

be fallacious, and his application at Washington should prove to be unavailing.—The clerk himself, if called upon for subpoenas, must issue them absolutely. It was the practice; and it was the law; but instead of applying to the clerk, they deemed it necessary in a case of such importance, to make their application directly to the court. They were more willing to prefer this course; as they did not wish the presence of the President; but only of certain papers; and it was not therefore their wish to obtain a common subpoena for his person, but a subpoena *Duces Tecum* for those papers.

This is the first time I have heard, since the Declaration of American Independence, that an accused man is not to obtain witnesses in his behalf. What has the gentleman himself done? Are there not witnesses present, whom he has summoned; under the authority of this court and at his own special instance? And will he at last admit, that there is to be no kind of equality between the accused and the prosecution; and that we are to remain here perfectly mute and bound hand and foot, to wait the decision of his own witnesses?

But at what time are we to be entitled to these privileges? At the period of Col. Burr's transportation? That is a most unwarrantable proceeding; there is no such case recognized by the constitution; and therefore there could be nothing in that constitution to give us the right of founding any judicial proceeding on such a step. But sir, such an illegal transaction entitles us to still more, it entitles us to the protection of every citizen in the country; as well as of this court.—Suppose that Col. Burr was now put on his examination; would he not have a right to examine any witnesses, who were beyond the bar; and of course to subpoena every man, who would be brought before you during the term of examination? This practice is every day pursued by magistrates. Why not in the present case?

It has been said that there is nothing in this country to justify such an application; that there are no precedents. But I will quote, sir, another trial, which was similar in its proceedings, and similar, I trust, in its results.—I refer to the cases of Smith and Ogden before the Circuit Court of New York. Subpoenas were usually taken out, before the trial, for Messrs. Madison and Dearborn; and even the expenses of their traveling were tendered to them. For the proceedings did not even stop here. For a motion for an attachment was made before the court, founded upon the proof of serving these subpoenas; and the proof of office compensation. The argument at length closed on this motion for attachment. But no man doubted the right of the court to issue subpoenas. The only question was, whether at that time an attachment ought to issue.—The court was unanimous about the right of Subpoenas; but on the attachment, they were divided: Judge Patterson being for it; and Judge Talmadge against it.

We are, I repeat, Sir, for what purpose do we wish to procure this evidence? It is at the option to say, whether bills shall be laid before the Court or not. Granted, Sir, it is in the power of the attorney for the U. S. to send up his bills or not. But should these bills be found true, and the trial come on, may we not be ruled to trial, *instanter*, and without the aid of our witnesses? But what was done the other day, may be hereafter repeated. Witnesses were introduced on behalf of the U. S. and others perhaps would have been; on the motion for a commitment. This motion is for the present only suspended. But if that be the case; may not the testimony now required be relevant to our defence?—The attorney for the U. S. triumphantly declares, that we must do as he pleases; and that we know not what he intends to do. That is true, Sir; but may not we too do something? May not Col. Burr move for his discharge? As he is to remain here until the court pleases to discharge him, may he not move for his recognizance to be discharged? Have we no right also to all the means, which are necessary for the fair administration of justice?

"No time is stipulated for the return of the subpoena." This is a great difficulty indeed! It will be admitted, then, that the court has a right to issue a subpoena; and yet because there happens to be no particular provision about the day, this right must be necessarily null. But, Sir, this objection really justified by practice? Has not the court a right to fix a day for the return of processes of this sort; according to their own convenience; or the convenience of parties?

But why have we not applied for these documents sooner? Yes; sir, it is asked of us, why we have not made this application sooner; and yet even now does the gentleman wish to delay it. He declared that we have made it too soon; and yet he now declares that we have made it too late. Now, it cannot be both; if it be too late, it certainly cannot be too soon.

We have heard some remarks upon Col. Burr's privileges; and among others, upon the four counsellors who are to defend him. But what kind of an argument is this? If we turn to the Laws of Congress, we shall find there is one attorney for the U. S. appropriated to each district. And yet there are no less than three counsellors employed on the present occasion. No doubt there is a law providing for the payment of the two others out of the treasury; but with what propriety can these gentlemen complain of my client making such arrangements, as may suit his convenience or his interest? But what are all these remarks to the Subpoena *Duces Tecum*? Sir, it is useless to multiply arguments on this subject. It is a settled rule, since the ancient times of King John; since the formation of Magna Charta itself; that the accused has a right to Subpoena *Duces Tecum*; under such modifications as the court may please to prescribe.

