Of the neceſſity and policy of ſuch a war no man can for a moment doubt. But, ſir, I know it is ſaid that it is neceſſary to hold out to the people ſome oſtenſible object of war beyond what is the real object of conteſt—without this ſort of language the national enthuſiam cannot be animated. This I hold to be a very falſe and pernicious doctrine. If a war is really neceſſary, I am convinced that no meaſure of this ſort need be reſorted to to animate the national ſpirit. Falſe pretenſions and high ſounding words do not appear to me to be likely to animate the energies of a people. Nothing, indeed, in my conception, ſo much diſpirits a people called upon to make great exertions, as ignorance of the preciſe object of conteſt; and this ignorance was, I am fully perſuaded, one of the leading cauſes of the evils which the late calamitous conteſt entailed on the country. After the experience of theſe calamities, no one would ſurely wiſh to go to war for a light object. On this point I ſhall ſpeak in very plain terms. If war is unavoidable for great national objects, then I am convinced it will be ſuſtained with a correſponding national energy, but at all events let that object be fairly and fully defined. Do not let us again involve the country in the ſame calamities which the want of a ſpecific object have already made us ſo ſeverely experience. It was the want of this ſpecific object which made the people cold and unintereſted through a great part of the late conteſt, ſo far as events on the continent were concerned, though loyal and unanimous in the defence of the country. I hope and truſt then, that before miniſters call on us to be parties in another war, they will fairly explain the circumſtances which have given riſe to it, and the objects for which it is begun. The right honorable gentleman oppoſite has ſaid a great deal of the reſponſibility which attaches to miniſters from their preſent conduct, and in this I fully agree with him. He ſaid ſomething of the reproach which he may have to encounter for too great liberality of conceſſion. On this point allow me juſt to expreſs my confidence, that he will never be induced, by any fear of reproach, to abandon a ſyſtem of conciliation, ſo long as it is conſiſtent with honor, and promiſes to lead to an amicable reſult. I will not readily be accuſed of endeavoring to influence miniſters to go to the oppoſite extreme. But while I am the advocate of conciliation, I ſhall never be the apologiſt of diſhonor. My hon. friend has ſpoken of the preſent government as excluding the whole ability of the kingdom. On this point I wiſh not at preſent to enter. But I may be juſt permitted to ſay, that in the proſpect of war, with ſuch a man as Earl St. Vincent at the head of the board of admiralty, there would be little reaſon to dread the want of ſuitable preparation, and the ſignal naval triumphs of the late war affords us the beſt grounds to hope for future ſucceſs. Of the merits of our land forces, no man thinks more highly than I do. I am no military man myſelf, but forming my judgment on the opinion of thoſe beſt qualified to ſpeak on this object, I believe that we have officers equal in ſkill and courage to any officers in Europe. Of our troops my opinion is not leſs favorable. I am convinced that in any conteſt in which they might be called upon to engage, they would be found fully to ſupport the character which they have ſo long maintained. Of what then ſhould I be afraid, in the event of the renewal of war? Of ſubjugation to France? the idea cannot, for a moment, be indulged.—When, however, I conſider the many vulnerable points in our ſituation, when I take a view of the whole ſtate of the empire, when I look even to our financial reſources, though in ſome points of view their appearance is flouriſhing; when I take all theſe things into conſideration, I cannot but think the renewal of war as a moſt grievous calamity. Though for years we ſhould on every occaſion be ſucceſsful—though every expedition ſhould be crowned with glory, ſtill prolongation, even of a ſucceſsful conteſt, could not but be infinitely calamitous.

The honorable member, after a few more remarks, concluded, by declaring that he ſhould not vote againſt the motion.

[*Debate to be continued.*]

For Sale,

A Lot of Ground on Lee-ſtreet, 33 feet front, running back 156 feet to Briory-alley. On Lee-ſtreet is a neat two ſtory brick dwelling-houſe, with good back building, &c. on the alley are two ſmall dwelling-houſes.

Alſo,

A Lot adjoining, fronting on ſtreet and alley, the ſame as the former, on which is a two-ſtory brick dwelling, 31 feet front, with a good kitchen, &c.

This property is in fee ſimple, and clear of all incumbrances—the buildings nearly new and well-finiſhed; in a healthy and pleaſant ſituation, convenient to the hill market, and near the baſon.

