MARTINSBURG, (Virg.) July 6. Monday morning laft the body of Jonn QUIGLEY, was found dead, hanging by the neck, in a cabin near Buckleftown—On examination of his children (who are very young) it appeared, that on Thurfdaymorn-ing previous, Quigley differed with his wife upon a trivial circumflance, having at the time a pair of therp pointed theers in his hand, thruft them into her body under the right arm, which put an end to her life—af-ter which he buried the body in the garden. Tortured, no doubt, with reflecting on the awful deed he had done, committed an ad-ditional horrid act by taking his own life— No discovery was made of the first murder until after his body was found hanging, he having before his exit, cautioned his children to keep all fecret, otherwife they would fhare the fame fate.

By this day's Mail.

BOSTON, July 11. A RUMOUR

Was current on Sunday, which, though we could not trace to any authentic fource, and do not credit ourfelves, yet as it is still circulating without contradiction, it may be proper to flate. It was, that a mutiny had broken out at Gibraltar, on board the Culloden, British 74, on the receipt of the first news of the disturbance in his Majesty's this news of the diffurbance in his Majetty's fhips in England; that by the exertions of the officers, affifted by Perfons from the fhore, it was quelled, and the fhip proceeded to fea; That at Sea, the mutiny broke out afrefh with greater fury and more fuccefs that the captain was hung, and the lieute-nant, with threats of immediate execution, obliged to conduct the fhip to Breft.

A little more French Fraternity. Yesterday arrived the sloop Hopestill, Captain Gibbs, from Barbadoes. On the 19th ult. lat. 18, 44, long. 60, 10, W Capt. Gibbs was brought too by a Frenc privateer fchooner of 90 or 100 tons, under English colours, the boarded him under Por tuguefe colours. After the examination of papers, capt. Gibbs was ordered on board papers, capt. Gibbs was ordered on board the privateer, and threatened with death in case of refual. He was fhamefully abufed, kicked and beaten, While he was on board the privateer, the freebooters deftroyed or carried off every paper belonging to the Su-percargo, and Mr. George W. Duncan, and threatened the lives of all on board, if they did not confect the present to be Bri they did not confess the property to be Bri-tish, or objected to their conduct. They took command of the decks with drawn took command of the decks with drawn knives, daggers, axes, &c. They hauled down the Sloop's colours, fent them on board the privateer, faid the floop was a prize, and that fhe would be in Porto Rico before the next night. They then pro-ceeded to break open every cheft, trunk, &c. and went to plundering with drawn daggers. From the Supercargo they took 45 guineas, and nearly all his cloathing ; from the captain about 125 dollars, a box of chocolate, and a trunk containing his cloath-ing, books and charts ; from Mr. George chocolate, and a trunk containing his cloath-ing, books and charts; from Mr. George W. Duncan, paffenger, all his papers, pocket book, and fome cloathing; and from Mr. James Bird, the mate, moft of his cloathing. They likewife carried off all the cabin furniture, fmall flores, fpare rig-ging, &c, and to complete their infamy, ftripped the feamen of their cloathing.— The fea running very high propagated the The fea running very high prevented the hatches being opened. The privateer af-terwards made fail with a black flag flying.

Gen. M'LANE, the officious Revulutionif, brothers, all of whom had been closely at-is indicted at Quebee, and was to be tried on tendant on their deceated mother. Three the 24th of June: When, as evidence was of these were treated with large and repeatwith day from the local concerns of other coun-tries than his own. Learner for the the third day from the attack

On Saturday arrived fron Charlefton, ship Britannia, BEALS, a merchant veffel, mount-ing 4 guns. She faluted the Caffle and town. She faile I from the U.S. without means of defence ; but when in Jamaica, (from whence he lately returned) the extreme danger of

it is generally conceded; but the government apprehending fome offensive act from the paf-fions of individuals who may have been is jured by some of the belligetent powers, has thought proper to interdict the failing of armed merchant veffels. The right to arm exiltend as completely a few years fince as now. The fame prudential motives produced the measures of government at that time. The Jacobios raved at the infringement of their Rights, as they termed them. They infilted upon the they termed them. They infitted upon the privilege of going further than merely patting a few cannon on board a merchantman for defence—They withed to equip veffels for the fole purpole or acting offenfively—For captur-ing British veffels. And the English, it was at the fame time declared, would nor, DARED not, and OUGHT not, refent the Proceed-

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

At a meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, May 30th, 1797-voted that Doctor Warren's Medical obfervations on the billous remittent fever of 1796, be published in some of the newspa-pers. A true extract from the records.

BENJ. DEARBORN, Rec. Sec. In confequence of the above vote, the fol-lowing valuable communication is now prefented to the public.