Mr. Martin read an extract from the case of Smith and Ogden in New York, about the issuing of an attachment. Mr. Hay asserted that this extract did not prove the position contended; that there was no case of a subpoena having been issued, before the ending of an indictment; that if the clerk had ever issued them, it was a mere gratuitous act; and that he challenged the experienced gentleman from Maryland, to cite a single instance of an application to a court for subpoenas, before the ending of the bills.

I present deliver any decided opinion upon the point, though he was disposed to believe, that the accused had a right to apply for subpoenas. He cited the case of a man, who had been some time before brought before him, and condemned for counterfeiting bank notes; in this case the prisoner had attempted to delay the trial by pretending that he had witnesses in Baltimore; which plea had been rejected by the court, principally on the ground that he had not before summoned those witnesses.—The Chief Justice however observed that he should not decide this question at present; but reserve it for future decision: In the mean time, the counsel might proceed with the other part of the argument.

Some conversation here ensued between Mr. Bots and Mr. Hay, on the interpretation of an act of Congress, in which the term "accused" was employed. Mr. Martin then rose to support the propriety of granting this particular subpoena.

He laid down as a general principle, in all civil or criminal cases, that every man had a right to process to establish his rights or his innocence. McNally's Evidence, Vol. 1. p. 255. Does there exist a single case in the British authorities in opposition to this doctrine?—Surely these gentlemen do not intend to represent the president as a kind of sovereign; or as a king of Great Britain; He is no more than a servant of the people. But even the British king may be called upon to give testimony to his people. It is true he is not obliged to be subpoenaed; and to appear in a court of justice; but his testimony under his sign manual is received as authentic evidence.

Chief Justice.—The counsel on the opposite side admit, that the President may be summoned.

Mr. Martin. They have surely never admitted it before. However I am happy that it is now admitted; as it will spare me a part of my argument. I will proceed then to the others.

The next question is, whether the President can be summoned to attend with certain papers. One of them was an original letter from general W. of the 21st of October, and received by the President on the 27th of November. This letter (as appears by Col. B's affidavit) is considered by him as necessary to his defence, and his counsel so far as they understand the subject are of the same opinion. The other papers are copies of official orders by the navy and war departments. It may be said, sir, that if application were made to those departments, Col. B. had a right to the papers; for we had supposed, that every citizen was entitled to such copies of official papers as are material to him. And I have never heard of but one instance where they were refused; and this was most certainly under presidential influence.

Mr. Randolph here enumerated the particulars of his own correspondence with Mr. R. Smith, secretary of the navy.

Mr. Martin proceeded to the following effect:—I have asserted, that Col. Burr was entitled to a copy of these orders. We intended to show that these orders were contrary to the constitution and the laws, and that they entitled Col. Burr to the right of resistance. We intended to show, that by this particular order his property and his person were to be destroyed; yes, by these tyrannical orders the life and property of an innocent man were to be exposed to destruction. We did not expect these originals themselves; because they were gone out. But we did apply for copies; and were refused under Presidential influence.—In New York, on the facial Trials of Ogden and Smith, the officers of the government, screened themselves from attending, under the sanction of the President's name. Perhaps the same farce may be repeated here; and it is for this reason that we apply directly to the President of the United States. Whether it would have been best to have applied to the secretaries of state, of the navy and war; I care not. All that we want is, the copies of some papers; and the original of another.

