on and rights of the Indian nations having been accepted, they have brought forward in their note of the 21st inst. all the propositions they have to offer. They have no further, demands to make, no other stipulations on which they are instructed to insist, and they are empowered to sign a treaty of peace forthwith in conformity with those stated in their former note.

The undersigned trust therefore that the American plenipotentiaries will no longer hesitate to bring forward in the form of articles or otherwise, as they may prefer, those specific propositions upon which they are empowered to sign a treaty of peace between the two countries.

The undesigned avail themelves of the present opportunity to renew to the plenipotentiaries of the U. States the assurance of their high consideration.

Signed, GAMBIER.
HENRY GOULBURN.
WILLIAM ADAM.

True copy,
C. HUGHES jun. Secretary
American Mission.

The reading of the above documents, which occupied the remainder of this day's session, was heard with the deepest attention, and the latter papers, as well as the first, were read over a second and some a third time.

After the reading was finished, some conversation took place as to the number of these documents which it would be proper to print, whether the usual number or 5000 copies.

In the course of some remarks in favor of the latter number, Mr. Pickering took occasion to say, that the letters of our Ministers displayed an ability which was highly honorable to them.

In the end, 5000 copies were ordered to be printed.

And the House adjourned.

To the Editor of the London Statesman.
SIR,

The recent intelligence from America, chequered as it is with good and bad success to our arms, leaves the thinking mind much to hope—and much to deplore. We may hope much from any partial advantages gained, as they may teach the peaceable people of America that all wars are destructive to property, and doubtful in their issue. On the other hand, we have to deplore the loss of blood and treasure, in prosecuting a sanguinary state of war with a people, whose friendship we ought to cherish, as well from political as from private interest.

The burning of the city of Washington is, I observe, exultingly given in some of the public prints, though not without some loss on our side, and God knows the loss of one single life to us is of more consequence than the destruction of their public buildings, which can have no effect on the issue of the contest so unhappily waging with every mark of exterminating fury. Individuals in such cases will suffer, and I am sorry to say, that the brother of a great legal character, high in the Supreme Councils of the nation, will feel it most sensibly, as it is understood he has vested the whole of his fortune in speculations in that city. On the side of Canada, where we ought to be strongest, we appear to be the weakest, and from the last account it is to be apprehended, ere this, we are driven out of Upper Canada, and perhaps, the whole of our naval force in the hands of the Americans. It is not by flying squadron, burning wooden houses, tobacco sheds, and attacking defenceless towns, we can terminate the war or conquer America—we tried Virginia expeditions under Gen. Arnold and others, the last American war, when they were poor, and not one third their present population, but all would not do, nor is it reasonable to suppose it can have a better effect now. The present war, if continued, will be ruinous to our commerce our seamen will emigrate, and our navy be left without men and our declaring their coast 2000 miles in extent, in a state of blockade, is as ridiculous as Napoleon's paper declaration was when he issued it against G. Britain and dependencies. In a climate so boisterous, ask any seaman who is acquainted with the coast of America, if he can keep his station for one day on it from September to May, a period of at least 7 months out of 12, how then can such a coast be blockaded.

Under the present contest, begun and seemingly continued without any national object, there are many things to be considered, and it is to be hoped the Commissioners now met at Ghent will speedily reconcile all differences—but if accession of territory is claimed by us, and insisted on, the Americans might as well demand the whole of Upper Canada, so that we may proceed in demand, reply, and replication, till our shores are swept of our trade by their fast sailing privateers, and even some of our towns on the coast, which are defenceless, may be left smoaking, and in ashes, by their enterprising cruisers. Indeed we have much to apprehend from the present contest—for situated as Europe now is, who will pretend to say, that America may not coalesce with the other powers, and contend for the maritime rights. She befriended England, and would not join in the league proposed by the empress Catherine—but injury and insult may operate on her feelings, and throw the bias into the scale of the Continent. PACIFICUS.

THE COURT MARTIAL.

Head-Quarters, 10th Military District, Baltimore, 17th Nov. 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

At a General Court Martial, whereof Brig. Gen. Smith of the militia, D. C. was President, which met at Washington city, and continued its sittings by divers adjournments until the 12th inst. Capt. Samuel T. Dyson, of the U. States' corps of Artillery, was tried on the following charges and specifications:

Charge the first.—Violating the 52d article of the rules and articles for the government of the armies of the U. States.

