Liverpool Blown Salt

And NAILS, 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d.
For sale by GEORGE HILL.
May 20. d

315 cases of Claret,

For sale on moderate terms, by
JOSEPH STERETT.
April 6. d

Barclay and M'Kean

Have Imported
SPRING GOODS.
May 10. d40t‖

SALT.

THE Subscribers offer for sale, a quantity of coarse SALT, suitable for the fisheries
LORMAN & FULFORD's.
March 8. d

To Let,

The STORE and CELLAR, No. 15 Calvert-street. Possession may be had the first of June. Enquire on the premises.
May 12. d

For Sale,

A modern built CHAISE, in good order, with harness complete. Apply to
DAVID BAILEY, Livery stable.
May 12. d

Three or four Boys,

OF from 8 to 12 years of age, would be taken as apprentices to the paper-making business, in a healthy part of the country. Enquire of the printers.
September 23. d

To Let,

THE HOUSE in Light-street, at present occupied by William Grahame, esquire. Enquire of WILLIAM HAWKINS,
No. 7, South-street.
April 22. d

Frederick Lindenberger & Co.

Have received by the Augusta, from Liverpool, the remainder of their
SPRING GOODS,
Which renders their assortment extensive and complete.
May 17. d19t‖

Henry Schrœder

Has imported in the Anthony Mangin, from London; the Harriot and Fame, from Liverpool, a very extensive and well-chosen assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
Which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
May 7. d

Humphrey Peirce

Has received by the Anthony Mangin, from London, and the different arrivals from Liverpool, a general assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
Which are offered for sale on the usual terms.
May 7. d30t

Richard Seabrooks,

No. 248, Market-street
Has received by the ships Harriot and Fame, from Liverpool, a general assortment of
Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery.
Also on hand, India Muslins and Bandanna Handkerchiefs—which he offers for sale on moderate terms.
May 10. d30t

SPRING GOODS.

Gooding, Hutchins and Co.
No. 152, Market-street,
Have imported per the Harriot, from Liverpool; and Anthony Mangin, from London, their assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
Which they offer for sale on very moderate terms for cash, or to punctual men on the usual credit.
May 7. d

John M'Kim, jun.

No. 168, Market-street,
Has imported in the ship Anthony Mangin, captain Norman, from London,
SPRING GOODS.
Also, chintzes, calicoes, cambrick muslins, lappet and embroid muslins, which will be sold at very reduced prices, for cash or notes at 60 and 90 days.
May 6. d1m

Fine Writing & Printing Paper.

Just received from the paper-mill of TOWNSLEY and BROWN, two LOTS of PAPER—one fine extra quarto roll, the other fine printing medium.
For sale by *M. BROWN,*
No. 12, south Gay-street—
Who will also sell about 100 reams Super Royal Printing Paper, at 3 dollars 25 cents per ream, for a note at 60 days.
May 12. d

Henry & Lindenberger,

No. 204, Baltimore-street,
Have received per the ship Phenix, from Bristol, and Anthony Mangin, from London,
Tin plates, white lead ground in oil; iron wire, No. 16 to 20 and wire, No. 22 to 31; 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails; hoes, tad irons, spades, shovels, &c. Pewter and sewing wire and London pewter.
May 6. d

For Sale,

At No. 48, South-street,
Cannon Balls
Thick Ticklenburgs
Dutch white Rolls
Dutch white Holland
Dutch brown ditto
Which goods will be disposed of at the most reduced prices, for cash or approved paper.
d1ecr

Frederick Lindenberger & Co.

Have received by the ship Phœnix, from Bristol,
4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails, flat and square laying pans, hoes, Crowley steel, tin in boxes, anvils, vises, sad irons, shot, bar lead, spelter and window glass.
Also by the Anthony Mangin, from London,
Pewter in casks, and guns in cases.
May 7. d

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of Boerstler & Harry is this day by mutual consent dissolved, and the business of said firm will be finally settled by Charles G. Boerstler.
CHARLES G. BŒRSTLER,
JACOB HARRY
Charles G. Boerstler will continue to carry on the GROCERY and FLOUR business, at the stand formerly occupied by B. and H.
May 20. d6t

Naval Stores, &c.

Just received per the sloop Almenia, captain Goodwin, from Newbern, N. C.
273 barrels of Tar
50 do. of Turpentine
17 do. of Pork
23 M. cypress Shingles, and
A quantity of Furs.
For sale by the subscriber, No 81, Smith's wharf.
LLOYD NORRIS.
May 23. d

Best Salad Oil.

