

Alena declaration of the oldest counsel for the prisoner, we shall hear no more about profecution. Sir, it is a state of things which it is impossible to reconcile with the amiable character ascribed to the two first officers of the government.

Mr. Wickham observed that he should offer a few remarks on the supplementary arguments of Mr. Hay; that in this case Col B's counsel had called—they had a right to call—for the precedents—that Mr. Randolph, who had formerly represented this Commonwealth, as a criminal prosecutor for 40 years, had never known a single one to justify this motion; that however true it might be, that the state of Virginia was now of smaller extent than the whole of the United States; yet that it was then cut up into small judicial districts as the U. S. at present are, and that the witnesses in a criminal prosecution might have been scattered over those districts, as they are said to be in the present circumstances; that Mr. Randolph had represented not one of those districts, but the whole, not only on this side of the mountains, but beyond them; and even the uncultivated region of Kentucky, where travelling was at that time liable to so many difficulties, and from which it was so extremely laborious to transport the witnesses to this side of the mountain; that it was not until Kentucky had been more thickly populated, that a particular court had been established there. And what is the case in England and her dependencies? Certainly that island is not equally extensive with the U. S. but her subjects may at all events be scattered over the world. Why then is there no precedent in that country? Is it not possible that a man might happen to be as far from the Court of King's Bench, as Gen. Wilkinson is from this court? And yet there is no precedent to justify this motion.

What is the crime? Is it of so little importance that this court, upon this production of every little affidavit should confer to hear new motions for a commitment? This crime is Treason; it is a levying of war against the U. S. And where is the proof of it? Where was Col B's force? Was his army, like that of Bayes's, kept in disguise? Wilkinson's testimony cannot establish this fact; for it is the opinion of the Chief Justice that his affidavit does not at all bear upon this subject; and yet two months have since elapsed, and no testimony has been collected. Wilkinson's deposition contains an improbable, mysterious tale, about a Key and Cyprier: Mr. W. said that would not at present expose this transaction; but does this mysterious tale constitute treason? You, sir, have already decided that there is no treason in Wilkinson's deposition; but were the man himself in court, what could he establish further than his deposition can do?

Mr. Hay is satisfied, that he has sufficient evidence to convict Col. B. No man doubts it: so try or his inclination to discharge his duty. Why then do you not lay his indictments before the jury? Because there happens to be a man in New-Orleans and one perhaps in the East Indies; and therefore to make affidavit doubly sure, "he must wait for their appearance. And all this too, while the gentleman most resolutely protests against oppression and delay. Though the gentleman may not be conscious of such a sentiment; there must still be something like it in his heart. But whatever may be the motive, the result to ourselves is the same. It produces delay and all its consequent oppressions. No court should sanction this proceeding. This case is like that of a man whose cause stands for trial. When subpoenas after subpoenas have been issued; when sums after sums have been expended; he moves for a continuation of his suit. At the very same time he insists upon the sufficiency of his evidence. Surely the court would rule him to trial.

Why is not the Attorney for the U. S. to be tried? He has indeed made a computation of time to show that Wilkinson could not have been here before this period; and he has besides introduced an affidavit to show that an express was on his way to New Orleans to give him an early summons. There is, however, nothing in proof that the drawer of this affidavit was not imposed on by this express; or that the express himself was not mistaken as to the contents of his dispatches. And how stands the computation as to time? The posts go from Washington to New Orleans in 17 days. Mr. Rodney left this city in the last of March. The express must therefore have reached New Orleans about the 20th of April; and yet there is Wilkinson! Though the Mississippi runs down to New Orleans, and oppos'd a strong current to those who attempt it, yet it is surely a reasonable time to come than to go. And yet Col. Wilkinson is not here!

Mr. Hay says it is of no consequence whether the grand jury is present or not.—But is this consistent with the sound principles of law? Is it constitutional, sir, where there is a particular body set apart for the investigation of facts, for the court to step in and rudely take this power from them?—He says that perhaps he shall not send up his bills before the present grand jury. But I trust in God, sir, that this determination will be overruled by the court; and that if this prosecution is ever to be closed, we may see the curtain drop upon it now and forever!—If, sir, the prosecution obtains a postponement of this trial and for want of evidence on their part, we might properly contend that Col. Burr, if bound to bail at all, should be held in a smaller recognizance than at present. But we shall waive this right. It is not our wish to discharge the grand jury but to set this question at rest forever.