Alſo,

A good two-ſtory brick dwelling-houſe, and a ſtrong framed warehouſe, both fronting 48½ feet on Public-alley, and running back to Ellicott's dock, near the county wharf, on which is a ſmall ground rent.

Much need not be ſaid of the above property, as it may be ſeen at any time, and terms, which will be made to accommodate the purchaſer, made known, by applying to

MATTHEW PAWSON,

Who propoſes next ſummer, moving to the country.

Lee-ſtreet, February 10. 1aw

To the Voters of the County and City of Baltimore.

GENTLEMEN,

AT the requeſt of a number of my friends in the county and city, I am induced to offer myſelf as a candidate for Sheriff at the enſuing election. If I am honored with your ſuffrage, I pledge myſelf to diſcharge the duties of that important office with humanity and integrity.

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient ſervant,
ISAAC DICKSON.

March 26. 1aw8t

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

BOSTON, April 29.

We have received French papers to the 21ſt of March, but they contain little but what we have ſeen in the Engliſh prints, the French editors not preſuming to ſport political opinions. The following articles are traſlated:

Paris, March 11.

It is feared that the frigate Fraternite, bound from St. Domingo to France, has foundered at ſea.

They write from Toulon, that the frigates Rhine and Corneille were in readineſs to cruiſe before Algiers, to prevent the pirates of that people from injuring our commerce. The frigate Minion is preparing for the ſame deſtination. We are informed that the dey has given two months to the agent of the republic to leave his territories. We are ignorant of the motives of this inſult.

They write from Breſt, that on the 6th inſtant, the expedition for India ſailed with a favorable wind.

March 13.

The decree of the 9th, which prohibits the exportation of money, is extended to all articles of gold and ſilver.

The ſhip Dame Anne, bound from Bordeaux to Louiſiana, with 17 paſſengers, has been forced by a ſtorm to return to port to repair her damages.

NEW-YORK, May 3.

Cleared, ſhip Betſy, M'Dougall, Cowes and a market; brig Venus, Hildreth, Charleſton.

Signals laſt night for 3 ſhips, 3 brigs, and a fleet of ſchooners. Below, ſhip Cotton Planter, Jeffery, from Liverpool; ſhip Eagle, ———, from Portſmouth, N. H. ſchooner Minerva, from Guadaloupe; ſchooner Amphitrite, from Trinidad; and brig Neptune, from Savannah.

Arrived ſince our laſt,

Brig Charleſton Packet, Waſſon, from Charleſton.

Sloop Lion, Rice, 40 days from Martinique. Sailed in company with two ſchooners (names not recollected) captains Thompſon and Silver.

Sloop Polly, Chevalier, from St. Mary's.

Sloop Preſident, Skidmore, from North-Carolina.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.

According to the repreſentation of captain Rielly, arrived on Monday, from Coruuna, it appears, that the apprehenſions of war with the United States, created a great panic in the Spaniſh court. While he lay there, an expreſs arrived from Madrid, with diſpatches, to be put on board a faſt-ſailing king's veſſel, with orders to ſail immediately for any port in the United States. In leſs than half an hour a Spaniſh brig was under way. This circumſtance excited much conſternation; and the general impreſſion was, that war could only be averted by the ſpeedy tranſmiſſion of conciliatory diſpatches.

It will be recollected, that this brig arrived ſome time ſince at Baltimore, and that the contents of her diſpatches were—*aſſurances* of a *continuation* of the right of depoſit at New-Orleans.

Extract of a reſolution of the Batavian Eaſt-India company, concerning the trade to India.

"Navigation and trade from the weſt of this country to Batavia, is declared free for citizens of this republic.

By the weſt of India is underſtood the weſt coaſt from Sumatra, and all the places weſtward and ſouthward of Malacca to the Cape of Good-Hope.

From hence to all thoſe places all kinds of goods may be exported, ammunition and opium excepted.

Importation of all kinds of produce from the weſt of India, ſugar from Java included, and tea only excepted, is free in Dutch and foreign bottoms, ſubject to the uſual duties.