I HAVE just received 15 baskets best Salad Oil, (manufactured by Leboterf) each basket contains 12 black claret bottles.
I am warranted in assuring the public the quality is superior to any offered in Baltimore, perhaps inferior to none in the United States.
I will sell it by the basket or single bottle.
JAMES CLARKE,
No. 38, Market-street.
May 24. d3t‖

Mrs. Williams,

No. 10, Calvert-street, nearly opposite Lovely-lane,
Has imported in the Anthony Mangin,
Her usual Spring and Summer assortment of
London Millinery Fashions;
With rich new and elegant goods of every description to match.
N. B. A handsome collection of white tambored lace Veils and rich lace Cloaks.
May 13. d20t

Henry and Lindenberger,

No. 204, Baltimore-street,
Have received per the ship Harriot, captain Holbrook, from Liverpool,
A considerable part of their spring assortment of
Hardware, Cutlery & Saddlery.
By the ships Augusta, from Liverpool; Anthony Mangin, from London, and Phenix, from Bristol, (daily expected) they will receive the remainder of their assortment.
April 25. d

M. Tiernan and Co.

Corner of Market and Howard-streets,
Have received per the Fame, from Liverpool, and Anthony Mangin, from London,
8 trunks blue and buff grounds calicoes and chintzes
4 trunks book, jaconet and cambrick muslins
1 do. cambrick muslin shawls
3 do. threads, silks and twists
10 casks London pewter
With a choice assortment of India goods—the whole of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
May 10. d30t§

French Store.

Roger and Hincks,
No. 178, Market-street, have received by the ship Louisa, captain Wilson, from Havre, via Philadelphia,
A part of their Spring Goods.
And daily expect a further supply, which will make their assortment large and general; all of which will be sold low for cash or approved paper, at short date.
May 3. d

BRISTOL GOODS.

SHOT, TIN PLATES, COPPER, SEINE TWINE,
Nails, spikes, pewter, pans, sad irons, stone ware, glass vials, pipes, double Gloucester cheese, glass and japanned wares, just received by the ship Phenix, from Bristol, and for sale by
JOSEPH P. SMITH,
No. 212, Market-street,
Who expects the remainder of his goods, consisting of Spades, Scythes, &c by the brig Elwanor, daily expected from Bristol.
May 3. d20t‖

Burneston & Warfield,

No. 104, Market-street,
Have just received, per the Harriot and Fame, from Liverpool; and the Anthony Mangin, from London, and are now opening their
SPRING GOODS.
And have on hand, India muslins, Russia sheetings, ravens duck, Ticklenburgs, hessians, brown rolls, white rolls, Turkey cotton, German scythes and straw knives.
They daily expect a fresh supply of Federal Bed Tick.
May 6. d14t

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, plush 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

John & James Roberts,

No. 224, Market-street,
Have just received, per the Augusta, a further supply of
Irish Linens, well assorted.
They have on hand,
India Muslins
Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Irish brown Linen
3-4 Diapers
Low priced printed Muslins, warranted fast colors
A good assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes.
All of which will be disposed of low.
May 17. dr5t

Benj. & Geo. Williams

Have just received per the brig Shepherdess, capt. S. Robbins, from Boston, and for sale at No. 3, Bowly's wharf,
100 bags } Green Coffee, entitled to drawback
20 hhds }
120 pieces ravens duck, 50 do. Russia do.
10 hhds. New-England rum
2 do. West-India shrub,
75 reams wrapping paper.
They have also on hand,
20 chests bohea tea
120 barrels No. 1 Boston beef
100 do. 2 do. do.
200 do. do. pork
150 boxes mould candles, 100 do. dipt do.
20 do. chocolate, 75 kegs raisins
15 do. coston cards
1 fourteen inch cable.
May 25. d3t—co12t‖

For Sale,

40 acres of LAND, part of Mount Royal, lying about two miles from the city of Baltimore. The soil is good, and the land covered with the best of timber, with a small stream of water running through it. The whole commands an elegant view of the river and bay, and would make two or three beautiful country seats.
Also,
8 acres, part of the same tract, one and an half miles from the city of Baltimore, one half of which is in wood, the other cleared, with a view also of the river and bay, and the advantage of a stream of water running through part of it.
The above lands will be sold together or divided into small lots, as may suit purchasers. For terms apply to Thomas Rutter, jun. or the subscriber, living on the premises.
JOHN RUTTER.
April 28. 2aw