MR. ELIPHALET PEARSON, Corresponding Secretary of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

IN the month of December laft, I communicated to the public, a number of facts relative to the fever which prevailed the laft autumn in the town of Bofton, calculated to counteract the effects of publications in the city of Philadelphia, in which the opinions of the phyficians on the nature of the dif-eafe, and the method of practice, were grofs-by milreprefented y misrepresented.

My principal object in what was then of-fered was, to eftablish the following propoitions :-

Ift. That the phyficians of the town were unequivocally of opinion, that the fever originated from local caufes.

2dly. That in the treatment of the dif-eafe, the flimulant plan had not been adopt-

ed in any flage of its existence. 3dly. That the depleting system in general, had been used from the beginning. But,

4thly. That bleeding in particular, was by no means generally practifed; and that there were firong reafons for believing, in opposition to what had been afferted in the

feres with the local concerns of other coun-tries than his own. Let the lovereign people of every country determine for themfelves when it is neceffary to change or oppofe their own Government. favorable when attacked; file took fuch doles of jalap and calomel, as were thought beft adapted to her flate; and on the fourth day the died.

I would here remark, that in two of thefe cafes the fymptoms were from the first, more mild than in those which proved fatal-that they were deflitute of fome of the alarming has convoyed 5 or 6 fail of American veffels to a place of fafety. The right of individuals to protect their property, either on feator of face to a place of fafety. The right of individuals to protect their property, either on fea or on thore, we believe tis experience of the individuals to protect their property, either on fea or on thore, we believe to a place of fafety. Inor difficulty of refpiration, but a thicker fur upon the tongue, which was of a dark colour towards the height of the diforder; with more diffinct pains of the head, back and limbs, with exacerbations at night; and ran on until the eleventh day, before any remarkable change in the fymptoms; after which, the recovery was flow, as in a com-mon typhus, and was not completed until the fourth week.

The next perfon whom I vifited with the diforder, lived at Oliver's Dock ; and within two or three days from this time, I was called to five others at the fouth part of the town, and one in the neighbourhood of the first-mentioned family.

Between this and the 18th of September, when I was called to Mr. Newell, the perfon whofe fituation excited fo much apprehenfion in the town, I had vifited about a dozen others, with fomewhat fimilar com-plaints, but very different in the degree of violence with which they were attended. In the former, the fixin on about the fourth day became yellow; on the fixth petechiz were became yellow ; on the fixth petechiæ were difcovered over all parts of the body ; and a moft obflinate dyfentery, followed by col-liquative diarrhæa proved fatal on the 8th. In many of the latter, after flight rigors, and obtufe pain in the head, for the first twenty-four hours, together with a fenfe of heat or burning at the flomach—ahæmorrhæge from the nole often took place, and continued to be a troublefome circumstance for feveral days, without any remarkable mitigation of the fymptoms. In thefe, fpontaneous vom-itings rarely occurred—but when they did, large quantities of bile were thrown up from the flomach, and emetics, or cathartles, in-variably produced the fame effect. The variably produced the fame effect. The pulfe was generally finall and irregular-the tongue coated with a faburra of a yellowish caft; and the excretions from the kidnies, were often turbid during the augmentation of the difeafe, highly tinged with bile, and fometimes depositing a copious fediment, be-fore any thing like a crifis had been difeover-

The crifes were feldom very fenfible or perfect; and when prefent, were commonly most confpicuous in the excretions of the fkin, and the above was the usual form in which the difease afterwards continued to appear, with now and then an inftance, in which it approached more nearly to that in which it commenced. In the first stage, emetics were fometimes strongly indicated from the inceffant naufea,

which prevented any medicine from refling on the flomach—but, generally, a dofe of from 20 to 30 grains of jalap, with from 10 to 15 grains of calomel, even under this cir-cumflance, often anfwered a better purpofe by difeharging very copioully a bilious matr from the ftor

The mortality of the difeafe, was by 20 means great ; of fifty-two perfons whom attended, nine died ; two of these in confe quence of circumstances foreign from the difeafe; of the number, two were children, five were women and two were men. From the best information I can obtain,

not above thirty perfons died of it in the whole feafon; feveral perfons were buried in the night, and this having excited a great legree of alarm in the country, ferved as a foundation for the most exaggerated ac-counts of the mortality with which it was attended.

The town was remarkably, free from other diforders, through the whole of the autumn; no dyfenteries prevailed in it, and few of the utual difeases of Children.

Whether there is any effential difference between the fevers denominated bilious, or whether they vary only in degree, according to circumftances under which they are pro-duced, I shall not prefume to decide.