With reſpect to the importation from Batavia, only ſugar ſhall be admitted to private trade, but it is left at the deciſion of the government of India, where it is required by circumſtances to ſell to Dutch merchants ſuch produce which they want to diſpoſe of, or to charter their ſhips for trading in India from one port to the other, or for home cargoes.

The Dutch merchants have liberty to trade in India from one place to another, on the ſame conditions as are permitted to perſons who have their reſidence in the India ſettlements.

Ships coming from the Dutch eſtabliſhments at Bengalen, the coaſt of Coromandel and Malabar, pay no duty there on clearing out for this republic.

Ships and cargoes are ſubject to confiſcation, if it is proved, that after having cleared out in India for this country, the voyage is altered, or part of the cargo is landed elſewhere, for which bail is to be given.

Private ſhips going from here to India, are to admit as paſſengers a proportionable number of ſoldiers or other perſons ordered thither by this government, who ſhall pay for their paſſage.

To the Voters of the City and County of Baltimore.

BEING ſolicited by a number of my friends to offer myſelf as a candidate for the important *Office of Sheriff*, I have taken the liberty, reſpectfully to ſolicit the ſuffrages of my fellow-citizens at the enſuing election for that office; and ſhould I be ſo fortunate as to meet with their approbation nothing ſhall be wanting, on my part, to give general ſatisfaction, in diſcharging the ſeveral duties attached to that office.

I remain,
The public's obedient ſervant,
JOHN MERRYMAN, (of Benj.)

April 14. 1aw4t

FREDERICKSBURG, May 3.

A perſon who, from ſuſpicions ſince entertained, is ſuppoſed to have been Benjamin Connet, the villain who robbed Miſs M'Doll, paſſed through this town yeſterday ſe'nnight on his way to the ſouth.

Extract of a letter from Brunſwick, dated April 27.

"The election in this diſtrict is over. Col. Claiborne got a majority of voices, but not of legal voices.

Dr. Walter Jones is elected a repreſentative to congreſs for the diſtrict of Northumberland, &c. ——— Moore for the diſtrict of Botetourt, and John Randolph for the diſtrict of Prince Edward."

NORFOLK, April 30.

In the laſt congreſs Mr. Stranton was the only federal member from Virginia, the accounts from ſuch of the diſtricts as we have heard, exhibit a more federal aſpect, ſo as to calculate at leaſt on four federal repreſentatives in the next congreſs.

We yeſterday learned the ſtate of the poles from moſt of the counties in the diſtrict laſt repreſented by Mr. Stratton.

	Federal GRIFFIN.	*Democratic.* BASSETT.
Glouceſter,	85	264
Mathews,	63	185
James City,	42	131
Elizabeth City	29	130
York,	73	64
Northampton,	175	25
Accomack,	560	30
	1027	829

The only remaining county from which we have not heard is *Middleſex*, which does not contain more than 100 voters; ſo that without the aid of a ſingle vote from that county, we may with certainty pronounce Mr. Griffin's election.

Thus we ſee the juſt indignation of the people has been rouſed to counteract the nefarious policy of the laſt aſſembly, in giving this diſtrict a population of 43,000, while others were formed of little more than half that number; and we truſt that this will prove a wholeſome admonition to our next legiſlature; and that they will ſee, that however palatable democracy may be, that the people will not favor its advancement, to the entire deſtruction of that moſt inеſtimable privilege of an equal repreſentation in the legiſlature of the union.*

* *We are aſſured Mr. Anderſon, a violent democrat, was turned out at the laſt ection in Glouceſter, for the vote he gave in the aſſembly, for enlarging the diſtrict.*

Arrived, the brig Waſhington, captain Allen, 53 days from Liſbon, (via Charleſton.)

Entered, brig Waſhington, Allen, Liſbon.

Cleared, brig Camillus, Lake, Oporto; Iſca, Galt, Antigua; ſchr. Severn, Callahan, Antigua; ſloop Jolly Tar, Gilbert, Bermuda.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, *May 5.*

WAR DECLARED!

The following is part of a letter from a moſt reſpectable houſe in Boſton to another in this city, obligingly handed to the editors of the Federal Gazette.

Boſton, 29th April, 1803.
Friday evening.