[The editor having been favored with the perusal of the following letter, obtained permission to make public such parts of it as he might think useful. Persuaded that the reflections of a very respectable and enlightened magistrate of the greatest city in Europe, on a subject of deep concern to every benevolent mind, would be read with eagerness and advantage, he thought that he could not better exercise his discretion than by presenting the whole of this interesting letter.]—*Even. Post.*

The following observations of Mr. Colquhoun demand the serious attention of our magistracy: "The increase of dram shops and the excessive unrestrained use of spirituous liquors, are among the chief sources of the multiplication of crimes which afflict society in the city of New-York; to which may be added those persons who are permitted, without control or inspection, to deal in *old metals, and apparel and furniture bought at second hand.* The first, namely, dram shops, corrupt the morals, while the second by holding out facilities to them by purchasing whatever may be offered for sale, without asking questions, and that too at an under price, become the fosterers of crimes." The mutiplication of dram shops, tippling houses, diving cellars, and places of low resort, *licenced* and *unlicenced*, is an increasing evil obvious to every citizen, and as the basis of every crime, most certainly exacts the corrective hand of the magistrate. The receptacles for second hand furniture, &c. start up in every direction and annually augment. The free and unrestricted exercise of honest industry is undoubtedly the birthright of every citizen. There are certain vocations, however, which in all civilized countries have been controlled and regulated by government; amongst such, are taverns, public fairs, pawn brokers, &c. The suggestions in the following letter, on this head, will certainly arrest the notice of our police, whose bounden duty it is to devise such salutary restraints, as may check the evil propensities incident to every state of society.

—

(COPY.)

London, 16th February, 1803.

SIR,

Your excellent work on the state prison of New-York, has been considered of so much interest and importance by several very elevated characters in this country, that a proposition has been made to reprint it. It is now in the hands of the minister for the home department, through whose medium I trust and ardently hope, it may be rendered useful in this country.

According to your desire, I have occasionally been employed for some time past in collecting every publication which appeared to me to bear on subjects of this nature, as well as on the topics of political economy which have appeared to me to be analogous. You will trace in these various tracts a very great portion of real and genuine philanthropy, as well as strong marks of extensive reading and profound knowledge, on subjects calculated to promote the comfort and happiness of society in every part of the civilized world.

The first object to be attended to with a view to the comfort, happiness and security of a nation, is a proper provision for the education of youth—"That country is happiest (says a great writer) where there is most virtue." To suffer the youth of both sexes to be ill educated, and to be reared to maturity without a proper sense of religion and virtue, and an abhorrence of vice, is to establish a nursery for crimes.

In a new country, like America, where the population increases so fast, it becomes an important desideratum, that the means and facilities to obtain a virtuous and proper education should keep pace with the constant increase of the youth of both sexes. Where national institutions of this nature have been established in Scotland and in Switzerland, the happiest effects have been produced. On the contrary, where this great measure of state policy has been neglected, the manners of the people have exhibited strong instances of a deficiency, manifested by extreme ignorance and immoral conduct, as it respects the lower classes of society; and hence it is that crimes multiply, and that the adult becomes often enervated and useless to society at that period of life when labour ought to be most productive.

Upon the subject of education, the reports which I have transmitted, published by the society for bettering the condition of the poor, furnish many excellent hints and suggestions.

The next object, as it relates to criminal offences, and which is of the highest importance to civil society, is a proper attention to those whose indigence or idleness renders them burdensome upon the other classes of society. This evil becomes a *hydra* in every nation where appropriate regulations do not exist for educating the offspring of indigent and profligate parents, or orphans who are cast upon the public; and also for propping up adults reduced to a state of extreme poverty and wretchedness, so as to compel them, at least to the extent of their abilities, to assist themselves.—The want of appropriate regulations, under an accurate and correct management, as it applies to this very difficult branch of political economy, is one of the chief causes of the numerous criminal offences which afflict society in Europe. It is one of the greatest nurseries of crimes, from which you are already not exempted in the larger societies of America, perhaps from this source, of turpitude; this gangrene not having, as yet, sufficiently attracted the notice of your government.