Dr. John Hunter feems to have held the latter opinion, and it is not improbable, that the fame difeafe may have its fymptoms and periods, fo much under the influence of exterior caufes, as at times, to bear fome o exterior caufes, as at times, to bear fome of the appearances of one belonging to a dif-ferent alafs of diforders: However this may be, there feems clearly to be a great dif-ference in degree at leaft, between that which has been above defcribed, and the Philadelphia fever of 1793. Having al-moft every fall, feen a confiderable number of cales very fimilar to the above, not ex-cepting the black vomit, nor the yellow fkin, together with the quality of contagion and other circumftances ufually attendant on fevers of this denomination. I have been on fevers of this denomination, I have been induced to believe, that the diforder in que tion, was no other than what has more or lefs prevailed here almost every year, and is what is properly termed, a bilious remittent

That it originated from noxious fubftan-ces, exhaled into the atmosphere from putri-fying vegetable or animal matter, or both, is extremely probable from the places in which it was most prevalent, (†) and that a confined fituation, filthy flate of the fireets, a confined fituation, filthy flate of the flreets, alleys and bye places of the town will, as it becomes more populous, rents higher, and confequently the poorer part of the inhabi-tants more clofely crouded together, fur-ther expofe us to the danger of fuck difea-fes, is a ferious truth, which may perhaps in fome future day, be too fatally evinced. Aud it may not be improper here to remark, what is too feldom attended to, that no-thing can contribute fo much to individual prefervation, as perfonal cleanlinefs. and by frequent bathing, removing impurities from the fkin, and promoting a free perfpiration. In cafe of actual infection, thefick should invariably be feparated from the well ;—the rooms cleanfed and the cloaths wafhed or deftroyed.‡

eftroyed.‡ The fuccels of Dr. Rush's prescription of The fuccels of Dr. Rufh's prefeription of the jalap and calomel, might perhaps be confidered, as a proof of the affinity of this fever to that of Philadelphia; but if the fuc-cels of the latter medicine, in the malignant fpecies of throat difference, has been effab-lifhed, as has been affirmed, it will appear the lefs extraordinary, that it fhould fuc-ceed in this difeafe, even on the fuppofition of its being of a putrid nature. If in the common bilious remittent fever it appears that the ufe of active cathartics, and particularly large dofes of jalap and ca-lomel, produce the moft falutary effects, it will be an additional fatisfaction to that benevolent man, to find a part of his treat-

lent man, to find a part of his treat

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250 Barrels Connectiont Herrings, and 250 barrels of Ber For Sale on board the schooner Prudence, Croce ed Billet Wharf-or by EZEKIEL HALL. Jones's Wharf

Extract of a letter from Captain J. Scott, maîter of the brig John of this port, dated Morlaix, France, April 29.

"I was captured on Feb. 27, in fight of Scilly, and fent in here. After fuffering much unkind treatment, I was, by the in-terpolition of our vice-conful, and captain Barr, of Salem, (to whom I am much o-bliged) freed from confinement March 4.

"On the 4th inft. my veffel and cargo were condemned, as lawful prize, agreeably to an arret of this Government, of the 14th Ventofe : The roll d'Equipage (fhip-ping paper) not being figned and fealed by fome public officer in America.

.

"I am informed that the Antelope of Bofton; Hope, of Baltimore, at L'Orient; the Leonard of Newburryport at Breft; and the D. of New-York, at this place, are in the fame fituation with myfelf. The Sally of Alexandria from Rotterdam, was fent in here last evening, and will doubtlefs. fhare the fame fate.

" I have merely faved the cloaths I had on, and a few guineas. By advice of the American Conful I have

appealed to the Tribunal of the Depart-ment; but have little hopes of redrefs, as the Decree against the Antelope was confirmed in this Tribunal.

" If they continue to capture all veffels lacking the documents alluded to-our Commerce will be much diftreffed. I thought before I left Bofton, I had furnifhed myfelf with every neceffary paper. " The Privateers on cruize had difpatches

fent to them on the very day of my condemn-ation, and I expect French ports will be filled with American prizes."

Extract of a letter from the mafter of the feh. Betley of this port, from Norfolk for St. Barts. dated St. Barts. June 16.

