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(PRINTERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION)
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All Advertisements appear in both

FOR SALE,

A new Pilot Boat Built SCHONER of the best materials, burthen 268 tons, Carpenter's measure, fastend with pure copper, lead and Joiner's work complete. She may be seen at the subscriber's ship yard, lower end of M'Elderry's wharf. For terms apply to

WM. FLANNIGAN.
nov 5 d

COTTON.

VOSE & WORTHINGTON,
No. 99, BOWLEY'S WHARF,
Are receiving and offer for Sale
60 bags 1st quality Upland COTTON.
nov 29 d4t

BILLS ON NEW YORK,

For Sale by
D'ARCY & DIDIER.
nov 29 d4t

Molasses, Cotton, &c.

10 hhds. good quality Molasses
18 bales Uplano Cotton—*And*
50 bbls. bright Varnish
Just landed and for Sale at
BENJ'M. FERGUSON'S,
No. 101, Bowley's wharf.

FOR NORFOLK,
The Schr. POLLY & SALLY,
Capt. Creighton. She is a small vessel, and has an experienced master. Apply as above.
nov 29 d4t*

JOSEPH K. STAPLETON,

Informs his friends and the public that in consequence of the dreadful Fire on 23d inst. he has been compelled to REMOVE his Store and Manufactories *to No. 159, Baltimore street, next door to Messrs. Campbell & Ritchie's, nearly opposite his old stand*—where he offers for sale as usual, an extensive assortmeet of *Brushes, Bellows, and other articles in his line*, and respectfully solicits their patronage.
nov 28 d4t

Fine Shirtings & Plaids.

1 case superior Fine Shirtings
1 Plaids
1 Checks and Shambrays
Just received and for sale by
J. GARRETT,
No. 43, Market street.

N. B. All kinds of Bank notes (that are genuine and good) will be received in payment.

ALSO
A Premium given for New York or Philadelphia Bank Notes.
AND
A Premium will be given for small change, either for Copper, Silver or Gold coins, or even small notes, and the same are for sale at a moderate price. Apply as above. J. G.
oct 29 d

A FEW BALES

Olive Flushings
Stout coloured Coatings—and
Superfine Blue Cloths
Just received and for sale by
CROSDALE & GIBSON,
No. 188¾, Market street.
nov 4 d

PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Deputy Commissary of purchases at his office, No, 9, Light street wharf, until the 15th day of December, 1814, for supplying the United States with the following articles, in such quantities as may be required and at such prices as may be agreed on, viz.

Cap bands, Cap plates	Mattox and Picks
Leather Caps and Pompons for Artillery, Infantry, Dragoons and Riflemen	Setts of Tent Poles
Cotton Drilling for Summer overalls	Knapsacks
Cotton Muslin for Shirts	Haversacks
Grey Twilled Woolen Kersey ¾ wide for Overalls & Jackets	Canteens complete
White do do do ¾ do for Overalls	Drums complete
Flannel for Shirts	Threads for making army clothing
Shoes	Setts of artillery Harness
Short Stockings	Cartouch Boxes, with cross belts and bayonet scabbards
Epaulets, made of cotton	Gun Slings
Buttons of every description for troops	Musket, Rifle & Pistol Flints
Blue Cloth, 3-4 & 6-4 wide, well dyed	Crude Nitre, per lb
Grey Cloth 3-4 or 6-4 wide	Sulphur per lb
Scarlet Cloth, 6-4 wide	Swords for non-commissioned officers
Black do 6-4 wide	Pistols,
Cockades and Eagles	Muskets
Leather Stocks	Rifles
Woolen Blankets 3 point	Brushes and Wires
Materials for Tents	Cannon Traces
Making do	Breast Chains
Iron Camp Kettles	Lead pounds of
Mess Pans	Reams of Cannon and Musket Cartridge Paper
Spades and Shovels	Bridle Bitts
	Stirrup Irons
	Curry Combs
	Mane Combs
	Horse Brushes
	Nose bags

The proposals must be written and sealed; must state the articles for which the contract is desired, the quantity to be contracted for, the lowest price at which it can be furnished within twelve months from the date of contract. A bond with two sureties will in each case be required to insure the fulfilment of the contract. Samples will be shewn and every information given by

J. CALHOUN, Jr.
Deputy Commissary of Purchases.
nov 21 d1stDec0t14th

PEPPER,

FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH KARRICK.
nov 13 d12t

Superfine and Common *CLOTHS,*

Foreign and Domestic, of well assorted colours, *this day received and for sale by*
J. GARRETT,
No. 43, Market street.
oct 28 d

SPANISH TOBACCO.