We have said, that we were ready for trial. We are so, sir, in fact as well as in the abstract. The prosecutors say, that we do not believe them to be ready. But how the gentleman can suppose that we mean to pay so poor a compliment to their veracity, as to believe that he sets upon his own facts as if he himself did not believe them to be true!

The gentleman, sir, has warmly eulogized the present administration. As a private citizen, sir, no man has less to say with the policies of this country than myself. That gentleman has drawn a picture of our national prosperity; and I am happy to hope that it is true in every thing, one feature only excepted. What, however, will be say of the prosecution of my client? Sir, let that gentleman draw the most animated pictures of our happiness which his imagination can supply; let them be however cheering or howsoever just, it will be but little alleviation to the wounds of my persecuted client, that he is the only man in the nation whose rights are not secured from violation.

Mr. Burr then rose and addressed the court to the following effect:—I am not, I hope, sir, wasting the time of the court upon this present occasion. The motion proposed is admitted on all hands to be important; and it is certainly a new one. Perhaps it was to have been expected, that on a point so novel some precedents would have been produced; but in this expectation we have been disappointed. Its novelty will, however, be productive of another effect: it will still better justify it for making another small picture in a picture of oppressions and grievances, which have never been paralleled in

the records of criminal law.

The case is this; no man denies the authority of the court to commit for a crime; but no commitment ought to be made except on probable cause. This authority is necessary; because policy requires that there should be some power to bind an accused individual for his personal appearance, until there shall be sufficient time to obtain witnesses for his trial. But this power ought to be controlled as much as possible.

The question in the present case is whether there is probable cause of guilt; and whether time ought to be allowed to collect testimony against me. This time ought generally to be limited; but there is no precise standard on the subject; and much is of course left to the sound discretion of the court. Two months ago, however, you declared that there had been time enough to collect the evidence necessary to commit on probable cause; and surely if this argument was good then, it is still better now.

As soon as a prosecutor has notice of a crime, he generally looks out for witnesses. It is his object to obtain probable cause for committing the accused. Five months ago, a high authority declared that there was a crime, that I was at the head of it; and it mentioned the very place too where the crime was in a state of preparation. The principal witness against me is said to be Mr. Wilkinson. Now from what period is the time to be computed? If from the time I was suspected, five months; if from the time when I was seized, 3 months; or is it to be only computed from the time when I was committed? so that it is near 40 days since the notice must have arrived at N. Orleans. But a vessel navigates the coast from New Orleans to Norfolk, in three weeks.—I contend, however, that witnesses ought to be procured from the very time when the crimes are said to be committed. There is then no apology for the delay of the prosecution, as far as it respects the only person for whom an apology is attempted to be made.

There are other serious objections to my situation: Must I be really to proceed to trial? True, sir, but then it must be in their own way. Are we then on equal terms here? Certainly not.

And again as to affidavits. The U. S. can have compulsory process to obtain them; but I have no such advantage. An ex parte evidence then is brought before this court on a motion for commitment. The evidence on one side only is exhibited, but if I had mine also to adduce, it would probably contradict and counteract the evidence of the U. S. Well, sir, and these affidavits are put into the newspapers; and they fall into the hands of the Grand Jury. I have no such means as these, sir; and where then is the equality between the government and myself?

The opinion of the court too is to be committed against me. Is this no evil?

A sufficient answer, sir, has been given to the argument about my delay; and its disadvantages to myself have been ably developed. But my counsel have been charged with declamation against the government of the U. S.—I certainly, sir, shall not be charged with declamation. But surely it is an established principle, fir, that no government is so high as to be beyond the reach of criticism. And it is more particularly laid down, that this vigilance is more peculiarly necessary when any government initiates a prosecution, and one reason is, on account of the vast disproportion of means which exists between it and the accused. But if ever there was a case which justified this vigilance, it is certainly the present one when the government has displayed such uncommon activity. If then this government has been so peculiarly active against me, it is not improper to make the assertion here, for the purpose of increasing the circumspection of the court.