"By an arrival this morning at Portſmouth, N. H. in 34 days from London, we have an account of the DECLARATION OF WAR by Great-Britain againſt France, which is communicated in the following manner:—the captain of the Portſmouth veſſel informs, that the day after his leaving the Downs he was boarded by a Britiſh frigate, the Lieut. of which informed him that the account had been officially received at Plymouth, and that the Engliſh cruiſers were all ordered out. The rumor is ſo mnch credited here that ſeveral thouſand barrels of flour have been bought up on ſpeculation."

[Capt. Walker, of the Norfolk packet, arrived this morning, confirms the above. He ſays the captain of the Belvidere, from London, landed at Norfolk juſt before he ſailed, and informed the merchants there, that WAR WAS ACTUALLY DECLARED. The report, or rather whiſper, which we yeſterday noticed, is alſo confirmatory of this great news, as it reached us through a channel almoſt unqueſtionable.]

From Bryden's Marine List.

May 4.

Arrived, ſchooner Amanda, Geer, 7 days from New-York—ſundries—different perſons. April 28, lat. 37, ſpoke brig Ann Maria, Cox, 17 days from Savannah, bound to New-York; had been blown off the coaſt; was then ſtanding to the northward.

Arrived, ſchooner Sally, Smith, from N. York—ſundries—Proud and Thurſton.

From Peck's Marine Register.

May 4.

Arrived, ſhip Comet, Stevenſon, 10 days from Savannah—cotton, &c.—John Yates. Paſſed on Sunday, ſhip Alknomak, of Boſton, with the ſhip Old Tom, of Philadelphia, in tow, having been waterlogged in the Gulph ſtream during the gale on Wedneſday. Captain Stevenſon ſaw them get ſafe into Hampton roads.

Arrived, ſhip Independence, Wickham, 44 days from Liverpool—dry goods and ſalt—Zwiſler & Albers, and others. April 15, lat. 39, 37, long. 47, 53, ſaw the wreck of a brig, but could not diſcover her name or where belonging. 22d, lat. 38, 5, long. 61, 40, ſpoke ſhip Enterprize, of New-York, from Wilmington, N. C. bound to Newry; 3 days before, in a gale of wind, had to throw overboard 30 tierces of flax-ſeed, and loſt her ſtern boat; next day, ſpoke ſhips Lydia, of N. York, from Wilmington, N. C. bound to Briſtol; and Sterling, of Newport, 21 days from New-Orleans, bound to Liverpool.

Sale by Auction poſtponed.

IN conſequence of the wet weather the ſale of the Valuable Lots, as advertiſed for this day at 11 o'clock, will take place *to-morrow* at 11 o'clock. The ſale to commence on the lot adjoining Mr. M'Mechen's dwelling on Calvert-ſtreet.

VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct's.

May 5.

Sale by Auction.

On Saturday next,

The 7th inſtant, at 12 o'clock, on the premiſes, will be ſold,

The Sugar Manufactory and Lot, as advertiſed by Mr. Andrew Buchanan.

VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct's.

May 5

Sale by Auction.

Juſt arrived and will be offered for ſale on Smith's wharf, as ſoon as it can be landed, of which due notice will be given,

The entire Cargo of the ſchooner Cordelia, conſiſting of 105 hogſheads of ſuperior quality SUGARS.

LEMMON & CAMPBELL, Auct's.

May 5.

To be Rented,

On moderate terms,

The upper part of a Dwelling Houſe on Market-ſtreet, in a healthy ſituation. Apply to the printers. May 5. d3t

Benjamin & John Comegys

Have received their uſual aſſortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery.

Alſo, by the package at low advance and on long credit,

Dimities, quiltings, jeans, fuſtians, cotton hoſiery, cloths, coatings, ſtriped blankets, coarſe hats, pins and cutlery.

And per the ſhip Fame, juſt arrived,

Patent ſhot, patent japanned fenders, white lead

One hundred and fifty crates of queens ware, and fifty tons of coal.

May 5. d

Iriſh Linen.

Alexander Brown

Has juſt received per the Independence, capt. Wickham,

4-4 and 7-8 Iriſh linen
7-8 and 5-4 Drogheda Shirting
5-4 wide Sheeting
7-8 wide Lawns
3-4 wide brown Linen.

Theſe goods are now opening at his Iriſh Linen Warehouſe, No. 90, Market-ſtreet.