Specification 1st. In that the said Capt. Saml. T. Dyson, being commanding officer of the U. States' Fort Washington, did on or about the 27th day of August, 1814, when an enemy was approaching said fort, misbehave himself before the enemy, run away and shamefully abandoned the fort, post and guard which he then and there commanded, and which it was his bounden duty to defend, and speak words inducing others to do the like.

Specification 2d. In that the said Saml. T. Dyson did, on or about the 27th day of August aforesaid, at the post called Fort Washington aforesaid, cast away and destroy his arms and ammunition, contrary to the said 52d article of the rules and articles of war aforesaid, and to his duty as commanding officer.

Charge 2d.—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Specification 1st. In that the said Capt Samuel T. Dyson, being commanding officer of the United States' fort and garrison at a place called fort Washington, did on or about the 27th day of August, 1814, misbehave himself by dismantling and destroying said fort, which it was his bounden duty to defend and preserve.

Specification 2d. In that the said Capt. Sam. T. Dyson did, on or about the 27th day of August aforesaid, quit his post called Fort Washington, without any attempt to defend the same, and without any necessity therefor from the pressure of an enemy, did march off the garrison of the same in violation of his duty and contrary to his orders.

Specification 3d. In that the said Capt. Saml. T. Dyson on or about the 27th day of August, 1814, being commanding officer of the garrison at fort Washington, and an enemy being then in his vicinity, was so drunk and intoxicated while on duty, that he abandoned and destroyed the fort which had been entrusted to his defence, and suffered the garrison of the same to disperse, without being pressed to the measure for the safety of himself and the garrison aforesaid.

(Signed) R. H. WINDER.
Army Judge Advocate.

The Court after having heard all the evidence adduced, whether on the part of the procecution or the defence, and after due deliberation thereon, pronounce the following sentance:—

On the first specification of the first charge the Court find that Capt. Samuel T. Dyson of the U. States' corps of Artillery, being commanding officer of the U. States Fort, Fort Washington, did on or about the 27th day of August, 1814, when an enemy was approaching said Fort, misbehave himself before the enemy and shamefully abandon the Fort and post which he then and there commanded, and which it was his bounden duty to defend.

The Court find the said Capt. Samuel T. Dyson guilty of the 2d specification of the first charge.

The court find the said Capt. Samuel T. Dyson guilty of the first charge.

In like full and deliberate manner the Court took into consideration the second charge, and the three specifications attached to that charge.

The Court find the said Capt. Samuel T. Dyson guilty of the first specification of the second charge.

The Court find the said Capt. Samuel T. Dyson guilty of the second specication of the second charge.

The Court acquit the said Capt. Samuel T. Dyson of the third specification of the second charge.

On the second charge the Court find the said Capt. Samuel T. Dyson guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer, but do not find the said Capt. Samuel T. Dyson guilty of conduct unbecoming a gentleman.

The Court do sentence the said Captain Samuel T. Dyson to be dismissed the service of the United States.

The Major General Commanding the District approves of the proceedings and sentence of the General Court Martial in the foiegoing case, and accordingly pronounces Samuel T. Dyson, dismissed the services of the U. States.

The General Court Martial, whereof Brigadier General Smith is President, is hereby dissolved.

(Signed) W. SCOTT.
By command,
FRANCIS S. BELTON,
Asst. Adj. Gen 10th Mil. Dis.

AMERICAN AND Commercial Daily Advertiser.

BALTIMORE: *Saturday, Dec. 3.*

Desultory Articles from the late London Papers.

We can collect from the huge mass of newspapers contradictory articles brought by the Chauncey to New York, that the legitimat Sovereign of Spain is carrying on his despotic system of government with the most speedy and decisive effect—None but Nobles and Priests are admitted to his councils, and woe to those who have expressed any liberal opinions, or are even suspected of being attached to any thing like liberty—banishment or imprisonment is their fate!—A Count Alvares, who had been a favorite with Lord Wellington has been sent to prison—For what?—*For being a Free Mason!*

Meanwhile, the late King, his father, and who is, in fact, the real legitimate Sovereign, wishes to return and reassume his lawful throne—The present possessor does not like this claim, and wishes to send his father to reside at Rome—By and bye, there may be two Kings in Spain, who, like the two Kings of Brentford, are equal in royal wisdom and magnanimity!