This is a peculiar case, sir. The President has undertaken to prejudice my client by declaring that "of his guilt there can be no doubt." He has assumed to himself the knowledge of the Supreme Being himself, and pretended to search the heart of my highly respected friend. He has proclaimed him a traitor in the face of that country, which has rewarded him. He has let slip the dogs of war; he has hunted down the hounds of persecution; to hunt down my friend.—And would this President of the United States, who has raised all this absurd clamor, pretend to keep back the papers which are wanted for this trial; where life itself is at stake! It is a sacred principle, that in all cases, the accused has a right to all the evidence which is necessary for his defence. And whoever withholds this information, is substantially a murderer, and is so recorded in the registers of Heaven.—Can it then be presumed, that the President would be sorry to have Col. Burr's innocence proved? No. It is impossible. Would the President of the United States give his enemies (for enemies he has like other great and good men) would he give them the proud opportunity of saying that Colonel Burr is the victim of anger, jealousy, and hatred? Will he not act with all possible candor: When told that certain papers are material to our defence, will he not be proud to say to us "Sirs, you may have them; I will grant you every possible advantage." Had this been done, the attorney for the United States and perhaps the Executive, never would have said that these papers are no more material to us than the first paragraph of the laws of Congress! These gentlemen forget, that it is not their province to decide, whether the evidence is material to us or not. It is for the court to say, whether it bears upon the case; and whether it is to go before the Petit Jury, or to come before themselves, if the motion to commit for treason be continued.

They seem to think, that we are not even to be trusted with these papers. But why do they attribute motives to Col. B's counsel, which they would themselves disdain? Why not, as much honors to ourselves, as to the President of the U. S. himself?

It may be suggested, that this is a private and confidential letter from Gen. W. to the President. It was so said, indeed yesterday. But if the President were here himself, the court would have a right to demand, whether in confidential conversations Gen. W. had not given very different statements, from those which he might here produce? What, Sir, if Gen. W. had repeated as much confidence; if he had inflated as much poison, into the ear of the president, as Satan himself breathed into the ear of Eve; the President would have been full responsible to a court of justice.—The law recognizes none of this kind of confidence, *à la* *St. J. Duffell* of King-Row's case; there a physician treated of a court to exclude him; but even his professional confidence would not screen him. Lord Barrington testified to exclude his going in testimony, what had been disclosed to him in all the confidence of private friendship. All his objections were disregarded.—McNally, page 246, which declares that there can be

no secrets, but those which are confided to counsellors and attorneys.

New let us suppose, that this information was conveyed to him by a letter; nay, by a private and confidential letter. Could we not have the President produced here; could we not examine him, whether he had ever received such a letter?

But perhaps we shall be told, that this would be making too free with high characters; that we call the honour of Gen. W. into question; and that it is not less than treason to suppose it possible, that Gen. W. is not as pure as an Angel. But, Sir, will it be forgotten, that this man has already broken the constitution to support his violent measures; that he has already ground down the civil authorities into dust; and subjected all around him to a military despotism? Is it possible to believe, that such a man may not derive from the strict line of decorum? To throw the ease with which one man may be destroyed by another man or by a faction; and with the same unfeeling indifference as a philosopher fees rats struggling in an air-pump; I will read a quotation from Tucker's Blackstone.

Mr. M. produced several instances, that even the originals of recorded papers may be bro't before a court of Justice.

Respecting copies of the navy orders for destroying the property and person of Col. B. it is very material to possess them. It may be necessary to show, that these acts which the prosecutors are pleased to deem treasonable, were in fact nothing but justifiable means for defending his own rights.

(To be continued.)

### PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, April 14. In order to be nearer the Frontiers of Grand-duché and Danzig, the siege of which is about to be carried on with new vigour, and for the purpose of protecting the corps who invest these places, the grand army has taken the following position.

The Prince of Ponte Corvo occupies Braunberg, Elbing and Holland; his line of operations extends along the Passarge, to the mouth of that river. Marshal Sult is posted at Leibstadt & its vicinity, he guards also the Passarge. Marshal Ney occupies Guttadt and the environs; his line of operations is the Alle; he has behind him the upper part of the Passarge.

Marshal Davout's head quarters are at Dettterwald, a large village situated on the Passarge; one of his divisions occupies the upper part of the Alle and the little town of Altemten, which has been put in a state of defence.—another division is posted at Hohelitten and its vicinity. Marshal Malsena is at Pulluk; his division has received considerable reinforcements, and is one of the most numerous.

Between the Marshals Malsena and Davout, is a corps of Polish cavalry, who have already proved on different occasions, that they have not degenerated from their ancestors. The besieging corps, around whom the grand army forms a Sem Circle, is in a great measure composed of Polish, Badenese, Helissians, and other confederated troops.—The Grand Depot of the army is at Thorn, the principal Hospitals are at Giltgenbourg, Malwa, &c. The Russians are at Olltenbourg, Pullenheim, Mehlack, Konigsburg &c.