May 5. d6t

John Roy,

No 56, Market-ſtreet,

Has imported in the Harriot and Fame, from Liverpool,

A large and complete aſſortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, BRASS WARE, &c. amongſt which are *Scythes and Sickles* of a ſuperior make.

Alſo,

Milled Sheet Lead
White Lead ground in oil
Moulding Planes of every deſcription, with almoſt every article in the *carpenter's* line.

The whole he offers at a very reduced price for caſh, or on the uſual credit to punctual men.

May 5. d6t

Kent and Browne,

No 127, Market-ſtreet,

Have received by the Phenix, from Briſtol, the following BRISTOL GOODS, which they offer for ſale at a low advance, for caſh or on a ſhort credit, viz.

Hoes, ſpades, ſhovels, frying pans
Nails, 3d. to 20d. tacks, &c.
Sad irons, tea kettles, fiſh do.
Iron wire, different ſizes, No. 8 to 21
Tin in boxes, negro pipes
Double Glouceſter cheeſe
Britiſh ſail canvas, No. 1 to 7
Bed cords, leading lines, log lines
Marling lines, laſh and houſe lines
Blocking, ſewing and ſeine twine
25 caſes men's and boys' fine and coarſe hats
Red lead, Spaniſh brown, Venetian red
Dutch and yellow ochre, litherage
Verdigriſe, terra de ſienna, vitriol, &c. &c.

May 5. d6t

Prime Green Coffee.

A few tierces of nice Green Coffee, for ſale by

THOMAS TENANT,

At the warehouſe of Meſſrs. Skirvan and Wallace, No. 99, Bowly's wharf, where he has a few puncheons of firſt quality Jamaica SPIRITS, for ſale. May 5. eo3t

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near Port Tobacco, Charles county, Maryland, on Sunday the 1ſt inſtant, a negro fellow named MOSES, 21 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, pleaſant countenance, large mouth, ſmall legs, and has an impediment in his ſpeech, particularly when confuſed or in liquor, which he is fond of. His cloathing conſiſts of a ſhort blue coat of coarſe cloth, a ſwanſdown waiſtcoat, one ditto of ſtriped country cloth, a pair of trouſers of country cloth of a different ſtripe, one pair old caſſimere ditto, coarſe ſhoes, and a wool hat. He will probably change his clothes, as I ſuſpect he has money, having been whipped 10 days before for ſtealing money, which was not all recovered—the marks of the whip will remain on his back for ſome day. I expect he has a companion with him, a tall pleaſant looking black fellow named Bob, the property of Mr. Iſaac Stewart, who went off at the ſame time The above reward will be paid for apprehending and ſecuring ſaid negro Moſes in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, and reaſonable charges paid if brought home.

May 5. 1aw3t‖ BASIL SPALDING.

Fountain Inn.

THE citizens are reſpectfully informed that there will be *Freſh Salmon* on the public table to-morrow for Dinner.

May 5. 1t

New Theatre.

NEVER PERFORMED HERE.

TO-MORROW EVENING, May 6,

Will be preſented, a new Play, in 3 acts, (interſperſed with ſongs) called

The Blind Girl;

OR, A RECEIPT FOR BEAUTY.

Written by Thomas Morton, eſquire, author of Columbus, the Way to get Married, Speed the Plough, &c and performed at the Covent Garden theatre with unbounded applauſe.

To which will be added, a Comedy, in 3 acts, called

The London Hermit;

OR, RAMBLES IN DORSETSHIRE.

Box one dollar, Pit three-quarters of a dollar.

The doors of the theatre will open at a quarter before ſix, and the curtain riſe at a quarter before ſeven o'clock.

May 5.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcriber of Charles county, in the ſtate of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans' court of ſaid county, letters of adminiſtration on the eſtate of Richard Roby, late of Charles county, deceaſed—All perſons having claims againſt ſaid eſtate, are hereby requeſted to bring them in, legally authenticated, to the ſubſcriber, on or before the fourth day of July next, or they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand this fourth day of January, 1803.

ANN ROBY, Ex'x.