An article has appeared in a Paris paper, which *demonstrates* the sentiments of the people of France respecting the late barbarous destruction of the Capitol of America by the English army, and which must be the sentiments of every liberal and enlightened man in the civilized world—It asks, "Why was not peace given to America as well as to Europe? Why continue to burn and destroy cities and towns and houses, like a band of pirates and buccaneers, at a time when we expected that the blessings of peace and harmony were once more to cheer all the nations of the earth?

We the people of America, if we are to believe the *London Gazette*, are quite ignorant of the true state of the late battles, both on land and water, in our own country!—Even the people of Baltimore seem to have been dreaming when the *British demonstration* took place near their trenches and before their forts!

By that famous truth-telling vehicle of Ministerial intelligence, it is *demonstrably* proved, that Commodore Barclay's fleet on Lake Erie was only a parcel of gun-boats poorly manned! And our Commodore M'Donough, in his battle had twice the number of large ships and great guns, and double the number of men!—As to Sir George Prevost's attack on Plattsburgh, it was only a *demonstration!*

At the *demonstration* on Baltimore, the British landed but a few marines, soldiers, and sailors, who beat 6000 Americans!—General Ross was actually killed by a Yankee from behind a tree, and Admiral Cockburn, after his conversation with the old woman at the White House, behaved with great skill and gallantry in retreating back to his ships!—Not a word about the 24 hours bombardment of Fort M'Henry; the gallant defence of that place, nor the severe repulse at Fort Covington.

In short, this is the way that John Bull was blinded in the Revolutionary war—and the same sort of deception is played off upon him in the present war—which, *if we be true to ourselves*, will have the same glorious conclusion.

THE DESPATCHES

From our ministers at Ghent, were yesterday laid before Congress, and we offer to our readers such parts of them as will enable them to make up an opinion on the state of the negociation.—Combining the general tendency of these documents with the private and unofficial accounts received, we are constrained to believe, the prospect of pacification is very faint. On presenting the remainder of these documents to our readers, we shall take the opportunity to examine the subject more in detail than we can do by the aid of the few prominent papers now published.—*Nat. Int.*

FOR THE AMERICAN.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

"Happy the man who studying nature's laws,
"Thro' known effects, can trace the hidden cause."

Messrs. EDITORS,

Having been honoured with an admission to Mr. Craig's Lecture-room on Friday evening the 25th Nov. permit me (though a stranger) to express the satisfaction I experienced in hearing the introductory address. I have rarely, if ever, seen disclosed more important facts in so compendious a form; more convincing truths declared, in so unassuming a style, nor more persuasive reasoning without the pedantry of logick, as in that masterly composition. The clearness and comprehensiveness of such a general view, in a narrow compass of words, manifest the extent of research and luminous method of the lecturer. And although I perceive that Mr. Craig depends entirely on the solidity of the matter delivered, (seeming to disregard the effect of manner, or elecution,) yet that is rather an evidence of the profound attention he has paid to the *essential* part of his profession,—the acquisition of sound and interesting knowledge. Philosophy, like the Sun, needs no borrowed decoration, being itself the prolific source of so many ornaments, and embellishments of life,—not to speak of its indispensable utility. I do recollect an instance of an *illustrious* objection, on the score of *manner*.—A dancing-master so pronounced one of the most learned ministers that ever flourished in England to be a *dunce*,—because, said he, "I attended him a couple of years, and could never teach him to *dance* like a lord." Though the worshipful dancing-master may have been a great critic of *heels*, and attitude, I hope there are few here willing to adopt *his* standard as the test of merit.

When I observe the copious means of enjoyment which provident nature has furnished to man in the improvement of his intellectual powers and the contemplation of her works; I suffer a degree of pain when I see men neglect the exercise of their own noble faculties. For, by such exertion, it is that one man is as greatly distinguished from another, as the human species in general is from the brutes.