8 tierces Spanish Tobacco,
Just received and for Sale by
HENRY PAYSON & CO.
No. 15, Bowley's wharf.
nov 30 d4t

COTILLION PARTIES.

The subscribers to the last Cotillion Parties who are disposed to subscribe for the ensuing winter, are requested to call and leave their names with either of the undersigned

MANAGERS

C. Ridgely, Jr. of H.	*J. W. Patterson*
J. Meredith	*G. H. Stewart*
J. E. Howard, Jr.	

nov 30 d4t

Campeachy Logwood, &c.

30 tons Campeachy Logwood
15 boxes Brown Havana Sugar
30 bags Pepper
Shoe Thread, Tennesse Feathers—and
DEER SKINS,
For Sale by
TALBOT JONES.
nov 16 eo8t

JUST RECEIVED.

10 chests Hyson Skin Tea
9 boxes (about 30lb each) Gunpowder do
100 bags St. Domingo Coffee
For Sale by
Hollingsworth & Worthington,
Who have likewise for Sale,
250 bbls Fresh Flour, and
A quantity of Pig Iron
nov 21 d4teo4t

Cotton Blankets & Flannels.

The subscribers have constantly on hand an assortment of 10 by 12-4, 8 by 10-4, and 6 by 10-4 *Cotton Blankets*; also *White Cotton Flannels* of the Manufactory of *Peter Lannay*, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms, at No. 171½, Baltimore street.

LAFITTE BARTHE & CO.
sept 50 eo

Bills on New-York at Sight,

For Sale by
HENRY PAYSON & CO.
WHO HAVE IN STORE,
Bordeaux Brandy, different cargoes
Russia Clean Hemp
Georgia Upland Cotton
Bengal and Spanish Indigo
Russia Bristles
Russia Diapers
St. Domingo Coffee in hhds.
Rice in whole and half tierces
Imperial, Hyson & Young Hyson Teas
New Beef in bbls. and half bbls.
nov 28 d4t

JOHN OKELY,

Smith's wharf,
Having brought most of his goods back to the city—*Offers for sale,*
A few chests and boxes imperial, hyson, hyson skin and souchong Teas
6 boxes superfine Peecoe and Padre Souchong do. (*black Teas*) in elegant laquered boxes
Cassia of the first quality in matts
Green, Havanna and St. Domingo Coffee
Pimento in bags—50 kegs manufactured Tobacco
50 casks double refined Saltpetre
100 cases claret wine—Whiskey in hhds
100 boxes refined roll Brimstone
50 bbls crude do
A few casks Allum and Copperas
50 boxes Dixon's Philad Mustard
30 do Sweet Oil, 12 bottles each
5000 Gunny bags
60 casks cut nials, 4d to 20d
2 bbls Orleans Indigo nearly equal to Bengal
1 scroon Flotant do
50 pieces Russia and Cotton Duck
A few pieces Ticklenburgh
Snuff in bbls and half bbls
50 bbls Herrings
25 boxes Cotton Cards, Nos. 8, 9 and 10
500 boxes Spanish Segars
2000 lbs Iron Wire, No. 16 to 21
1 case, consisting of Suspender Wire, Bonnet do. Brush do. Piano Forte do. Pins, &c.
And the following

DRUGS & MEDICINES;

10 cases and bbls Liquorice Paste
5 bales Anniseed
6 do Cammomile Flowers
5 bbls Glauber Salts
Cantharides, Gum Arabic and Myrrth, Tartar Emetic, Corrosive Sublimate, Aquafortis, Spirit of Nitre Fortis, do. Sal Marin, Oil of Vitriol, &c. &c.
oct 27 eo20t

The Co-Partnership

Of *Brown & Biays* is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm are required to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers.

