AMERICAN.
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

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CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, April 9.

Mr. M'Kim of Md. presented a petition of sundry manufacturers in the city and neighborhood of Baltimore, praying that the revenue laws may be amended so as to ascertain with greater certainty the amount of duties payable on importations of goods—and that the importation of cotton goods from ports beyond the Cape of Good Hope may be prohibited. Referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill "for the final adjustment of land titles in the state of Louisa. and territory of Missouri," were read and concurred in, according to the recommendation of the committee of Public Lands.

Mr. Robertson of Lou. made an unfavorable report on the petition of Obadiah Scott—Concurred in.

Mr. Eppes of Va. from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to amend the act laying duties on licences to retailers; which was twice read and commmitted.

Mr. Eppes also reported a bill for the relief of George Hamilton; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. *E.* also made an unfavorable report on the petition of David Stone and Josiah Bellows 3d; which was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. *Eppes* the committee of Ways and Means were discharged from the further consideration of the petitions from sundry inhabitants of Massachusetts, Connecticut and New-York, who are non-resident proprietors of lands and houses in the state of Ohio, and the petitions were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *Fisk* of N. Y. from the select commmittee appointed to enquire into the manner of making contracts for supplying the army of the U. States with rations, and to what extent general officers had interfered in such contracts prejudicially to the public interest and the rights of individuals, made a report, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

The bill from the Senate "authorising the appointment of certain officers for the flotilla service," and the bill "to incorporate a company for the purpose of supplying Georgetown with water," were twice read and committed.

The resolution for making an allowance to the person employed to superintend the Post-Office of this house, was again taken up; and two dollars per day having been fixed upon as the compensation, the resolution was agreed to.

The house resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, viz. the bill prescribing the mode of commencing and prosecuting and deciding controversies between two or more states; and Mr *Humphreys* of Tenn. having withdrawn his motion to postpone the further consideration thereof indefinitely, the question was taken for the house to resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the said bill, and decided in the negative.

The engrossed bill to extend relief to certain purchasers of public lands in the Mississippi Territory, and the engrossed bill to authorize the subdivision of the lands of the U. States, were read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The bill authorising the Secretary of State, during the continuance of the present war, to make an additional allowance to the owners and masters of vessels for bringing back to the U. States destitute and distressed American seamen, passed through a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, and was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill for the relief of Augustus M'Kinners and Laysel Bancroft, passed through a committee of the whole, Mr. Lewis in the chair, and, after being amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill for the relief of Arthur Tappan, John Frothingham, and Ithamar Eaton, passed through a committee of the whole, Mr. Kennedy in the chair, and, after an unsuccessful motion by Mr. Eppes to postpone the same indefinitely, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The house spent some time in committee of the whole, Mr. Breckenridge in the chair, on the bill for the relief of Thomas Cutts, which excited much debate, on account of the principle involved in it. And the committee having risen without deciding on it, the report was on motion of Mr. Seybert, recommitted to the Committee of Claims.

The House took up the message from the Senate announcing their agreement to adjourn on Monday the 18th inst.

Mr. *Gholson* of Va. moved to substitute the 14th for the 18th inst. which motion was negatived.

And the decision of the Senate in this respect was concurred in.

And the House adjourned.

FINANCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER

From the Secretary of the Treasury to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 28, 1814.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the instant; an earlier answer to which has been prevented by the constant pressure of current business in the office.

On the subject of a deficiency of 700,000 dollars in the estimated receipts of the treasury during the present year, as stated in the annual report made from this department at the commencement of the present session of Congress, and in relation to the enquiry whether those receipts will not be more considerable than was then estimated, or whether, with a view to that object, it is necessary at the present time to provide additional revenue, I have the honor to submit the following statements and remarks:

In that report the receipts during the present year were estimated as follows, viz.