He who passes through the world without becoming acquainted with the phenomena of nature, is like a man imprisoned and handcuffed for life. While his neighbour finds every where a spring of delight, the ignorant creature breathes for a space, and sinks into a sort of idiotism or dotage; because his mind is blank. Not a ray has awakened its energy, nor printed one pleasing image there. He knows not a single property of the air that keeps him alive. Explain to such a person a few proximate causes and effects, and you excite his wonder: if that leads him to *enquire*, he is a new being; he is transported beyond the condition of a dumb beast, and sees a fresh creation all around him. In such a state the *simplest* explanations afford delight by their novelty. He places his hand upon a hollow (exhausted) cylinder of glass and it is impossible for him to withdraw it; for, he knows that a column of air forty-five miles high presses it down—but by restoring it underneath, his hand feels no weight, because the air presses equally on all sides and in all directions. He had formerly seen that globules of dew (as it were) would be formed on the outside of a glass or pitcher filled with cold water in summer-time; and he knew not how it happened: now, he finds that the cold within has condensed the vapour or air without. By a diligent pursuit of this thread (or hint) he can explore what was hitherto a labyrinth, and feel his heart beat with pleasure at every stop. He finds that it is owing to mechanical philosophy, we can convert the pressure of the atmosphere into means of domestic convenience,—draw up water by the pump, &c. &c.; and learns to estimate the lever, the wheel, and all the mechanical powers. It is *then*, he truly admires the grandeur and beauty of mechanics; he sees conquerors are but unruly dwarfs compared with the mighty genius of an Archimedes, an Arkwright or a Fulton. Nay, he looks more narrowly, and he beholds how ARTS *give* ARMS *their force*; and how from this sole cause, the great conquests of antiquity, were all effected by handfuls of men over multitudes. The like would recur now (as similar causes produce similar effects,) if *circumstances* remained unchanged. But when nations keep pace in arts and sciences, if alike in other respects, one cannot conquer the other. On this subject Mr. Craig's reasoning is as irresistible. Had the nations over which Xenophen retreated, been equally accomplished with *Greece* at that day, his *ten thousand* had never achieved their task, nor shouted triumphantly at the sight of the *sea* that washed their native shores. But, Mr. Craig's extensive knowledge in mathematicks, and (as I hear) in all their applications to the useful arts, will unlock the treasures of science, and show their attractions far better than my faint tribute to the success of an institution, which may scatter numberless benefits among the present and rising generation; if they have wisdom to visit that fountain of improvement.

I pity the man who is forever flying from himself—from the banquet of philosophy, to trifling dissipation and amusement, in order *to kill time*, and render vacancy supportable! With half the pains he takes to *drown existence*, he might render it a delight to himself and a profit to others. A school of philosophy is the pleasantest in the world. The fury of faction never enters there, and the horror of superstition is forever shut out. Indeed I might assert, that if ever *lasting liberty* be the lot of nations, it must be retained by the *mild* and *steady light* of science; by knowledge generally diffused. Faction scorches and withers.

It is no longer a crime to declare, that the earth turns round as on axis; nor should one be imprisoned and excommunicated (like Gallileo) for proving the fact. It is no longer a supernatural sound, if the air *whistles* through a cranny or key-hole into a warm room; for the denser rushes in to supply the rarer. But the time was, when none but a sort of "magician" could solve the cause!—Thus miracles and witchcraft and the thraldom of the mind have vanished at the approach of experimental philosophy, as dew by the morning sun. It is true, that *final causes*, like their great *Author*, are involved in accessible mystery.—None but Deity can remove the veil. Yet, as much knowledge is placed within our reach as our Creator thought good for us; that the boundary of science might be a *barrier against pride*. Though confined to earth, we can range the universe by the wings of science and natural philosophy. The heavens display their wonders, and the "hoary deep" gives up its "secrets" to the natuaral philosopher, the priest of nature. Motion and rest, attraction and repulsion; and all known effects of hidden causes, are (to him) so many "handles of science," though useless to others. He deals not in reveries, nor rests content with "splendid fiction," but proceeds on the sure ground of *facts*, and undeniable deductions. In a word, none but the investigating philosopher can thoroughly *know himself* and the scence around him.