WILLIAM BROWN, Jr.
JAMES BIAYS, Jr.
Fell's Point, 24th Nov 1814.

A small parcel of LUMBER on hand, will be sold low to close the concern, if applied for immediately.
nov 26 eo4t*

Wine, Salmon, Salt, &c.

10 pipes of very 1st quality Madeira Wine
20 bbls. of 1st quality Salmon
Lisbon and St. Ubes Salt
20 boxes Tow Cloth, 10,000 yds.
100 casks of Goshen Cheese
Cut Nails, assorted sizes
Shovels, Spades, &c. &c.
Just received and for sale by
ELY BALDERSTON,
61, *Smith's wharf.*
nov 24 eo4t

ENOCH CLAP,

No. 85 Bowley's wharf,
OFFERS FOR SALE,
35 bales Upland Cotton, of 1st quality
10 chests Young Hyson Tea, of the Hazard's cargo
100 casks Goshen Cheese, coloured
40 do. do. do. white
150 bbls. old Flour
9 boxes Cotton Cards
16 Silk Shawls, 7.4 wide
Gunny bags and bbls. Glauber Salts
11th mo. 26 eo4t

Fruit Trees for Sale.

I have for sale at my present residence, a choice collection of *Young Fruit Trees*, consisting of Apple, Peach, and Pear Trees.

JAMES STIRLING.
nov 29 eo6t*

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Further extracts from London and Ghent papers received at N. York by the Chauncey.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

It is reported that a subsidy of five millions of dollars or upwards has been conceded by this government to the court of Madrid, and that the condition of this aid is certain commercial advantages as to the admission into Spain of some productions of our native industry, particularly wool and cotton manufactures.

Yesterday we received letters from Constantinople to the 26th July. There was no longer any appearance of pestilential disorder, and the communications to friendly nations between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean was perfectly open. Some vessels had arrived from Odessa, at the Dardanelles, with extraordinary rapidity.

With the consent of this government, the materials of a steam engine were sent out by a ship which accompanied the India fleet, the purpose of which is to remove the inundation which had rendered wholly unproductive the mines of Pasco in Peru. This measure was adopted under permission of the Viceroy, and at the expense of a number of proprietors of the mines resident at Lima, and it is the first example of an allowance of this kind by the vigilant and suspicious government of that country. The engine is accompanied by some skilful mineralogists, by a number of intelligent miners from Cornwall, by mechanics of every description versed in the erection and employment of the machinery, and by triple sets of all the implements and utensils necessary to it. It is not only the miners in the particular district of Pasco, but almost the whole of them throughout the territory of Peru, that are injured from inundation, by the neglect and abuses consequent on the disorganized state of these dependencies.

Very alarming riots have taken place in the Hessian city of Marburg, between the students of the university of that city and Saxon troops. The officers and soldiers of a Saxon regiment made an attack, in the open day, upon the students and wounded several of them. The Saxon commander in chief, Gen. Thielman, whose head quarters were at Marburg, immediately ordered the grenadiers to depart, and promised to give the inhabitants satisfaction.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Though the congress at Vienna has not yet sufficiently proceeded to business, or at least, though the subject of discussion has not yet been sufficiently made public, to provide matter for the foundation of any certain conclusions, there are some points which are understood to be finally determined, and which, if regarded as settled, are of considerable importance.