MUNICH, April 17. Considerable advantages are reported to have been obtained by the Turks and Persians over the Russians. General Michelson, it is said, has been driven from Wallachia by Moutapina Bayradar, who has taken from him 12 pieces of cannon and has made 800 prisoners. On another side, the Turks have entered the Crimea, and the Persians are seizing the most important passages of the Caucasus.

NAVY, April 21. We wait with impatience for the news of peace or of a great battle; every thing is ready; a single look of the Emperor will determine. We are informed that the Russians have divided their army into three grand divisions; one will be commanded by the King of Prussia, the centre by Prince Constantine & the right wing by Benningien.

ITALY. NAPLES, April 11. The King has been informed officially, it is said, that the Sublime Porte has acknowledged him as King of Naples, & enjoined the Barbary Powers to respect the Neapolitan Subjects, and to return all the slaves of that nation.

SWEDEN. MALMÖ, April 8. The month of the Oder is going to be declared in a state of blockade.

AUSTRIA. VIENNA, April 11. This day's Court Gazette contains some intelligence from Turkey. The Russian General Mayendorff has received reinforcements both of men and cannon, and has drawn near Imsal, in order to form the siege of it, but without having the more intimidated the Turkish garrison: General Michelson asks for reinforcements: the garrisons of the Crimea are drawing off to be sent to him.

Other intelligence received direct from Constantinople, mentions that the coasts of Morocco, Algiers and Tunis have issued orders to their corsairs, to capture all Russian and English vessels.

13th. The rumours which were afloat that the English Squadron had again passed the Straits of the Dardanelles, and was in the sea of Marmora, appear entirely void of foundation. The last letters arrived from that capital make no mention of it; they speak only of the vigorous preparations which the Porte is making to oppose the efforts against the army of Michelson. Troops arrive in great numbers from Africa, and are sent forward towards the army of which the Grand Visier must by this time have taken the command. Every thing announces that the campaign will open shortly.

## American AND Commercial Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1807.

The National Intelligencer states, that *subpoenas* have been received by the President, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy, in behalf of Burr.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

By an act of the legislature of the State of Maryland, entitled "An act for the regulating the gisting of casks in the town of Baltimore." It is enacted, that if any person fill, or put to sale, any butt, tun, pipe, &c. of wine, rum, or other liquid merchandise, imported, brought in, or made in the said town, before the gauger, thereinafter mentioned, or his deputy, shall have set down or marked the capacity and full contents of the same according to the standard

of wise measure by the gallon, each person shall forfeit eight pounds for every cask so sold or put to sale.—And the commissioners of Baltimore were empowered to appoint the gauger. By the act of incorporation of Baltimore, all acts of the legislature then in force, touching the police of Baltimore town, or any of its internal concerns, were continued in force; but the powers thereby delegated to the commissioners of Baltimore town, &c. were transferred and vested in the corporation.—Thus the above provision respecting gauging remains now in force. One half of the fine is appropriated by law to the informer.

Died, on Thursday, the 18th instant, in the 55th year of his age, Mr. ROBERT MOORE, a native of Ireland, and one of her exiled sons, who suffered in the cause of freedom and humanity.—this cause he maintained with all the ardor of a patriot till his last breath.

If the most inflexible integrity, in scenes peculiarly calamitous and distressing, and the most extended philanthropy, embracing man as a brother, wherever he met him, united to those interesting and pleasing manners which flow from the warmest sensibilities & charities of the heart, constitute the principles of an honest man and the graces of a gentleman.—This character justly belongs to the deceased.—"He was an Israelite, indeed, in whom there is no guile."

The brig Betty, Davis, of Baltimore, was Havana, the 2d inst. to sail the next day. The ship's Ann, Wilkinson; Eliza, Marie and Active, Scott, all from Baltimore, have arrived at Alexandria.

Price Current at Bordeaux, April 28, 1807.

Cotton, Georgia, short,	fr. 195-215
—Louisiana,	208-220
Coffee,	269-279
Cocoa,	210-218
Sugar, clayed,	49-108
—Muscovado,	78-95 franc
Tobacco,	145-157
Brandy, Armagnac,	135
—Lang ede	1
Wine, (Cargo)	160-270

From the Merchants' Coffee-House Book. June 18.