Mr. Burr observed, that he meant by persecution the harassing of any individual contrary to the forms of law; and that his case unfortunately presented too many instances of this description. He would merely state a few of them. He said that his friends had been every where seized by the military authority; a practice truly consistent with European despotism. He said that persons had been dragged by compulsory process before particular tribunals, and compelled to give testimony against him. His papers too had been seized. And yet in England where we say they know nothing of Liberty, a gentleman who had been seized and detained two hours in a back parlour, had obtained damages to the amount of 1000 guineas. He said that an order had been issued to kill him as he was defending the Mississippi and seize his property. And yet they could only have killed his person, if he had been formally condemned for treason. He said that even Post Offices had been broken open and robbed of his papers; that in the Mississippi territory, even an indictment was about to be laid against the Post Master; that he had always taken this for a felony; but that nothing seemed to me so extravagant to be forgiven by the amiable morality of this government. Mr. Burr said, there seemed to be something mingled in these proceedings, which manifested a more useful inclination to attain the ends of justice. As far as it related to himself, perhaps, these things were of no account; but what was to be said of those and other measures, such as the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act, which concerned the whole nation? If in the island of G. Britain, such a measure was calculated to produce so much disturbance, what kind of sensation ought it to produce in this country?

Our president, said Mr. B. is a lawyer, and a great one too. He certainly ought to know what it is that constitutes a war. Six months ago he proclaimed that there was civil war; and yet for six months have they been hunting for it, and still cannot find one spot where it existed.—There was to be sure, a most terrible war in the newspapers; but no where else.—When I appeared before the Grand Jury in Kentucky, they had no charge to bring against me; and I was consequently dismissed.—When I appeared a second time before a Grand Jury (in the Mississippi Territory) there was nothing to appear against me; and the judge even told the U. S. Attorney that if he did not send up his bill before the Grand Jury, he himself would proceed to name as many of the witnesses as he could;—and bring it before the court. Still there was no proof of war. At length, however, the Spaniards invaded our territory; and yet there was no war. But, sir, if there was a war, certainly no man can pretend to say that the government is able to find out—it is only 300 miles distant; and still there is no evidence to prove this war.

Mr. Burr requested the court to consider the consequences which would now result from a commitment for treason; that if he were bound now, the law of Virginia declared that he should remain until the next term; that this duty was the very inconvenience he would wish to avoid; and that he presumed he was to remain in prison six months, until they could find out this war.

(To be continued.)

American Commercial Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1807.

The names of the contributors to the Baltimore General Dispensary shall appear to-morrow.

Communication.

Messrs. BLISSETT & ROBINS'S BENEFIT. The revolution of another year has brought us again to that period, when they who toil for our amusement and contributed largely to our happiest and most innocent hours, come forward individually to claim the meed of profit and of praise: Among these, some perhaps have a stronger plea than the gentlemen whose names are announced for a benefit this evening. We are happy to see brought forward after a lapse of several years the tragedy of "THE ROMAN FATHER" more particularly, as it affords so wide a scope to the unrivaled and justly esteemed talents of Mrs. WARREN, in the character of *Horatia*, whose admirers have much regretted she has so seldom trod of late *Malpoggio's* ground. Among the amusements of the Evening, the foul melting ballad of "ERIN GO BRAGH, OR THE EXILE OF ERIN" will be given by Mr. Webster, no doubt with all that pathos and expression his astonishing vocal powers are so capable of adorning it with. Nor will the lovers of *Minerva* and of *Mirth* be ungratified with the Farce—and we sincerely trust that Messrs. Blissett & Robins will have no reason to regret that they did not offer their "HOUSE TO BE SOLD."

General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, who commanded the British expedition against Montevideo, is stated to be an American by birth.

A bill is before the Legislature of Massachusetts for establishing a State Bank, which provides for the admission of all existing Banks in that state as branches. This ought to be the case in every state where there are a number of banks as it is at present, eastern or northern bank notes in this market are little better than old continental bills. The only thing that can be procured for them without giving an enormous discount, is Lottery tickets, which are now selling at an advance only of one dollar fifty cents above the original price.

The ship *Helena*, captain Smith, of this port, from Charleston to Antwerp, was sent into Coves by a British cruiser, after being forbid to enter any port in France—She was however soon released and proceeded on her voyage the 4th of April. [Daily Paper.]