I was much pleased to find, that Mr. Craig has a complete apparatus, for exemplifying every important fact and principle incident to the subject of his lectures. I have therefore no doubt, that the citizens of this enterprizing town will seize the opportunity of acquiring knowledge at his lectures; knowledge, calculated to aid and enlighten every class of mankind. The metropolis of Maryland (as Baltimore in effect is) ought not to lag so far behind other cities in science, when she excels them in public spirit. Though I am disappointed of seeing Mr. Craig a professor* in my native state, I am always happy at events that carry philosophy into new regions. Without it men are in the bonds of ignorance, and and the shadow of death.

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

* Mr. C. was elected Professor of Mathematicks in Dickinson College; but declined the professorship for reasons that do him honour.

From New London, a letter dated the 26th, says, "There was yesterday a seizure of considerable quantity of dry-goods, in a barn near this place. Since the Hornet sailed, the enemy's vessels have anchored off the harbor again." *Columbian.*

New York, Dec. 1.—Sloop President, Mitchell, from Providence, R. I. and one day N. London. Came out of New London on Sunday morning, and passed two enemy's frigates and a sloop of war, at anchor off the mouth of the Harbour.

BRIGADE ORDER.

3d Brigade, M. M.

Parole
Counter-Sign

The Commissioned & Staff Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Musicians and Privates of the 3d Brigade Maryland Militia, who wish to witness the melancholy spectacle of the execution of a private of the Sixth Regiment Maryland Militia, sentenced to be shot by a General Court Martial, THIS DAY, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M. will appear when convenient in full uniform, and assemble at Washington Square at 11 o'clock, A. M. to proceed from thence to the place of execution.

The order is made in consequence of an intimation from the Major General Commanding the 3d Division, M. M. and with his approbation.

WM. M'DONALD,
Lt. Col. Com. 3d Brig. M. M.

dec 3

SALE BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY

The 3d inst. at 11 o'clock, at the Auction store corner of Second & Frederick streets, will be sold a variety of

Household & Kitchen Furniture.

THOS. CHASE, Auct.

NEW BOOK AUCTION.

At No. 15, South Calvert street,

This Evening, Saturday, Dec. 3, will commence the sale of

Scarce & Valuable New & Second Hand Books,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Lathrop's Sermons, Milner's Church History, Bunyan's Works, 6 Vols. Neal's List of the Puritans, Smith's Works, Doddridges Expositer, Hervey's Works, Bibles, World Displayed, 8 vols. Handmaid to the Arts, &c. &c with a choice collection of Miniature Editions, Superbly Bound.

☞ Sale to commence at 6 o'clock.

The Books can be viewed throughout the day of sale.

W. SIMPSON, Jr. Auct.

N. B. In course of the sale will be offered Gold and Silver Watches.

dec 3

FOR SALE,

300 Military Coats, blue with red facings and yellow bindings
200 do. do. do. with yellow do. and white bindings

Or a larger quantity if required.

They were made for the Patriots of South America, and well worth the attention of the Army. They would cost if made here, $16 and will be sold at $5 each. To be seen at the Counting house of

C. DESHON.

dec 3 d4t

Mechanics' Bank of Balt.

Nov. 30th, 1814.

The President and Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four and an half per cent. on the Capital Stock, for the half year ending with the present day, which will be payable on or after Wednesday, the 7th of December. By order,

D. A. SMITH, Cash'r.

dec 3

A Few Bales
CAMOMILE FLOWERS,

For sale, if immediate application is made to
PRENTISS & CARTER,
No. 13, Bowley's wharf.

dec 3 d4t

Bible Society of Baltimore.

A stated meeting of the Managers of this Institution will be held at the house of Mr. John Cole, No. 14, South Calvert street, on Monday evening next, at half past 6 o'clock.

EVAN THOMAS, Jr. R. S.

dec 3 d2t

FOR NORFOLK,

The fast sailing Sch. HESTER, Capt. KARNS. For Freight or Passage apply to

WM. HOWELL, Jr.
Smith's wharf.

dec 3 d4t*

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON MONDAY,

The 5th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Room, at the head of Gay street dock,

DRY GOODS, viz.

5 bales Kendal Cottons
1 package Ladies' Shoes
1 do. Silk Twist
A few pieces Cotton Bagging and damaged Canvass
A quantity of Wrappers, Mats, &c.

