, April 8, 1807.

Many articles intended for to-day's paper, have been postponed, to make room for the very interesting report of the legal proceedings relative to Col. Burr. The paper which we have copied from the Richmond Enquirer. The Virginia Gazette, a warmly federal paper, in speaking of the Hon. CÆSAR A. RODNEY, Esquire, makes the following just acknowledgment.

"The President has appointed a gentleman of the highest talents and qualifications in his profession, for the head of the law department; and we Virginians have now the pleasure to testify, without regard to any party consideration, in favor of his gentlemanly deportment and his apparently amiable and mild disposition."

Captain Gorham, of the sch'r Federal Republican, arrived at Boston, on the 25th ult. from New Orleans, spoke, on the 24th February, off the Dry Tortugas, the ship Thomas, captain Charles, of Philadelphia from Jamaica for New Orleans, who informed that a sch'r with dispatches from Mr BURR, had arrived at Jamaica, but soon sailed again.

Statement of property captured at Buenos Ayres, not retaken; and was re-captured on the 12th of August.

	Dollars.
Goods of the Phillippine company,	1000000
Debts due to ditto,	1011547
4000 Arob. B. tobacco (at 6 dollars, sold for 1/4)	24000
200 ditto barley ditto,	12000
50000 reams paper (2 dollars)	100000
Playing cards,	60000
5000 quintals of qui kilver (40 dollars)	200000
40000 lbs Spanish flour (2 dollars)	80000
20000 lbs. Havanna ditto (2 dollars)	40000
375000 lbs bark (1 1-2 dollar)	562500
	1673797
Vessels and floating property,	1500000
	3173797

Note. No valuation is made in this statement of the timber, treasure in the treasury, powder in the magazine, and of armoury and ordinance stores.

For the American.

MR. EDITOR,

I have noticed the price of the article of Turpentine in England, is frequently quoted in our papers at so much per hundred; and as many persons may be led into an error thereby, I send you a copy of a return of sales I have lately received from thence, of a small parcel of that article, which is a lesson to me, and if you think the information will be interesting to your readers, you are welcome to publish it.

Yours, &c. Z.

Invoice of twenty barrels Turpentine shipped to England

20 bbls Turpentine cost 2 1-4 dol. per bbl	$45	
Drayage and cooperage,	2 50	
		47 50

Return Account of Sales.

20 bbls Turpentine, weight 47c 1q 4lb		
Tare	11 2 11	
	35 2 21	
At 13s per cwt.		£23 13 10
Charges.		
Freight, 9s per bbl	£9	
Primage,	9	
Duty,	6 11 6	
Entry and dock duties,	3	
Commission Sales,	1 2 6	
		17 9 0
Nett Amount,		£6 4 10

Equal to $26 40.

So what cost 47 1-2 dollars, netted only 26 dollars and forty cents—being swallowed up in duty and charges.

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED.

Sch'r Mason's Daughter, Willet, St. Thomas
Eliza, Severe, Norfolk
Ann, Jackson, do.

CLEARED,

Brig Mary, Faherty, New-Orleans

From the Merchants' Coffee House Book

March 7.

The ship Fame, Long, from Liverpool is in the bay.

The ship Philip, Williams, of this port arrived at Liverpool 13th Feb. from Bremen. She left at Bremen 30th Jan. ship Union, Porter, of this port, bound home. They both lay wind bound in the Weser from the 2d Dec.

Arrived, schooner Superior, Forbes, 21 days from La Vera Cruz—Logwood—T. Tenant. Saw three ships off the Capes bound in—was informed by the pilot that one was the Little Mary, from Havanna, and another the Fame, from Liverpool, bound to Alexandria.

List of vessels left at Liverpool, and expected to sail in company with, by the Fame, captain Seth Long, on the 14th February.