Married on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Kurtz, Mr. John B. Galard, to Miss Catharina Kurnick, both of this city.

The Charleston "Times" of the 23d ult. mentions that "all accounts by the *Ship Recon* (see marine list) from the river La Plata, concur in stating, that unless the British shortly receive powerful reinforcements, they will not be able to extend their conquests to any considerable distance from Monte Video.—The fate of Buenos Ayres was doubtful; and if the Governor or Commander of the Spanish forces at this latter place followed the example of the Governor of the former, in defending the city to the last extremity, the small number of British troops which could be spared from the garrison of Monte Video, would encounter great difficulties in carrying the city.

The people of the country, generally, were by no means pleased with their change of masters, and would readily embrace any opportunity of expelling the English. This spirit of animosity was strongly manifested by the inhabitants of Monte Video, who having generally stepped forward in its defence, many of the first families had lost their fathers, sons, or brothers—and notwithstanding they fell in the heat of the battle, their relatives considered the English as their murderers.

The Times contains also a long and particular detail of the operations of the British and Spanish forces previous and subsequent to the capture of Monte Video: the following are the coinciding paragraphs:

"All the inhabitants who had left Monte Video before and on taking the place, had leave to come in, within one month after; and by taking the oath of allegiance, they might enjoy their property as before; but all those who did not come in, their property was to be confiscated. Several flags of truce had been sent to Buenos Ayres, the purport of which was not known; but reports says they were determined to hold out and not give up the place without fighting hard.

"On the 8th of March, about 1,000 troops embarked on board the transports to take the Colonia, a small place about 80 leagues to the westward of Monte Video, on the north side the river, and nearly opposite to Buenos Ayres; they having previously taken possession of St. Lucia, a small Village on the river, 3 leagues from Monte Video.

Gen. Beresford, with col. Pack of the 7th regiment, had made their escape from the country, a distance above Buenos Ayres: they procured a boat near the city, which conveyed them down the river on board the *Orwell* sloop of war, which was at that time cruising off the Colonia, a little below Buenos Ayres, and brought them down to Monte Video about a fortnight after the place was taken.

Marine Intelligence.

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| Ship Thomas, Eveeth, | Boston |
| Schr. Mary, Bonbury, | Monte Video |
| Schr. Iniquity, Bonner, | Gaudoalpe |
| Nancy, & Mary, Hubbell, | do. |
| Mason's Daughter, | Willetie, Salem |
| Sloop Three Sisters, Weeks, | Philada. |

CLEARED,

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| Ship Philip, Williams, | Amsterdam |
| Brig Chance, Monferat, | Gaudoalpe |
| Charles, Chafe, | Lisbon |
| Schr. Superior, Rowell, | St. Bartholomews |
| Comet, Harvey, | do. |
| Nymph, Morton, | do. |
| Enterprise, Geoghegan, | St. Thomas |
| Mount Vernon, Todd, | do. |
| Sloop Dispatch, Forte, | Porto Cavella |

From the Merchants' Coffee House Boats, June 6.
Arrived, Ich's Hannah, Brownlow, 29 days from New Orleans. Pimento, the master. Left there, 5th May, ship Comet, for Baltimore next day; ship George Washington, for New York in 5 or 6 days; ship Fair American, ditto in 10 days; and many other names, unknown. A large ship loaded with coffee, just arrived, Spoke, in the river Ich's Centurion, New York, from La Vera Cruz, bound up. A passenger on

board informs, that Gen. Wilkinson & Commodore Shaw would sail for Baltimore or Washington about the 12th in one of the U. S. Schooners.

Also arrived, brig Neptune, Patrick, 19 days from the City of St. Domingo—coffee, cocoa, hides, gum, &c.—Hazelhurst, Brothers & Co.—Left brig Polly, of N. York, just arrived; Ich's Eunice, of Bolton, on the coast. The brig Hero, of Nantucket, was captured and brought into Samana; her papers sent to France. The Ich's Grouper, of Philadelphia was captured the 28th April; but not arriving was supposed to be re-captured by the British. The ship Mary, McCoy, for Baltimore, failed 12th May, was detained in sight of the port until the 16th.—The brig Midas, failed the 15th for N. York.