After which, at 12 o'clock,

24 bags } Coffee, part of it fine green
8 bbls. }
18 bags Pepper
34 bbls. Salt
5 do. Beef
2 hhds. Tobacco
A lot of old Iron

R. LEMMON & CO. Aucts.

dec 3

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at Mrs. Rowland's tavern in Bush, on Saturday, the 10th day of Dec. inst. at the hour of 11 o'clock, *for cash,*

A Negro Boy, named Joshua,

Aged about 19 years, late the property of William Paca, seized and taken by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of Harford County Court, at the suit of Joseph M'Claskey, for the use of David M'Claskey, and to me directed.

BENJ. GUYTON, Sh'ff.

dec 3 2t

Bank of Baltimore,

December 2, 1814.

The President and Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Ten Dollars on each share of Stock for the last half year, and the same will be paid to the Stockholders or their representatives on or after Monday next, the 5th instant. By order,

JAMES COX, Cash'r.

dec 3 d6t

JUST RECEIVED,

20 boxes white Wax Candles, 20 lbs. each, superior to any heretofore made in the country, 4 and 6 to the pound
20 boxes Spermaceti do.
50 boxes best Mould Candles, 4, 5 and 6 to the pound, and warranted to burn well
100 pounds fresh ground Mustard, of remarkable fine quality, by retail
Mustard in bottles and cannisters
Lisbon and Liverpool fine Salt, in bbls. and by retail
5 bags Black Pepper
15 kegs Chewing Tobacco in pound twists

For Sale by
WILLIAM NORRIS, Jr.
No. 256, Market street.

Who has on tap,

Old Spirits and Brandy, equal if not superior to any for sale in this city; real Holland Geneva, old Cherry Bounce; real Rye Whiskey, and choice old Wines.

dec 3 eo4t

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the Sheriff for officers fees, due for the year 1813, are hereby notified and requested to call at his office and discharge the same, otherwise compulsive measures will be resorted to, without respect to persons.

JOHN CHALMERS, Sh'ff.

dec 3 eo6t

Family & Bakers Flour Store.

The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have Removed to No. 6, South Charles street, two doors from Market street, where they will continue keeping for sale the best flour that Baltimore can afford.

HAUBERT & WOOD.

dec 3 d4t

STRAY COW.

Came to the subscriber the 2d Nov last, a Stray COW, black and white spotted; the left ear is marked with a piece out above and below—small horns; has some white in her forehead—The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges and take her away.

GEORGE LEE,
Seven miles on the Reister's town turnpike road.

dec 3 d4t*

In Chancery, Nov. 25th, 1814.

William Johnston & Agnes, his wife, Ralph S. Lee & Alesiana, his wife, Edward Brenton & Susannah, his wife,
agt
Peter Bond.

The object of the Bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree for a conveyance from the defendant to the complainants of part of a Tract of Land called Bond's Forrest, lying in Harford county.

The bill states that the defendant being seized in fee of part of a tract of Land called Bond's Forrest, lying in Baltimore county, sold a part of the same to a certain James Elliott, and put him in possession of the same—That the defendant gave to the said James Elliott a Bond of conveyance for the land purchased by him, which bond has been accidently lost or mislaid—That the said James Elliott paid to the defendant the full amount of the purchase money for the said land. That the said James Elliott is since dead, intestate, leaving two daughters, the said Agnes, wife of the complainant, William Johnston, and Sarah, who intermarried with a certain John Bond, who together with his wife, the said Sarah, are both dead; that the said Sarah and her husband retained the possession of the said land during their respective lives, and that the said Sarah left issue two daughters, the one named Alesiana, since intermarried with Ralph S. Lee, one of the complainants, and the other named Susanna, the wife of Edward Brenton, another of the complainants. That the said Sarah survived her husband, John Bond, and died intestate—That the said Ralph S. Lee and Edward Brenton are in right of their wives in quiet possession of the said land. The bill also states that the defendant resides out of the state of Maryland.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the complainants by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the American of Baltimore, before the 10th day of January next, give notice to the absent defendant of the substance and object of the bill, that he may be warned to appear in this court in person or by a solicitor before the 10th day of May next, to shew cause if any he has, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True Copy——Test,
JAMES P. HEATH,
Reg. Cur. Cancr.

dec 3 law3t

PRINTING

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G. DORRIN MURPHY

Letter-Press Music.

Neatly executed at No. 4, Harrison-Street.