Liverpool, Hamilton, of and for Philadelphia, failed prior; Rover, Corbin, of New York, for New-Orleans, February 25; Halcyon, Read, of and for Philadelphia, ditto; William Penn, Sherry, of New-York, uncertain; Cincinnati, Matlock, of and for ditto, February; *Jerusalem, Hixon, of and for Baltimore, 18th*; Anthon, Macey, of New-York to be sold; John Adams, Callender, of Boston, *for Baltimore*, March 1; President Adams, Wood, of and for Boston, February 20; New Packet, Trott, ditto, ditto; Charles, Crandon, of New-Bedford, for New-York, ditto; Sally, Lewis, of and for Boston, ditto; Packet, Scott, failed prior; Ceres, Webber, of Boston, for Charleston, ditto; *Dawn, Hixon, of and for Baltimore, ditto*; Alexander, Moores, of and for New-York, February 20; Nankin, Rickertson, ditto; *Jerusalem, Hixon, ditto, for Baltimore, March 10*; Hunter, Tombs, of and for New-York, 18; Liberty, Chew, ditto, uncertain; Compass, Coles, ditto, ditto; Eliza, Waterman, do. February 25; United States, Harding, of Boston, uncertain; Nestor, Waterman, of New-York, for St. Michaels; Robert Burns, Ward, of and for ditto, February 20; Julius Cæsar, Hill, ditto, 25th; Belvidere, Level, of and for Boston, failed prior; Lydia, Turner, of ditto; Susan and Sarah, Williams, of Augusta, for ditto, failed prior; *Ploughboy, Collins, of and for Baltimore, Feb. 25*, and a great number of others, names not recollected.

On the 26th February, capt. Long spoke brig Betsy, of and from Boston, for Amsterdam, 28 days out, all well, in lat. 50, long. 22, 30. March 2, in lat. 48, 2, long. 5½, ship Factor of and for N. York, from Greenock, 14 days out. 11th, in lat. 40, long. 57, 20, brig Telemachus, of and from Boston, for Lisbon, 6 days out, all well 23d, lat. 36, long. 67, brow George, of and from Baltimore, 3 days out—has lost two men—Strong gales from W. N. W. 27th, in lat. 38, 10, long. 71, 30, sch'r Friendship, of and for Philadelphia, for St. Thomas, 37 days out. Same day, ship Roper, of and from Portsmouth, N. H. for ditto, 28th, sloop ——, from Tortola, 26 days for New London. April 1, brig ——, captain Vickery, for Portuguese, bound down the Bay, wind W. N. W.

Philadelphia, April 6.

Cleared brigs Ralph, Yardley, Amsterdam; Cerito, Tyler, Malaga; Elias Coleman, Cates, New York; Antelope, Weaver, Charleston.

Entered brig Salamander, Thurston, hence at Havanna in 15 days.

Yesterday arrived pilot boat Pennsylvania, from the Woodrop Sims, with the whole of her specie; left her light on Thursday last. The brigs Nancy and Ann Jane, have made much water, sloops were along side the former to discharge her.

A ship, inward bound, is ashore on the Pea Patch.

The vessels that anchored in side Cape May during the gale, rode it out in safety, and went to sea on Wednesday last.

The brig Lucy, put back to Reedy Island, left there Saturday morning.

The ships South Carolina, Amiable and Fair Trader, and several others carried their pilots to sea.

The schooners and sloops in the fleet are all at sea, except the Matilda put back to New Castle.

The Woodrop Sims is expected to be got off.

From Cape May, April 2.

A brig and five schooners are now at anchor under the Cape—wind violent, at W.N.W. and unless the gale abates, they are in a very dangerous situation.

A. C. D. LAVIGNE,

HAVING heard of the envious expressions uttered by certain *common barbers*, miserable *chin scrapers*, and *frizzulary quacks*, tending to depreciate that superiority which genius is entitled to and talents will invariably command, hereby puts them and their vulgar arts at defiance; and scorning to hold parley with such sneaking imps, proposes to any gentleman to defend and maintain at his Shop, the *Head* Quarters of fashion, No. 6, South Gay-street, against all persons whomsoever, his title to supremacy in *curlery*, *wiggery* and *razory*, to the amount of 100 dollars and upwards! As hostile as he is to that low style of *puffery* adopted by a certain *adventurer*, 'yclep'd *Huggins*, LAVIGNE cannot avoid declaring in the face of the world that his education has been *scientifical*; that after having finished his studies at Paris, he took the tour of the universe—having had the rare fortune of regulating the heads of Catherine II. and the Grand Turk; the King of Persia and the Emperor of China; the Mamelucs of Egypt and the Dey of Algiers, together with all the ladies of their respective courts: He has visited Cape of Good-Hope, India, Java, Madagascar, Tartary, and Kamschatka, whence he reached the United States by the way of Cape-Horn: In England he had previously tarried, where he delivered *Lectures on Heads* in great style, and received much applause. He has at last settled down at Baltimore, determined to devote the remainder of his days to the high profession to which his destiny has called him—Inviting all the *literati*, the lovers of the *arts* and *sciences*, to visit him at his *Laboratory of Beauty* where he has separate rooms for accommodating ladies and gentlemen, who desire to *adorn* their *heads* with *hair*dition.