1. Customs. On account of bonds outstanding on the 1st of January, 1814.	5,500,000
On account of duties accruing during the year 1814, & which will become payable during the same year	500,000
	6,000,000
2. Sales of public lands	600,000
3. Internal revenues and direct tax	3,500,000
	10,100,000

Increased receipts are anticipated from some of these items on the following grounds:

The custom house duties which accrued during the year 1813, amounted to about 8,000,000 dollars. During the early part of that year the blockade of a great part of the coast of the United States by the enemy was not established, and the embargo which was laid on the 17th of December of that year, produced no effect in diminishing the duties in the custom houses.—These circumstances will doubtless materially affect the duties during the year 1814; but, after making a due allowance for them, it is considered safe to estimate the amount of duties which will accrue during the year at 2,700,000 dollars, or one third of the amount which accrued in 1813. A larger portoin of these duties than heretofore now arises on importations from the West Indies, on which the credit allowed by law (being three and six months) is much shorter than on importations from other parts of the world; and a larger portion of the duties, therefore, accruing during the present year will be payable before the termination of it. The amount payable for drawbacks, which, during the year 1813, was nearly one million of dollars, will, during the year 1814, be very small. The expences of collection will also be less than during the last year. It is believed, therefore, that of the duties accruing during the present year, after paying drawbacks and expences of collection, there may be estimated as payable into the treasury before the end of the year, one million of dollars.

From the sales of public lands, the receipts, exclusive of those for lands in the Mississippi territory, which at present are payable to the state of Georgia, may be estimated at the sum stated in the annual report, viz: six hundred thousand dollars.

Since that report was made, seven states have assumed and paid their quotas of the direct tax, under the act of the 3d of August last. The aggregate net amount of the quotas of these states is $1,158,796 76. The gross quotas of the eleven remaining states amount to $1,636,709 70, of which it is estimated that one half will be collected and paid into the treasury before the end of the year 1814, making, with the quotas already paid, two millions of dollars.

All the internal duties, with the exception of the duty on refined sugar, will be more productive than was heretofore estimated. The credit allowed for the duty on licences to distillers, will postpone the payment into the treasury of a considerable portion of that duty, accruing during the present year, beyond the end of the year. But notwithstanding this circumstance, the amount payable on account of those duties during the year, is estimated at one million eight hundred thousand dollars; of which about seven hundred thousand dollars have already been paid into the treasury.

The revenue arising from the postage of letters, fees on letters patent and sundry incidental receipts, including arrears of former direct tax and internal duties, may be estimated at 50,000 dollars. The receipts on these accounts for several past years have averaged more than this sum annually.

The result of the estimate now given is for receipts during the year 1814.

From the proceeds of the Customs,		6,500,000
Public Lands,		600,000
Direct Tax,	2,000,000	
Internal duties,	1,800,000	
		3,800,000
Postage and incidental receipts,		50,000
Making an aggregate of		10,950,000

And being 850,000 dollars more than was estimated in the annual report from this department, of the 8th of January last. From this view of the subject, it is considered, that for the purpose alone of covering the deficit of 700,000 dollars, stated in that report, it will not be necessary to provide an additional revenue.

On the subject of changing the duties on domestic distilled spirits from the capacity of the still to the gallon, respecting which you ask such information as the Treasury department can furnish, I have the honor to observe, that the only practical information this department could be supposed to possess on this subject, must be derived other from the proceedings under the former laws imposing duties on domestic distilled spirits, or from those under the present law laying duties on licenses to distillers, &c. The documents in this office, so far as it has been practicable to examine them, during the short time allowed for that purpose, furnish no information relative to the proceedings under the former laws calculated to throw light on the subject. The information derived from either sources, tends to shew that the difficulties which occured in collecting, under those laws, the duties on the quantity of spirits distilled, were experienced principally in cases of distilleries carried on in the country, or of such as were carried on elsewhere on a small scale. In the cases of those carried on in cities, towns and villages, and particularly such as were on a large scale, the difficulties were less considerable.

By recurring to the laws passed on this subject, from 1791 to 1797, (which are sufficiently well known to the committee) it appears the option first given to country distillers and owners of stills worked elsewhere, of small capacity, to pay by the gallon, if preferred, instead of paying by the capacity of the still was by the act of the 3rd March 1797 abolished, and the duty on the capacity of the still made absolute in those cases; from which it may be inferred the opinion then prevalent was in favor of the latter mode. A duty on the quantity of spirits distilled, if the same could, without much evasion of the law be collected, would, it is presumed, be more productive than that which it might be deemed proper to impose on the capacity of the still.