New York, June 5.

ARRIVED,
Ship Atlas, Moran, Belfast; brig Bittern, Landers, Sunbury; Ich's Enterprise, Puffon, Bermuda; Fame, Seymour, do.; Cincinnati, Ireland, Guadalupe; Little Joe, Fairweather, St. Bartholomews.

CLEARED,
Sloop Sally and Ann, Church, Bristol. R. I. Mars, Dennet, Murfreesborough; Eliza Davidson, New London; Hero, Sampson, Barnstable.

Arrived since our last,
Ship Atlas, Moran, in 57 days from Belfast, and 30 from Londonderry. Left at Belfast, ships Montezuma, Smith, of Philadelphia; and Eagle, Dupin, both from New York. May 14, in lat. 38, 29, long. 51, spoke the brig Mary, Young, from Providence, R. I. for Bordeaux. 25th, lat. 40, long. 50, spoke the ship Ophelia, from New York, for Amsterdam. Passengers, S. Hamilton of Bolton, I. M. Mullan, R. Hamilton, and 53 in the steerage.
British brig Bittern, Landers, 54 days from Sunbury. June 2, on Sandy Hook, spoke the brig Lydia for W. Croin.

The Friendship Fire Company
MEET at their Engine House this afternoon, at 5 o'clock.
June 8

Sale by Auction.

THIS MORNING, The 8th of June, at 10 o'clock, at the auction room, at the head of Gay-street dock, will commence the sale of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are,
1 cask of Women's Cotton Hosiery
1 do Brown Hollands
1 do Calicoes
1 do Dimities
1 do Cranbrick Muslins
1 do Britannias
1 Bale Tichenburgs
1 do Brown Rolls
1 do Coralls
2 do Coffas, &c.

After which at 12 o'clock,
39 Hhds. Mucovado Sugar
61 Bags Green Coffee
16 Pipes of Brandy
1 Casks Young Hyson Tea
6 Casks Honey

Also, without reserve, on account of whom it may concern,
31 Boxes of Sugar
14 Hhds and 18 Barrels do.
A small parcel of Coffee, partially damaged.
R. LEMMON & Co. Auct'rs.
At private sale,
115 boxes white Sugar.
R. L. & Co.

Sale by Auction.

ON FRIDAY, The 12th inst. at 12 o'clock, at Water's wharf, Fell's Point, will be sold, on terms that will then be made known,

The Ship PATSEY,
With all her materials, burthen 370 tons. The ship may be examined and her inventory seen at any time previous to the day of sale.
VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct'rs.
June 6

Sale by Auction.

ON TUESDAY NEXT, The 9th instant, at half past 12 o'clock, at Smith's dock, will be sold,

The Schooner INDUSTRY,
As she arrived from Guadalupe, burthen about 70 tons; northern built, and has been engaged in the fishing trade until lately. Her inventory may be seen at our auction room, and terms made known at the time of sale.
VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct'rs.
June 6

Sale by Auction.

ON WEDNESDAY, The 10th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold on the premises,

The DWELLING-HOUSE and GARDEN belonging to Mr. John H. Hoskyns, and occupied by him, situated on the Reister's-Town turnpike road, a short distance from St. Mary's College; it fronts on the road 66 feet, and runs back 290 feet, to a 20 feet alley. The Garden is as highly improved as any in the environs on the city, and planted with the choicest Shrubbery and Fruit Trees; and has the advantage of a singularly well constructed Green House, which requires no artificial heat during the severest winter; and it is stocked with a collection of the choicest plants. Terms made known at the time of sale.
VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct'rs.
June 5

Wanted Immediately,

IN a small family, a person who understands cooking, washing and ironing. To such a one, (if well recommended) good wages will be given. Apply at this office.
June 8 d4t

CORDAGE.

A few tons CORDAGE, of the best quality and most saleable sizes, now landing from the sloop Polly and Nancy, at Smith's wharf— for sale by
H. BURROUGHS.
June 8 d4t

For Amsterdam,

The fine new ship THOMAS,
Capt. Estlet;
A great part of her cargo will be engaged, the remainder will be taken on moderate freight. Apply to
FALLS & BROWN, Or JOHN BOLLE, Ship Broker.
June 8

Sale by Auction.