April 8 d4t

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I intend to apply to Baltimore county court, or one of the Judges thereof, for the benefit of the act of Assembly, entitled an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and of the supplement thereto.

JOHN PATTERSON.

April 7 eo3m

Galt & Thomas

HAVE imported in the Fame, from Liverpool, their usual supply of

Sheffield GOODS.

April 8 d1t

To Rent,

THE STORE No. 200, Baltimore street, opposite the Indian Queen Tavern, well calculated for the wholesale or retail business.—Apply at No. 202, Baltimore-street

April 8 eo4t

Fresh Teas.

500 leads superior quality Imperial Tea
1 do. Hyson do each lead containing 2 lb. suitable for family use. For sale by

JACOB & WM. NORRIS.

Have received,

Imperial Tea, in chests and small boxes.
Young Hyson, in chests and small boxes,
Hyson Skin, in chests and small boxes
All of which are fresh, and selected particularly for retailing.

April 8 eo1et

German Evangelical Reformed
CHURCH LOTTERY.

500 tickets were drawn in the 14th day's drawing, of which the following were prizes.

Prize of $2500 No. 1185, the fortunate holder thereof is a Mr. Conrad Swingy and Co. March, stor-town.

Prize of $500 No. 1072,

Prize of $100 No. 878,

Prizes of $50 Nos. 2192 2605 3596 5759 6609 10653 10931 11944 10891 10650 3551 3668 5703 6797 5925 5953 11192 11537, and 120 three dollar prizes.

Total gain of the wheel this day $4000.

The following capital prizes remain in the wheel yet.

2	Prizes of	$1000
2	do.	800
1	do.	400
1	do.	300
6	do.	200
7	do.	100
12	do.	50

And a large number of 20 and of 6 dollars.

The first 5 dollar prize next Monday will be entitled to 200 dollars, it being the first number after 4000 tickets drawn.

☞ Tickets are still to be had at the original price of $2 in advance, of any of the managers, of Messrs. Warner and Hanna and of Mr. John Schultz, German-street

The drawing will continue every Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock, P. M and 1000 tickets will be drawn per week, at Myer's Hotel, Market-street.

April 3 d4t

Buck & Arndt's
NEWLY INVENTED PATENT
Washing Machine.

THE Subscribers have obtained a Patent from the United States, for the exclusive right of using and vending their newly invented WASHING MACHINE, and they now offer the rights for Towns, Counties or States, for sale on moderate terms.

The Machine is altogether superior to any other ever invented to facilitate the necessary and laborious exercise of Washing. A child 13 years old can wash in two hours, as much as a woman in the usual manner can in a day. Not half the soap is required, and no injury is done to the clothes.

The said Machine has now been in use in different parts of the United States for twelve months past, and experience has fully proved that clothes are not more injured by its operations than by the common method of washing.

The Machine and its method of working, together with clothing washed by it, may be seen at No. 49, Bond-street, Fell's Point.

REUBEN BUCK,
JOHN P. ARNDT,
Proprietors

April 8 2aw4t*

In Baltimore County Court,

April 6th, 1807.

ON application to the Judges of the said County Court, by petition in writing of *John Young*, of said County, praying the benefit of the "Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," on the terms mentioned in the said act; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and the said County Court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said John Young has resided the two preceding years within the state of Maryland, prior to the passage of the said act; and the said John Young at the time of presenting his petition as aforesaid, having produced to the said Court, the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them the amount of two-thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, by the said court, that the said John Young (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some one of the newspapers in the city of Baltimore, every other day for three months, before the tenth day of October next) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said County Court, at the court-house in the said county, at nine o'clock in the forenoon of the said tenth day of October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said John Young then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property.

Signed,
By order,

WM. GIBSON, Clk.

April 8 eo3m

NOTICE.

THERE came to my house on Friday, the 3d inst. a Black BOY, of twelve years of age, calls himself GEORGE, says that his parents are both dead, has no relations, and that he is free; if he is a runaway his master can have him on proving his property in him, and paying the expence of this advertisement. For further information apply to

ROBERT MOORE.