How far the progress of improvement, in the country generally, or a change of circumstances in other respects, may be considered as having removed the causes of the difficulties formerly experienced in collecting the duty on the quantity of spirits distilled; or how far it would be advisable to adopt, to a certain extent, the course formerly pursued, and impose the duty on the quantity distilled, in cases of large distilleries generally, and of all those carried on in cities, towns and villages, (except perhaps such as are on a very small scale) and on the capacity of the still, in all other cases, are questions proper for the consideration and decision of the committee. The present law laying duties on licences to distilleries, &c. has not been in operation a sufficient length of time to afford the means of forming such opinion on the subject as ought to be relied on. From the accounts received in the department of the proceedings under it, there is reason to believe as already stated in answering another part of your letter, that the revenue arising from this branch of internal duties will exceed the sum at which it has been estimated.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

G. W. CAMPBELL.

Hon. John W. Eppes,
Chairman of the committee of Ways and Means.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

Extract of a letter from Col. Anthony Butler, commanding Michigan Territory and its Dependencies and the Western District of Upper Canada, dated 12th Feb. 1814, to Gov. Edwards.

"The principal object of this letter is to apprise you of my having some time since dispatched a small but active and confidential detachment to St. Joseph's, who seized Mr. Bailly (agent to the Michilimackinac Company) and five others with all the British merchandise in that quarter; and after traversing with great celerity 600 miles, in going and returning, lodged with me the prisoners safely. Whilst they were at St. Joseph's they discovered that Dixon had ascended Lake Michigan as high up as Green Bay, with five large boats loaded with merchandise for the Indians. From the Green Bay he ascended the Fox River to a certain point where the goods were landed, and he procured pack-horses and penetrated into the interior, exciting the Fals Avoirs and Winnebagoes as he went on, by speeches and presents, to be ready for war; emissaries are sent to the Kickapoos for the same purpose, and each are promised that the Sacs and Sioux shall unite with them. A Fals Avoir Indian has been with me: his nation will not engage in the enterprize which Dixon meditates; but the Winnebagoes, who are restless and turbulent, are assembling and holding councils, and will coalesce with any other Indians, or march alone against the point Dixon shall direct, who is said to possess as much influence over them as he does over the Sioux. It is not supposed that *he* intends an expedition against this territory, but rather that he will attack your territory or some part perhaps of the Missouri—at least nothing of this sort may take place; Dixon may not be able to collect a sufficient force to act; or the Indians may refuse, after they are assembled, to march against the point he may advise; yet as the event of an attack is possible, and the information comes to me direct, and in such terms and by such means, as leaves me no reason to doubt Dixon's views, his intentions, or his object; it became my duty as a citizen, and more so as an officer of the government, to apprize you of the communications I had received upon this subject.

A concurrent resolution has passed both Houses of Congress, to adjourn the present session on Monday the 18th inst.

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BALTIMORE, TUESDAY April 12.

SPAIN.

Part of the late intelligence from Spain comes to us in such a shape, and has so much the appearance of authenticity, as to demand from us a short remark.

The important State Paper to which we allude [see yesterday's paper] is dated at Madrid the 2d of February last, and contains 14 articles.—The substance of these articles may be comprized thus:—The Cortes permits Ferdinand the 7th to return to Spain, but to be divested of all foreign favorites, ministers, and even domestic servants—that a copy of the Political Constitution of that Monarchy shall be delivered to his Majesty—that he shall not be acknowledged as their Sovereign until he takes the oath prescribed in the 173d article of the Constitution passed the 1st of January 1811—that on his arrival at Madrid, he shall forthwith come to the Congress, and take said oath—and, that having taken the oath, the Regency shall deliver the Government to his Majesty, agreeable to the 2d article of the Decree of the 4th September 1813.

Not having seen the articles of the new Spanish Constitution, we cannot give an opinion as to their nature or purport—Whether the Cortes have reserved all liberty to the Nobles, or have stipulated for something like freedom to the mass of the people—or, whether they have actually abolished that horrible tribunal, the *Inquisition*, which enslaves both the minds and the bodies of all those who groan under its tyranny.