The first of these interests is that of Poland.—As we have frequently had occasion of touching upon this subject in our former papers, we have before made the observation, that Poland, a vast territory in the middle of Europe, is a kind of plain or table-land that is, totally without any hill or eminence, and therein without any natural strength what ever. The consequence of such a character of country is this—that it is at the mercy of the first invader; and therefore, when it lies, as Poland does lie, in contact and contiguity with more powerful states, it is totally unable to provide and to maintain its own independence. Under these circumstances, it is almost necessary that Poland should belong to one or other of the great powers of the continent. Now Russia, for many reasons, is best situated to undertake this protection—and though Russia may certainly gain some men and some money by this acquisition, she does not gain enough to endanger the equality of the political balance. Now what we understand as being determined in the congress, with respect to Poland, is briefly this: That it shall be formed into a separate kingdom under the government of the Arch Duke Constantine, the brother of the Emperor Alexander, who is to be the lawful and acknowledged sovereign of the same, and to whose heirs male it is to descend. We trust that this assertion by the German papers will be made out by the event, as we are convinced that no arrangement can be devised which will more effectually confirm the peace of the continent, and even more effectually conduce to the welfare of Poland.

Saxony is the next most important interest, and we truly feel a most lively concern, even something more than a mere political regret, that this people is to be divided and carved out among the confederated sovereigns, and that the king of Prussia is to become their king. The people of Saxony are attached to the reigning family and to their king; and why, as we have frequently said, is a whole people to suffer, because their king has committed an error.

We must express our warm wishes that the generous feelings of this country will be exerted in their favor, and that our ministers at congress and particularly Lord Castlereagh will be instructed to interpose the authoritative influence of the British government in favor of this king and people. The aggrandisement of Hanover will be very ill purchased (even if we consider only English interests) by the annihilation of Saxony.

The most important part of the intelligence of the week is contained in the arrival of American papers to a late date, by which it appears that the capture of Washington and the defeat of the American army in that quarter, have produced their full effect, and that the American mind is now enough humiliated to submit to moderate terms of peace—The town of Alexandria, on the south bank of the Potomac, has experienced the fate of the metropolis; it, of course, surrendered without resistance, and the government buildings were immediately destroyed. All the shipping in the harbor, with their lading and immense stores of flour, fell into the hands of the captors, and there is full reason to believe that all the shipping in the river, as far as our troops can march up, will have the same fate. Whilst this attack was going on at Alexandria, another portion of our force detached by Adm. Cochrane, under capt. Gordon, bombarded Fort Warburton, and carried it after an engagement of 2 hours.

A gloomy picture is given of the state of Spain.——Arrests are multiplied at Madrid, and such was the effect produced by the system of terror acted upon by the government, that emigrations were taking place. The measures of the court seem all calculated to excite and increase public discontent. The property stiled national, whether belonging to private persons or not, or the clergy, is by an order of the King to be restored to the legitimate proprietors, without any indemnity to the persons who had purchased it. A report is mentioned in the Paris papers, but with doubts as to its truth, of the two Guarilla Chiefs Mina, uncle and nephew, having formed a plan of exciting an insurrection against the government.

Paris, Oct. 8. The King and Queen of Sweden are returned to Stockholm.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Sept. 21.

Count Rotopchin, General of Infantry, and Vice Ad. Tschischagon have been named members of the Imperial Council, as a reward of their long services.

The Petersburgh Bible Society is to be called, in future, by the Emperor's orders the Russian Bible Society; and the sub-divisions by the names of the towns in which they are formed.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 6.

The Gazette of this city having announced, on the 23d of Sept. that the inhabitants of Dresden had sent a deputation to Congress to solicit the re-establishment of the Kingdom of Saxony, this assertion has been contradicted in the same journal, by a formal declaration of the Magistrates of Dresden, dated Sept. 29.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.

The King, after having abolished the extraordinary imposts of the war, has also abolished the customs, which harrassed the commerce of the interior. All the officers of the douaaries have been established on the frontiers, and the definitive tariff will be fixed as soon as the political reports between Prussia and the neighboring States, shall be definitively regulated.

GHENT, Oct. 13.

They write from Vienna, that on the 30th of September, the Ministers of the six great powers, Russia, Austria, England, France, Prussia, and Spain, held a preparatory conference. It appears it was there determined what courts the ministers should be of, at the Congress. It is discussing to admit the Ministers of Sweden and Portugal, and it is generally believed that the formal conferences will open in a few days; but according to appearances, nothing will be agitated in the conference but what relates to the general system of Europe and the demarcation of different states. The interior affairs of Germany will be separately treated of.