April 8 d4t

Charles Wirgman

Offers for sale,

Gold Watches,
London Jewellery,
Tin Plates in boxes,
Bolt Iron,
Empty Bottles in hampers,
Venetian Red,
Spanish Brown,
London Porter,
Hollow Glass Ware in casks, and
A few tons Logwood and Fustic.

march 27 eo4t

In Baltimore County Court,

April 6th, 1807.

ON application to the Judges of the said County Court, by petition in writing of *Jesse Leatherwood*, of said county, praying the benefit of the "Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, on the terms mentioned in the said act; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and the said County Court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Jesse Leatherwood has resided the two preceding years within the state of Maryland, prior to the passage of the said act; and the said Jesse Leatherwood at the time of presenting his petition as aforesaid, having produced to the said court, the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them the amount of two-thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, by the said court, that the said Jesse Leatherwood (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some one of the newspapers in the city of Baltimore, every other day for three months, before the tenth day of October next) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said County Court, at the court-house in the said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said tenth day of October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Jesse Leatherwood, then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property.

Signed,
By order,

WM. GIBSON, Clk.

April 8 eo3m

DANCING.

P. L. DUPORT respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of this City, that his SCHOOL WILL COMMENCE On Tuesday the 14th instant, at Mr. Fryden's, Light-Street, at three o'clock.

☞ Applications for the season must be made previous to the above date, as Scholars cannot be admitted after the School is opened. For further particulars apply to

GEORGE HILL,

With whom the Subscription List is left; where their names will be received till that time

april 8 w1&eo4t

Richmond Tobacco, &c.

66 hhds. heavy Richmond Inspected TOBACCO,
72 kegs Manufactured do. of superior quality,
16 tons Campeachy Logwood,
30 casks Taunton Ale and London Porter,
30 boxes Tin Plates,
12 cases Mill, Pitt, and Crosscut Saws.

For sale by HENRY THOMPSON.

April 8 eo7t

Sale by Auction.

TO-MORROW MORNING,

At half past 10 o'clock, at the Female Warehouse, at the corner of Second and Frederick-sts. will commence the sale of

A Variety of Dry Goods.

And at 12 o'clock,

The Groceries, &c.

The particulars of which will appear in the evening papers.

THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r

N. B. The sale of the 100 hhds of very choice New Orleans Sugar, &c. will commence this afternoon, on O'Donnel's wharf, precisely at half past 3 o'clock T. C.

April 8

Mr. Writford,

Late from Boston,

Purposes to teach the *ART of WRITING*, in this place, by a new and expeditious method.

Persons rising ten or twelve years of age, possessing good common capacities, may acquire a fair and handsome hand, by receiving twenty lessons, one hour of time to each lesson.

The method is well suited for the benefit of young persons fitting for the mercantile line of business; and also for ordinary writers already engaged in the same line, of almost whatever age; likewise for young gentlemen who are either in or destined for the learned professions.

Ladies who either have or have not received their education, in other respects, can be attended either at their own dwellings, or elsewhere, as they may choose.

Mr W. takes up the *Art of Writing* as a species of drawing, and teaches it by a system of rules, methodically arranged: but as the plan may perhaps be rather novel in this city, it would be difficult, in a notification like this, to point out the peculiar mode of proceeding.

Any person who may think proper to call on Mr. W. at Mr. D. Fulton's, sign of the Globe, Baltimore-street, will, it is presumed, be satisfied in those particulars of which they may wish to enquire.

☞ Wanted on hire a pleasant room, in a healthy part of the city.

April 8 eo6t

In Chancery,

February 24th, 1807.

ORDERED, That the sale made and reported by James Mowton, as trustee of the real estate of the heirs of John Mowton be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 23d day of April next. Provided a copy of this order be published in the newspaper printed at Baltimore styled the "American and Commercial daily Advertiser," once in each of three successive weeks before the 23d day of March next. The report states that a part of the said real estate designated on the plat annexed was sold for 900 dollars.

Test,

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

April 8 law3t*

To Rent,

THE House and Store in Market-street, opposite Mr. William Evans's Indian Queen Tavern, where Messrs. Cope & Brothers have possession to be given the 15th April next. The stand is one of the best in the city for wholesale business; the store is large and commodious, with good cellars, and a large brick warehouse in the back part of the lot, fronting an alley. Any person willing to rent said property, may have it for a few years, or by the year—And may apply to the subscriber, living on his country seat, near the city, or to Mr. Cope.

March 3 HENRY DIDIER.