We are inclined to hope, that from the immense mass of evil which have affected Europe for the last twenty years, that some good will now arise, in the restoration of peace, and at least a portion of freedom, to the nations of Europe.

Upon this subject, in order to know how the people of Spain were deprived of their liberty, and subjected to all the degrading evils of civil and religious tyranny, we refer our readers to a perusal of Robertson's excellent History of the Emperor Charles the 5th—One of those *great* men, who lived a Despot and died a Bigot.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

Our letters received to-day from Washington mention the prevalance of a rumor there on Thursday, that an Armistice had been proposed by the British Canadian Authorities to our Government, and that its acceptance was not an improbable event: at least that a correspondence is now on foot respecting an Armistic. If so, it is not unlikely that the late Message from the President may have been, if not produced by, at any rate connected with, an expectation that the British Canadian overture may lead to a cessation of hostilities, by armistice, truce, or treaty.

We give this intelligence to the public without vouching for it further than for the certainty of such a rumor's having been in circulation two days ago at the seat of government.

While circumstances so momentous are succeding each other evry day so rapidly, it is almost impossible to compose the mind sufficiently for rational conjectures as to their probable result. There is one thing, however, of which we entertain no doubt, and concerning which the country may rest perfectly assured, viz: that the interests of the nation and of its present government are bound up in one and the same volume—The administration *can have* no other object, hope, view or interest than the objects, views, hopes and interests of the people at large. Engaged in the prosecution of a just war for the dearest rights, the executive would not, if he could, and could not, if he would, surrender the least portion of those rights. It is the executive province to wage war and initiate peace. It is indispensable to war operations that many of them be for the most part undivulged. Without therefore endeavouring to raise the veil, we content ourselves with the confidence that——ALL IS DOING FOR THE BEST.

Demo. Press.

It is rumored that the Secretary of State and Colonel Barclay, who has resided for some time past at Bladensburg, near Washington, were engaged in arranging an ARMISSICE, which had progressed so far that a Messenger had been dispatched to the British squadron in Lynnhaven Bay, and had returned to Washington.—Other accounts say, that the proposition for an Armistice had been received from Sir George Prevost, Governor of Canada.

Phila Regist.

POSTSCRIPT.

☞ We learnt yesterday evening by advices from Washington, that an ARMISTICE which had been offered by the Governor of Canada, would be accepted, upon condition of its extending to their operations by sea, as well as land, and that dispatches have been sent to the government at Halifax. Our informant has good information, and is of opinion it will be promptly met.—*Alex. Her.*

FIRE.—A Spanish schr. arrived at Boston, brings an account of the destruction by fire, of one half of the town of St. Jago de Cuba.

Spanish dollars, we understand, are 25 per cent. above par at Halifax. Can we then wonder that they are travelling eastward!

Extract of a letter dated Cadiz, February 14, 1814.

"We have at last the satisfaction of seeing a complete change in that system of revenue heretofore known by the name of *Rentas Provinciales*, or Provincial Revenue, and in lieu thereof, they have laid a direct tax of 8 per cent. on the valuable landed property and industry of the country—the consequence of this change will be, that the article of flour, which used to pay 205 cents per barrel duty, will be free hereafter, as well as rice, Indian corn, &c. The article of Tobacco may be imported after May next, under moderate duties, which are not, however, determined yet.

"It is reported that the British government contemplate granting licenses to the American shipping to bring flour to this country as before."

Phil. Reg.

LEXINGTON, March 26.

By a gentleman from St. Louis, we are informed that the Indians have again made their appearance in the vicinity of the U. S. Saline. Early in the present month, within 15 miles of the Saline, 7 Indians, supposed to be Kickapoos attacked Major Nelson Rector, a young gentleman of the Illinois Territory. He was wounded in three places—the first ball went through his breast, the second broke his left arm, and the third took the skin off his temple.——His horse was also shot through the breast. Our informant left Major R. dangerously ill at the Saline, and little hope was entertained of his recovery. A few days after the attack on Major R. the Indians stole 12 horses from the Saline, and on Friday night the 13th inst. they made an irruption into the Pond Settlement, within 8 miles of Shawœne Town, and completely broke it up. All the inhabitants on the frontiers are moving into the forts, and it is the general opinion at the Saline, that unless the savages are driven off, that place will be destroyed. A party that went in pursuit of the Indians, saw one, and signs of three companies of from seven to nine each.