The news from London says that the Spanish Government has prohibited the entry of English goods. They attribute this measure, which has caused a great sensation, to a demand made by the Royal Phillipine Company, who are expecting a great quantity of muslins and callicoes from Manilla and Bengal. Others pretend, that this prohibition must be attributed to the refusal of the British government, from whom his Catholic Majesty had asked a loan of ten millions sterling.

This event has rekindled the general discontent that the re-establishment of the Inquisition had caused, and all measures which appeared contrary to this enlightened age and to the views of sage politicians.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The princess Charlotte is considerably better in health since her residence at Weymouth.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Naval Court Martial.—A court martial was held at Portsmouth, on Friday, on board H. M. S. Gladiator, for the trial of capt. R. H. Barclay, and his remaining officers and men, for the loss of the British squadron of gun boats on Lake Erie, on the tenth Sept. 1813, in an action with the American flotilla of vastly superior force. It appeared, from public letters read to the court, that captain Barclay was appointed to the squadron on L. Erie, immediately on the arrival of Com. Sir James Yeo on Lake Ontario. It had been offered to and refused by Capt. Mulcaster, on account of the exceeding bad equipment of the vessels. Capt. Barclay joined his command, with a Lt a surgeon and 19 rejected seamen of the L. Ontario squadron, in June 1813, and immediately dispatched to Sir James Yeo an account of the deplorable state of the vessels, and that they were then all blockaded in Amhertsburg by the American flotilla, where Gen. Proctor's army was stationed. Subsequently, about 50 seamen of the Dover troop ship joined him; but then he had not more than 150 British seamen distributed in his squadron, the remaining being Canadians and soldiers. The American force was double the amount of his in number of ships and guns, and there was no comparison in respect to the quality of the seamen.

On the 9th Sept. however, he was compelled to sail from Amhertsburgh, to endeavor to open a communication with Long Point, for the purpose of obtaining a supply of provisions and necessaries both for his squadron and gen. Proctor's army: the winter was rapidly approaching—the navy had been for some time on short allowance—and the supplies by land were by no means equal to the consumption. Under these pressing exigencies, with the advice of gen. Proctor, Capt. Barclay sailed. On the following morning he fell in with the enemy and having the weather guage, bore down to commence the action; but, unfortunately, at the instant the wind veering directly round and brought our squadron to leeward. The particulars of the action have been already stated, the result was, that the whole of our squadron was obliged to surrender. General Proctor, not being able to obtain the supplies was under the necessity of making a retrogade movement, a circumstance which strongly evidenced the necessity there was for the attempt that was made. Com. Sir James Yeo, in his letter to Ad Sir J. . Warren, relating the event, states, that in his opinion, Captain Barclay was wrong to sail from Amhertsburg; and it was in consequence thereof the Court Martial took place. The court pronounced

"That the capture of his Majesty late squadron was caused by the very defective means Capt. Barclay possessed to equip them on Lake Erie; the want of a sufficient number of able seamen whom he had repeatedly and earnestly requested of Sir James Yeo to be sent to him; the very great superiority of the force of the enemy to the British squadron; and the unfortunate early fall of the superior Officers in the actioon:—That it appeared that the greatest exertions had been made by Captain Barclay in equipping and getting into order the vessel under his command; that he was fully justified, under the existing circumstances, in bringing the enemy to action; that the judgement and gallantry of Captain Barclay in taking his squadron into action, and during the contest, were highly conspicuous, and entitled him to the highest praise; and that the whole of the other Officers and men of his Majesty's late squadron conducted themselves in the most gallant manner; and did adjudge the said Captain Heriot Barclay, his surviving Officers and men, to be most fully and HONOURABLY ACQUITTED.—Rear Admiral Foote, President"

Captain Barclay appeared with one arm amputated, the other so dangerously wounded as to be suspended in bandages; a part of his thigh cut away by a cannon shot; and with five other wounds.

DEFERRED.

Copy of a letter from his honor the Mayor to Gen. Brown, enclosing the resolution of the Common Council, voting the freedom of the city, to be presented to him in a gold box, for his gallant conduct on the Niagara Frontier, dated

New York, Oct. 14, 1814.