" I would wish to inform you that I was captured by the French the 4th June, and carried into Baffeterre in Guadaloupe. I arrived there 6th June. I was robbed of all my Fowls, Hogs, Cheefe, Hats, Shoes, Cloaths, Hams, Drafts, Books, and every thiag comeatable; but the worft of all they took Mr. Bellows, Mr. Gay and Frark on board the privateer. I had my tryal and on board the privateer. I had my tryal and was cleared, and got permiffion to go to St. Barts. My people did not come in, and I have got other perfons. "My port charges were 100 dolls. at Guadaloupe, after being robbed of every thing, and being detained there 8 days.

plications referred to, that where it had been used, the effects had been unfavorable.

been ufed, the effects had been unfavorable. I had then prepared, as an elucidation of the above, the following hiltory, which may perhaps fuggeft fome motives for a greater degree of caution in adopting a rigid ad-herence to fyftem in medical practice; and furnish the means of comparing this with other fevers, which have proved epidemic in various parts of the United States.—And I now fubmit it (as I judged it a more pro-per mode of communication on a profeffional

per mode of communication on a profeffional fubject) to the candor of this Academy. The first appearance of the difease, was on the 25th of August 1796, in a family at the fouth-easterly part of the town of Bofton, near a confiderable extent of flats, which are daily expoled for fome hours to the action of the fun.

A lady of this family was the first victim of the difeafe. She was feized with rigor, a general diftrefs throughout the whole fyftem, with a white and moift tougue, dry fkin, frequent and weak pulfe; but without any very alarming appearance until the third day, when the pains which now became more fevere, with laborious refpiration, a flight reduefs of the eyes, a fleepinefs, and infenfibility, followed at night by a fudden infenfibility, and intermifion of the pulce an inking, and intermiffion of the pulfe, an-nounced the extreme hazard of her fituation. Active cathartics were preferibed in the beginning, and a blifter was applied over the whole anterior part of the thorax, but no benefit was derived from either, and fhe died at the end of the fourth day.

The next perfon attacked was a female of the fame family. She was taken fick within twelve hours of the first, with pains in the head back and lower extremities ; a in the head back and lower extremities; a vomiting, which continued inceffant thro' every ftage of her illneis, great opprefion at the breaft, a weak and quick pulfe, moift fkin and yellow tongue. Opium, and calo-mel, with other purgative medicines, were administered, without having been a mo-ment retained in the ftomach : Her pulfe became intermittent on the third day; and

became intermittent on the third day; and on the fourth, a fatal termination enlued. Neither of these patients had any yellow-nels of the fkin in the courfe of their licknels; there were no reasons to believe they had ever been exposed to contagion—and they both imputed their illnels to their having fit at an eafterly window in the evening air, when heated with exercise.

On the 2d of September a fon-in-law of the above-mentioned lady, was feized with a fever of the fame kind; and within three days from that time, his wife, and her two

and by frequent repetition, effected the cure. Antimonials were fometimes given between the dofes—bhilters were occafionally applied-the drinks were principally acid; and wine was forbidden.

The difeafe, however, unlefs conquered by a very early exhibition of this medicine, often ran on to about the 11th day, and fometimes to the end of the third week ; and in no inflance, after the cafe of Mr. Newell, did it prove fatal within that peiod.

In the three patients whom I vifited, the cold bath was used in the hottelt stage of the fever, to very great advantage. In two cafes only, what is called the black vomit, took place: From the beginning of Sep-iny one time under my care, was greateft in the first week of October ; from which time it gradually declined, until about the middle of December, when I believe, it had altogether difappeared.

A very great proportion of those taken fick, were fituated near extensive flats, par-ticularly about the eaflerly, foutherly and wefterly skirts of the town. The place called Oliver's Dock, where the diffase was moft prevalent, was exposed to exhalations from foul fubitances, lodged about the wharves and docks of that quarter, with buildings to constructed, as to admit of but very imperfect ventilation, and with large numbers of inhabitants crouded together in fmall space.

When the difeafe first made its appear-ance, the weather was warm ; in about the ance, the weather was warm ; in about the middle of September, it became cool ;— plentiful rains having previoufly fallen ; and as the cool weather advanced, its violence and mortality were gradually diminifhed.* In moft families where one perfon had been fick, others were foon taken down with

been lick, others were foon taken down with the diforder; in fome, allmoft every adult perfon became ill; the children generally cleaping. I knew of no initance of any black perfon being infected. The difeafe, as far as I could diffeover, was as often contracted from the even had it lightly, as from the who had it in a more dangerous degree. In leveral families where one had died, no other perfon had received any infection ; in others, one received any infection ; in others, one had it lightly, and feveral others contracted it from him, fome of them in the milder form, and some in the more severe.

• Herein it feents to differ, from what tas been remarked with refrect to Typhes, which has been found to increase, as cool weather advanced.

ment of the yellow fever, extended to dif-eafes, in which he had not perhaps contemplated its efficacy, JOHN WARREN.