"Much do I fear, says a letter from the Illinois Territory of the 7th inst. that we shall find that the armistice has had the effect of pampering the savages in the winter for war in the summer."

Interments in the City and Precincts of Baltimore, for the last week, ending Monday morning.

Typhus Fever, 4; Liver Complaint, 1; Dropsey, 1; Nervous Fever, 1; Plurisy, 2; Palsey, 1; Billious Cholick, 2; Fits, 2; Whooping Cough, 1; Casualty, 1; Cholera-morbus, 1; Still Born, 2; Old Age, 2.——Adults 18—Children 3. Total 21.

AMERICAN MARINE LIST.

From the Coffee House Books.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Allen, of the schr Eliza Ann, bound hence to Norfolk dated

PATUXENT, April 6.

"I am now laying here, I tried to get out from Tangier Straits, but am sorry to inform you that there is a British frigate, brig and tender, laying in the channel of Watt's Island—they had three vessels in their position, when I saw them—I was chased by four barges and a tender more than 2 hours. I have attempted to get down both by the Eastern and Western Shore, but failed, as the British extend from Watt's Island to the mouth of the Potomac."

The above may explain the report in circulation of a large force being in that direction.

A letter from Norfolk, 6th April, states, "that seven enemy's vessels had gone up the Bay the day before, viz. 2 large ships, 2 brigs and three schooners."

New-York, April 8. Ar. sloop Maria, Hemingway, 24 hours from New Haven; sloops Cornelia, Gould, 24 hours from New Haven; Phoebus from New London. On Thursday night, off Saybrook, saw two of the enemy's vessels at anchor and was pursued and fired at from their harges; Fair Lady, from NLondon; Liberty, Stoddard, from New London. Off Saybrook, was chased by the enemy's barges.

A Signal was up yesterday on the Telegeaph for the enemy's ship of war off the Hook.

Sale by Auction.
THIS DAY,
The 12th inst. at half past 10 o'clock, at the Auction Room, head of Frederick st. dock,
A variety of Dry Goods,
Consisting of
Cloths, Cassimeres, Ribbons, Silk Shawls and Handkerchiefs.
And at 12 o'clock,
Will be added to the Groceries already advertised—
9 chests Hyson Tea
25 baskets Sweet Oil
WM. VANCE & CO. Auctrs.
april 12

Sale by Auction.
WILL be added to the Sale of Groceries this morning at 12 o'clock,
50 barrels Flour.
WM. VANCE & CO. Auct'rs.
april 12

Teas, Coffee, Cheese, &c.
6 chests Young Hyson Tea, imported in 1813
4 do Hyson do
15000 wt. St. Domingo Coffee
3000 do Green do
6 boxes Havanna brown Sugar
9 do do white do
300 bushels Ground Allum Salt
200 do Liverpool Blown do
15 casks Cheese
For Sale by
MARTIN GILLET,
Commission Agent, No. 65, Smith's wf.
Who has also for Sale
124 quarter casks Gun Powder,
Different sizes, well glazed, and warranted to be of a good quality, which would be made an object worthy the attention of purchasers.
april 12 d4t

Sale by Auction.
ON THURSDAY,
The 14th inst. at 11 o'clock will be sold at the Vendue Warehouse, on O'Donnel's whf.
200 pieces Bandanna Hdkfs.
1 case Black China Sewing Silk
1 do colored India Sarsenets
3 cases fine Leghorn Hats
1100 pieces short Yellow Nankeens
5 cases mens' fine hats
And,
40 bolts Russia Duck
And at 12 o'clock,
Will commence the sale of
GROCERIES, &c.
Among which are,
Muscovado, Clayed and Refined Loaf Sugar
Coffee, Pepper and Cocoa
Imperial and Hyson Tea, of the latest importations
Red Wine in pipes and half pipes in good order for exportation
Cogniac Brandy genuine as imported
Salt Petre, Copperas, and coarse and fine Salt
And such other articles as may be received previous to the hour of sale.
YATES & HARRISON, Auctrs.
april 11