SIR—In communicating to you the unanimous vote of the Common Council of this city, respecting yourself and the gallant army under your command, I am at a loss for adequate language to express the sentiments of satisfaction which I experience on this occasion.

Without intending to express any opinion on antecedent events, I can, with confidence, assert that the exploits of the army under your command on the Niagara frontier, have exalted our military character, have inspired public confidence, and have exhibited skill, intrepidity and enterprize, which would reflect honor on the soldiers of any country.

I pray you, sir, to be assured of my undeviating regard, and of the high respect with which I am, &c.

DEWITT CLINTON.

General Brown.

Copy of Gen. Brown's Answer.

Head Quarters, Sackett's Harbor,
November 9, 1814.

SIR—I have received your letter of the 14th ultimo, enclosing the resolution of the Corporation of the city of New York, of the 10th, approving my conduct and that of the gallant army it was my good fortune to command, on the Niagara frontier——The approbation of my country is the highest reward I covet. The praise so justly bestowed upon my brave troops is in the highest degree grateful to my feelings. It is to them I am indebted for the distinguished mark of honor conferred upon me, the value of which is no a little increased by the prompt and decisive style in which it was awarded, and the very flattering terms in which you have been pleased to lay the subject before me.

Have the goodness, sir, to express to the Corporation of the city of New York, the high sense which I shall always entertain of the honor conferred upon myself and my gallant companions in arms, and receive the assurance of my unalterable respect and the high consideration with which I am

Your most obedient servant,
JACOB BROWN.

Hon. Dewitt Clinton.

AUBURN, (N.Y.) Nov. 16.

Ninty-five fine looking recruits from Baltimore, passed through this village on Friday, on their way to the Niagara frontier.

We have conversed with a gentleman, who left Prescot about eight days since He was taken by the enemy two days before the late action near Chippewa—has been about twenty days in their possession—was a part of the time on board the new ship St. Lawrence, which he says mounts 110 guns and manned by 700 men. The British naval officers pretended to be much surprized because Com. Chauncey did not attempt to prevent the St. Lawrence from passing the bar at the entrance of Kingston harbor, as her guns were not taken on board till after she was got over. The defences of Kingston were becoming daily more formidable—provisions for the most part were exorbitantly dear; beef was but twelve and a half cents a pound, owing to frequent supplies "from the States." The enemy freely admitted they should starve, if it were not for the provisions received from *Americans!!* The American prisoners in Canada receive less than half rations.

Our informant is a resident of Wilkesbarre, Penn. of German extraction, and was released by Gen. De Rottenberg, who is himself a German. *Cayagua Pat.*

A NEW AND VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

MR. PRINTER,—I wish to apprize the public through the medium of your paper, that a citizen of this county has discovered the art of converting cider into wine, the truth of which I have lately informed myself of to my full satisfaction, and a satisfaction it is certainly, that so valuable a wine can be manufactured from the juice of the apple. It is undoubtedly cordial, and superior in flavor, strength and body, to considerable part of the imported wines; and also said by many, to possess as great medicinal properties. The process of mutation is not performed by the aid of any apothecary drug, so that the natural properties of the juice are not impaired, but performed with such ingredients as greatly to improve them.

I consider it the duty of every printer of Newspapers in the U. States, to aid in disseminating a knowledge of this discovery, in order that the wine may come into general use and thereby diminish the consumption of foreign wines; especially as it is well known that large sums of money are annually sent out of the country to purchase Spanish and other wines. As the expence of manufacturing the newly invented wine will be only ten dollars a barrel, to the farmer that has the art, it will be best to make our own wine and keep our money at home.

The fortunate discoverer of the art, in question is Mr. *Henry Seabolt*, of Scipio, Cayuga county, N. Y. He has been engaged in the study of this art, and practical experiments on the same for more than 20 years—he has at last brought it to perfection. The inventor has obtained letters patent, and now offers for sale, on liberal terms, individual, township, county or state rights.—*Auburn paper.*