JOHN WARKEN.
† It has been generally thought that continual evers are the off-pring, only, of human effluxia, and intermittent, of marfh miafmata; yet there is ufficient reafon, from fome recent inflaces of those lifeafes, for believing, that this limitation dees by to means generally prevail.
Animal fubfrances of which many are to be found in these places, intermixed with vegetable, are faid to purify when exposed to the fun, more purify after having been covered with fait, than with first water.

quickly after having been covered with fait, than with frefh water. ‡ Dr. J. C. Smith, in a report to the Lords Com-it for a second second second second second second tion of experiment, the advantage of fumigation with the vitriolic and nitrous acids, for cleaning infected cleathes, and buildings. He prepared an earthen velfel containing fand heated in an iron pot, and having placed in it a tea cup with half an ounce of highly concentrated vitriolic acid, after it had acquired a proper degree of heat, poured into it gradually, an equal quantity of nitre in powder ; this was firred with a glafs fpatula, and carried through the wards of the fuck. It at first excited a flight cough, among the patients, which foon tubil-ded, and the air was in an aftenihing degree fwee-tened. by the proces. He cautions againft ufing metalic weffels, as the fumes might in that cafe prove injurious.

prove injurious. Dr. Trotter, in his Medicina Nautica, a very late publication, foruples the efficacy of this me-thod; but there is reafon to hope it may prove a valuable difference.

aluable difeevery. It is to be remarked, that all clothing of animal matter, fuch as woolen, and filk, being more fub-icet to decomposition, is one of the most dangerous fources of infection; ond, therefore, the utmost are is required in purifying them.

William Blackburn,

LOTTERY AND BROKER'S OFFICE No. 64 fouth Second fired. TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. II, which commensed drawing the 20th May, FOR SALE. The price of tickets will rife in propor-tion as the drawing advances, particularly on ac-count of the five first drawn tickets, prizes of four thousand dollars each, on the last day of drawing.

our thousand contaits each, our and regifter-trawing.
Check Books kept for examination and regifter-ng, in the Canal, No. 2, City of Walhington, No. 2, and Paterfon Lotteries.
'Alfo, tickets for fale in the Schuylkul bridge and Perk canen Bridge lotteries, which will begin drawing in the courfe of the fummer.
The bulkets of a Broket in all kinds of Stock, Bills, Notes, Lands, &cc- &cc, tranfacted with the strong architer.

off attention.

20 hbds. of New England Rum, For sale by Samuel Breck, jun. July 141 eoét. Of A GREAT VARIETY of BIRDS, In which, their REAL FLOWAGE AS preferred which are fold as cheap as common prints, by JOHN ORMROD, ints, by No. 41, Chefnut Street. July 15.

Curious & Elegant Representation

LAILSON'S CIRCUS.

On TUESDAY next, July 18th.

The remembered with grateful feelibility.

The Equeftrian Exhibition

Will open the performance of the evening, by the introduction of *GRAND PARADE* of Equeltrian Performers of both fexes. Mafterly feats of Horfemanship,

Mafterly feats of Horfemanship, By Mr Laison and his pupils, with the whimfical feats of Mr Suily, in the character of clown. Still Vaulting, By Meffrs. Sully and Laison, wherein Mr. Laison will perform feveral surprising feats as exhibited at the French military school on the wooden horfe; fuch as jumping over the horfe as he flands lengthways. Mr. Laison will introduce his favorite horfe on the PEDESTAL, in a picturesque animale, his horfe flanding on three legs. By defire, will be performed, the affonishing leap through the HOGSHEAD, by a horfe and his rider on his back : with other Equitrian Feats not particularized in the bills. For that night only,

A COMBAT ON HORSEBACK,

With Bread-Swords and Pittols, (never before prefented in America) by Meffrs. Collet and Lailfon, in which Mr. Lailfon will introduce the much admired manœuvre of the HOULAN.

Lofty Tumbling, Lofty Reaso, and M⁴Donald; particu-larly Mr. Sully, Reaso, and M⁴Donald; particu-larly Mr. Sully, in the action of turning in the air eight feet high, will expand an UMBBELLA. The whole to concude (being the feaond reprefen-tation here) with the favorite and much admir-ed Hiftorical and Heroical Panternime of M. L. B. Z. A. S. L. L. D. O. D.

M I R Z A & L I N D O R; Or, The First Adventurers in America. ST Ticketsty be had at the usual place, and of Mr. Collet, at his Coffee-house, at the corner of the



THE BUILDING now occupied by the BANK of the UNITED STATES. For terms en-quire of Edward Garrigues, No. 39, Cherry-fireet. N. B. Alfo a large, convenient Cellar in a good lituation : Apr'y as above. June 15