Sale by Auction
ON FRIDAY
At the Exchange Auction Rooms,
At 11 o'clock, will be offered for Sale,
A large Invoice of Hardware
Consisting of,
Wrought Nails
Drip Wire
American Patent Augur Bitts
Ship Scrapers
Taps and Fausits, &c.
JOHN WOOD, Auctr.
april 12

Sale by Auction.
That beautiful and valuable Country Seat, called *GREEN HILL*, late the property of Daniel Delozier, esq. deceased, advertised by R. Higinbotham, esq. Trustee, in virtue of a decree of the high court of Chancery of Maryland, to be sold on Tuesday the 12th inst. is on account of the weather postponad until MONDAY the 18th inst. when it will positively be sold at 11 o'clock in the forenoon on the premises.

This property is situated on the Reister's-town Turnpike Road, in the suburbs of the city, being part of a tract of Land called Chatsworth, containing between five and six acres.

The improvements consist of a commodious Frame Dwelling House; a frame Stable and Carriage House, Milk House, Dairy, &c. &c. a well of excellent water; a Garden with choice Fruit, and now in good order. The whole property inclosed.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser of the property shall give notes with security, to be approved by the Trustee, for the payment of one third of the purchase money, with interest in thereon in six months; one third with interest in nine months and the residue with interest in twelve months from the day of sale aforesaid.

The title papers and platt of the same property will be shewn to those inclined to purchase, by the Trustee, at the Union Bank of Maryland. Possesion will be delivered to the purchaser on the first day of May next, when the terms of sale are complied with.

Immediately after the sale of the above property, will be sold for cash, a variety of excellent Household Furniture, with a valuable collection of Books; the Encyclopedia in 18 vols. complete. Also, a handsome Chariot, Cart, two Milch Cows, &c. &c.
WM. VANCE & CO. Auctrs.
april 12

Sale by Auction,
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT,
At 11 o'clock, at the Horse Market,
A strong new Waggon, and Geers
For five horses. To be sold separate or together.
C. R. GREEN, Auctr.
N. B. For sale, two well gaited Saddle HORSES, just from the country. C. R. G.
april 12 d2t

VOSE & WORTHINGTON,
No. 99, Bowly's wharf,
OFFER FOR SALE,
1750 bushels coarse Salt
170 sacks fine blown do
1000 gals winter Spermaceti Oil
400 do Summer do
15000 wt St. Domingo Coffee
7000 do Old Laguira do
18 boxes brown and white Havanna Sugar
50 dozen American Grass Scythes
32 hhds. Virginia Tobacco
30 bags Upland Cotton
50 boxes Cotton Cards
15 do Wool do
Spanish Flotant Indigo
Boxes Transparent Soap
Barrels Glauber Salts
april 12 d4teo4t

BALLARD & HALL,
No. 84, Bowley's Wharf,
Offer for Sale
186 bales Upland and Sea Island Cotton
40,000 lbs. Coffee
4,500 pieces Short Nankins
50 tons Logwood
2200 lbs Quicksilver
400 lbs Opium
6 cases Rhubarb
3 cases Magnesia
50 boxes Cotton Cards assorted sizes
100 boxes White Soap
80 boxes Rose & Palm Soap
1 case of Verdigris
50 doz Calf Skins
20 bundles Split Whalebone and
A few Boxes Castile Soap
april 12 d8t

Madeira Wine, Coffee, &c. &c.
Just received on consignment and will be sold low.
5 pipes genuine Madeira Wine imported in 1812
150 Bags handsome St. Domingo coffee
50 bags Jamaica and Spanish Pimento
APPLY TO JOHN OKELY,
Smith's wharf.
april 12 d4teo4t

OFFICE OF THE
Baltimore Water Company,
April 11, 1814.
The Stockholders of the *Baltimore Water Company*, are hereby notified that the annual election for six Directors of said Company, will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, from 9 to 11 o'clock, A. M. in conformity to their charter.
The transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst. and remain so till the 3d of May.
By order,
JOHN BAYNARD, *Sec'ry.*
april 12 eot2M