ON TUESDAY, The 9th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the head of Frederick street dock, will be sold, The fast-sailing Schooner P. A. T. T.
Not two years old, American built, burthen about 1000 blbbs. Her inventory may be seen on board, and terms made known at time of sale.
VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct'rs.
June 8

Sale by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY Next, The 10th instant, at 12 o'clock, at Mr. Carr's wharf, Fell's-Point, will be sold, The ship

MONTENZUMA,
With all her materials as she arrived from sea. Terms will be made known, at time and place of sale, and her inventory may be seen previous to the sale, at our auction room.
VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct'rs.
June 8

For New-York,

The Schooner FRIENDSHIP, Lutter Evans, Master; Will sail on Tuesday, the 9th instant, having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged; she is a regular trader. For further particulars apply to the master, on board at Smith's dock.
June 8 d4t

NOTICE.

Any gentleman wishing to purchase a first rate SCHOONER, of about 116 tons, carpenter's measure, may be supplied by applying to the subscriber, who will be in town until Wednesday, or to Capt. Ruark, on board, at Griffin and Hardy's wharf, where he is fitting said Schooner.
W. HARRISON, of Jas. dat
June 8

Sale by Auction.

Will be added to our sale THIS DAY, 270 Spanish Hides, AND 200 empty Gin casks.
R. LEMMON & CO. Auct'rs
June 8

Charles Wirgman,

Has received by the brig Neptune, Patrick, from the city Santo Domingo, and offers for sale, 17,000 wt. of COFFEE, great part of which is green.

On Hand,
Queensware
Tawnton Ale
Porter and Wine Bottles
in hampers
Hollow Glass Ware
Tin Plates
Malogany and Fustic.

Litres,
Calcutta Piece GOODS, and Gold and Silver WATCHES.
He wants to purchase, Good quality Petersburg TOBACCO.
June 8 d4t

Baltimore County to wit:

I HEREBY certify, that William Wilson, of said county, brought before me as a trespassee on his enclosures, a Bay Mare, about nine or ten years old, fourteen hands and a inch high, a star on her forehead, a slip on her nose, some small white spots on her buttocks, four white feet; branded on the near buttock I. H.; shod all round, the fore shoes new; jacks and canters given under my hand, one of the justices of the peace for said county, this 3rd day of June, 1807.

BENJAMIN WILSON,
The owner of the above Mare is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away from the subscriber, living about three miles from Cromwell's bridge, on the road, leading from the city of Baltimore to Slade's Tavern.
Copy,
WILLIAM WILSON.
June 8 d4t

100 Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY, in last April, twelvemonth, from the subscriber living in Cluvert county, a Negro man named TOM, or TOM MONK. He is a black man by trade, 26 years of age, about five feet ten inches high, of a yellowish complexion, and slightly pitted with the small pox. He was seen in Baltimore a few days after leaving this, and it is probable has made that place his principal stay, as he has been often seen there since.

Whoever secures said negro in any jail, so that I get him again, shall have the above reward, or the same, and all reasonable charges paid, if brought home.
EDWARD GANTT, Jun.
June 8 law6

Baltimore Theatre.

Messrs. BLISSETT & ROBINS'S BENEFIT

THIS EVENING, June 8, 1807, Will be presented, a celebrated Tragedy, acted these ten years, called

The Roman Father;

Or, the Deliverer of his Country.— End of the Tragedy.

An Olla Podrida.

To which will be added, a favorite Musical Farce, in two acts, called

A House to be Sold.

BOX One Dollar—FIFTY, Three-Fourths of a Dollar.

The doors will be opened at six, and the performance commence at seven o'clock precisely. Tickets to be had, and places in the boxes to be taken of Mr. Evans, at the office in front of the Theatre, on days of non-performance from ten till two, and on days of performance from ten till 4 o'clock.

To Let,

A handsome new three story Brick House in Chestnut-street, now finishing, and will be in readiness for a tenant in a few days. Also to Let, for Sale, A convenient two story Brick House, in Lexington-street, a few doors above St. Howard-street.
OWEN DORSEY.
May 16