Arrived, sch'r Belle, Hudgen, 16 days from St. Pierre, (Mart.) Sugar and Coffee.—E. N. Partridge. Left sch'r Racer, for Baltimore, in 5 or 6 days; Brig Nancy, for George Town, (Potomac) in 3 weeks; and 12 or 14 others belonging to the Northward. The brig Matilda, for New York, sailed 13 June.—13th, lat. 32, long. 73, spoke sch'r Cartou, from Baltimore for Havana, out 3 days.

Also, brig Potowmac, Ball, 14 days from Baracoa. Coffee Hides and Wood.—Joseph Austin.—The British Galliot Hector, from Whitehaven for St. Domingo, was captured and sent into Baracoa 29th April; the British ship Eliza, from Jamaica for Dublin, was taken 29th May and ordered for St. Jago; the British brig Edgar, from Jamaica for Leith, was captured 28th and arrived at Baracoa; the American ship Juno, from Jamaica for Norfolk, was captured the 27th May, recaptured the same day, and ordered to Jamaica; the Swedish sch'r Risk, from St. Domingo for Philadelphia, was taken 25th May and arrived at Baracoa; the British sloop Patience, from New York for Jamaica, was taken the 24th and arrived at Baracoa; and 10 sail of schooners and sloops had been recently captured and sent into Baracoa, chiefly under Danish and Swedish Colours, names unknown.

Also, brig Telemaque, Jones, from Trinidad (Cuba) and 11 days from New Providence—sugar, hides and Sassa-parilla.—J. B. Jaufré and E. Valdor. Left at Nassau ship Flora of New York, from New-Orleans for Liverpool; had been ashore on Caryfort Reef; cargo discharged; ship repaired, crew sick, uncertain when to sail.

Also, sch'r Pretty Agnes, Merideth, 9 days from St. Jago—Coffee—the master. June 15, lat. 33, long. 35, spoke sch'r Good Intent, from Baltimore for Havana.—Passed a brig and a schooner in the bay, bound up.

New York, June 18.

ARRIVED. The ship Isabella, Higgins, in 40 days from Bordeaux. The brig Equator, Kollock, 22 days from Portland. The British brig Atalanta, Kneale, 54 days from Liverpool. May 31, lat. 42, long 54, spoke ship Neptune, 3 days from New York for Liverpool. June 7, lat. 40, spoke ship Salsom, of New York, 8 days from Baltimore, for Fal-mouth. June 9, lat. 40, spoke brig Sufannah, of Philadelphia, 7 days from Charleston for Bristol.

### Baltimore County, to wit:

I do hereby certify, that Richard Colvin, of said county, brought before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace for the county aforesaid, as a tray trespassing on his enclosures, on his farm in Patapsco Neck, at the mouth of Colegate's creek, a brindle COW, about 4 years old; with a white mottle face, and cropped; a Sit in each ear; and a white mottle belly.—She came to the farm in April last. Given under my hand and seal, this 18th June, 1807. EDW. WOODEYAR.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away. RICHARD COLVIN.

June 19 d41

A small bundle of Woman's Apparel was found on the York road, about two miles and a half from Baltimore. The owner may have them by calling at No. 47, Bridge-street.

June 19 d41

28 pipes Holland Gin, JUST received, per Gray's Norfolk Packet, and will be landed this Morning, for sale by BUFFUM & GOODHUE, No. 84, Bowly's wharf d41

June 19 d41

Dissolution of Partnership. THE partnership of HORTON & CLARK was dissolved on the 6th day of April last, by mutual consent. All those indebted to the said firm are requested to make immediate payment to JAMES HORTON, who is duly authorized to settle the business of said firm. JAMES HORTON, JOHN CLARE.

Test, JOHN M. READ. d41

June 19 d41

Green Turtle. TURTLE SOUP will be served up on the table of the Fountain Inn, on Mondays and Fridays, at 9 o'clock—and from 11 till 2 in the public room, during the season, by JAMES BRADEN, N. B. Private families can be served. d41

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June 19 d41

### Sale by Auction.

TO-MORROW MORNING, SATURDAY, The 20th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the Vendue Warehouse at the corner of Second and Frederick-streets, will commence the sale of A Variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, &c. Belonging to the estate of a deceased person.

An invoice of handsome Plated Ware, A case of Cutlery, consisting of Penknives, Scissors, Razors, and a few sets of hand-knives Table Knives and Forks, &c. A large Beam, with chains, discs and half a ton of Iron weights.