May 5. 1aw3t‖

A Tutor wants employment,

Either as private or public tutor. A middle aged man of unexceptionable character, who profeſſes to teach the Engliſh language grammatically, writing, arithmetic, and book keeping, (alſo the Latin language and muſic, if required) has no objection to go to the country. A line addreſſed to H. C. left at this office, will be duly attended to. Thoſe at a diſtance will pleaſe to inform the particulars of encouragement, &c. (poſt paid.) May 5. eo4t‖

IMPORTANT!

LETTER from the honorable A. C. HANSON, Eſquire, chancellor of the ſtate of Maryland—

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

SIR—For the good of the public, as well as from a deſire to do juſtice to a man of merit and genius, I requeſt you to publiſh the following caſes:

A young man in my family, who had read Dr. Hamilton's advertiſement, and who had, for ſome time, as he ſays, experienced the ſymptoms deſcribed by doctor, as indicating the preſence of worms in the human ſtomach or inteſtines, reſolved, without conſulting any perſon whatever, to try the doctor's remedy.

He accordingly procured a box of the Lozenges. Laſt evening he took 4 of the yellow, and this morning he took an equal number of the brown kind. They did not, as he ſays, operate harſhly, except one ſtool, when he felt conſiderable griping, and when there came from him a worm, perfectly white, about a yard in length, as broad as his little finger, and having a number of joints, about an inch or 1¼ of an inch diſtant from each other.

Beſides this worm, he ſays there came from him a conſiderable number of flat worms, about ¾ of an inch in length, and nearly the ſame in breadth. He did not think of counting them, but he ſays there were more than 20.

I regret extremely that I had not an opportunity of ſeeing the tape worm; the young man not having, as he ought to have done, taken meaſures for preſerving it, and the ſimple ſervant girl who attended his chamber, having, before I had heard of his taking the medicine, thrown it and the other worms into the neceſſary, not thinking it of conſequence to take care of them. This girl, however, and another ſervant concur with him reſpecting the worms which appeared in the veſſel; and the tape worm, they ſay, was alive, ſo far as to have motion after it came from him.

It is needleſs to deſcribe his ſymptoms, as he ſays they were exactly ſuch as are deſcribed by the doctor.

Another young man of my family alſo, without any conſultation or advice, one evening and morning, about three months ago, took ſeven Lozenges, which operated powerfully. No worm came from *him*; but in the courſe of two or three days, he was quite well, and has ſince had a conſiderable acceſſion of fleſh and ſtrength.

In ſhort, although I, like many others, have been incredulous with reſpect the virtue of Hamilton's Lozenges; I am, at length, perfectly convinced of their great efficacy and utility.

As I cannot reaſonably be ſuppoſed to have any motive, except a conſideration for public good, for publiſhing theſe caſes, I flatter myſelf that I ſhall not incur ridicule or cenſure from thinking men, for adding my ſecond-hand teſtimony to the evidence of the numerous reſpectable characters, who have aimed to render juſtice to Dr. Hamilton (with whom I have not the ſlighteſt acquaintance) and to give important information to their fellow creatures.

I think it not amiſs to add, that, from the healthy appearance of the young man, who has been ſo greatly and quickly relieved, I ſhould have ridiculed his ſymptoms and apprehenſions, had he communicated them to me before he took the Lozenges. The fact, I am perſuaded, is, that moſt young perſons, who are, from time to time, diſordered without a viſible or apparent cauſe, are afflicted by worms.

A. C. HANSON.

Annapolis, Sept. 18, 1802.

THE Medicine above alluded to has received the approbation of reſpectable gentlemen in every ſituation in life, and in all parts of the United States: it has ſtood the teſt of 5 years extenſive experience, and, it is believed on good grounds, that nearly Two Hundred Thouſand perſons have received benefit therefrom—from the infant to the aged of both ſexes, and under every circumſtance; and notwithſtanding the attempts of ſeveral envious perſons to impoſe counterfeits on the public, yet the preſent demand for HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES is much greater than it has been at any former period; and it is probable that no advertiſed medicine ever acquired an equal reputation.

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February 4. 1—1aw3m

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THE ſubſcriber adminiſtrator of John Welſh, ſhoe-maker, formerly of Baltimore, and late of the city of Annapolis, deceaſed—requeſts all perſons having claims againſt ſaid Welſh, to bring them in legally authenticated; and thoſe indebted to make immediate payment to

JOHN ROSS, Adm.

Annapolis, April 25. 1aw5t‖