And a case Looking Glasses, assorted. THOMAS CHASE, Auctioneer. June 19 d41

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber, living in Harford county, near Bush Town, on the Philadelphia road, is in want of three or four good hands to the Tailoring Business, to whom he will give six shillings and three pence per job, and Board at two dollars per week. If any persons to the above business shall think proper to come and favor me with their assistance, I have no doubt but I can give them employment for three months.

PARKER GILBERT. d41

June 19 d41

For Sale, Freight or Charter, The Brig LYON.

A substantial vessel, burthen 1600 barrels; will take freight to Europe or the West Indies; will be ready to take a cargo on board on Monday next.—For terms apply to the master on board, at the lower end of Fannagan's wharf, or BENJAMIN D. GALPIN, 61, Smith's wharf d41

June 19 d41

To Merchants. A YOUNG MAN, who has been regularly bred to business, is a good accountant, and understands Book-keeping, wishes for a situation in a Merchant's Counting-House, Whole sale Store, or Public Office, or in any other department. The advertiser will be furnished adequate to any of those branches, and hopes from his punctuality, &c. to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their confidence. For his integrity and morality, several characters will vouch, particularly the gentleman whom he done business last for. A personal interview will be given by addressing J. R. K. at the office of this paper.

June 19 d41

Rodin, Bright Varnish, SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, & 400 barrels TURPENTINE.

For sale at the subscriber's Distillery, near Col. Lovry's, in Calvert-street. Od based, as usual. Printers' Ink, ground black, Spanish brown, yellow ochre, copal japan and spirit varnishes, a beam and scales with twenty 5lb. weights, and several sets of copper scales and beams—also, 100 empty turpentine bbls. for the use of ship carpenters. The whole will be sold as low for cash or approved paper as at any Manufactory in the city, by JOHN MELWEE, law3m

June 19 d41

Handelian Charitable Society. THE Members of the Institution are hereby informed that the evening of performance is again changed to Friday, as usual.

The Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance THIS EVENING, precisely at eight o'clock, as business of importance to the Society will be submitted to their consideration. HORACE H. HAYDEN, Sec'y. June 19 d41

June 19 d41

Turtle Soup, SUPERIOR TO OYSTERS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that Green TURTLE SOUP will be served up at his house in Bond-street, near the corner of Shakespeare-street, Fell's Point, This Day, Friday, June 19, and every Wednesday and Friday during the season, from 11 till 4 o'clock. Prepared by the hotel Joseph Flick. CHARLES BURNETT. N. B. Private families can be supplied. C. B. W&F

June 19 d41

CITY BATHS.

Finn's Improvements, &c. &c. Seven new TUBS, and shortly another extensive BOILER, besides a variety of other works to please! WILLIAM FINN, WHO AT THE CITY BATHS, JONES' FALLS FOOT-BRIDGE. HAS had the honor, for several years past, to be instrumental in washing the body of persons of half the country; takes this liberty to talk like a statesman, viz—not for his own sake, but for the public good! To inform all his old and new friends, as well those he knows, as those he does not know; that his PATENT COMBINATION MACHINERY, is now in complete order for their reception; or in other words, he has made and is still making, such additions to his establishment, that from day to day, until midnight no applicant (will be subject to the unnecessary loss of a moment's detention, to obtain either a COLD, WARM, SHOWER, or PLUNGING BATH; when the season permits.)

Appropriate Rooms, AND BATHING TUBS, For all sizes and uses! DETACHED ROOMS. Particularly appropriated for LADIES. And Cardinal Restoratives, as usual, viz—Finn's Antiphlogistic; Grand Anodyne; republican Anodyne; for the nervous, and the never-failing exhibitors of the system vulgarly named RIGGE & FRUIT PUNCH, LEMONADE, &c. Together with the most punctual attention of the public's most salutary, &c. &c.

Wm. Finn, N. B. For the further encouragement of persons inclined to bathe, and coming in safety, one half of the fare will be paid, if required. June 9 d41

June 19 d41

Eight or ten Perions CAN be accommodated with Board and Lodging, at No. 25, North Gay-street.—Young men, meeting in a mechanical business, and of steady habits, would be preferred. June 18 d41