Upon this important branch of political economy, much useful information will be found in the reports of the society for bettering the condition of the poor, exhibiting a vast scope for the exertion both of public and private benevolence, particularly the latter; as it respects the former, the preliminary sketches on the poor, by Jeremy Bentham, esq. furnish much curious and important matter, which will be read with great interest by the philosopher, the statesman and the philanthropist.

Periods of scarcity are not so likely to happen in America as in Europe; yet as the food of man rises to an enormous price in the United States, as often as extraordinary demands are made upon you, the condition of your poor in the large cities, must in a certain degree claim the occasional attention of the benevolent, and therefore, as it may be interesting to know what has been successfully accomplished in this country and particularly in this great metropolis during the recent periods of scarcity, I have taken the liberty to send you several tracts and other papers upon this subject, which have been chiefly compiled by myself for the use of the public and the various societies with which I was connected, where I generally had the laboring oar.

These papers are the more interesting as they tend to prove how much may be gained by an economizing system, and at how small an expence, under proper management, it is possible to feed and prop up families in distress. The attention and labor are indeed excessive, but the reward to the numerous individuals* who came forward on this occasion was felt to be complete, since it produced the wished for effect.

On other effects immediately connected with objects of benificence, I beg leave to refer you to Dr. Lettsom's recent work, which I also send you by his particular desire, in which you will find much useful and interesting information, calculated to improve the state of civil society as it relates to the poor—and to contagious distempers, &c.

On the last subject, namely contagious fevers, and particularly the typhus or gaol distemper, you will find some new and interesting information in a tract detailing a variety of successful experiments, which has been published and circulated by the society for bettering the poor, by which it appears that immersion in water, or the shower bath is a certain cure.

Turning from this subject to that which relates to the preservation of morals and the prevention of criminal offences, I must refer you to my observations on public houses (of which I send you two copies) and also my treatise recently published on the duty of a constable: the first will furnish you some useful hints relative to the regulations which, ere long, will be found useful in America, (particularly in the large towns) with respect to dram shops and the excessive and unrestrained use of spirituous liquors, than which, when indulged to excess, nothing can be more pernicious both to the health and morals of the laboring people. It is the chief source of the multiplication of crimes which afflict society in the city of New-York, to which I might add, those persons who are permitted without control or inspection to deal in *old metals*, and *apparel* and *furniture bought at second hand.* The first, namely, dram shops, corrupt the morals, while the second by holding out facilities to them by purchasing whatever may be offered for sale, without asking questions, and that too at an under price, become the fosterers of crimes.

In the tract on constables you will see under various heads, what provisions our laws have made for the prevention of the corruption of morals, and the commission of crimes. By the adoption of the further regulations recommened in my treatise on the police of the metropolis, and also by the select committee of the house of commons, much might be done in this country to diminish the number of offenders of all descriptions. Not being able to procure a copy of this very interesting report in a separate volume, an opportunity is afforded me of requesting your acceptance of the whole of the interesting reports of the select committee on finance, from which the statesman, the politician, the financier, and the political economist, will be able to acquire much useful information, highly beneficial to America.

The 28th Report in the second volume, treats on the *general police*, where, on this subject you will find details highly interesting, as they relate to the measures prepared for the prevention of crimes, and the punishment of offenders.

On the subject of penitentiary punishments, I send you Mr. Bentham's 2 vols. explaining the construction and general economy of his Panopticon; also a parcel containing the annual reports of the penitentiary house in Dorsetshire, with other papers delivered to me for you by that distinguished senator, William Martin Pitt, esquire, member of parliament for the county of Dorset, to whose indefatigable attention this establishment owes its superiority over every similar institution in this country. Mr. Martin Pitt has been much fascinated by your work, and, as I have already mentioned, is anxious it should be reprinted in England; but as this desideratum may not be attained, it would be very gratifying, if I could have it in my power to present to the speaker of the house of commons, to him, and some other distinguished characters in this country, a copy of the work.

I have enquired at different booksellers, and also of Mr. C. Wilkes, but I do not find that it is to be purchased.

—

* *On this interesting occasion, the public were under infinite obligations to the society of friends, resident in London; without their assistance and steady perseverance, we could not have accomplished the relief that was afforded.*

On the subject of prisons in this country, I have only further to call your attention to a work just published by James Nield, esquire, who, following the example of the great, the benevolent Howard, employs an easy fortune, and much of his time, in visiting the different prisons in Great-Britain. His chief attention, however, has been directed to the situation of poor persons confined for civil debts, to whom, as you will observe from this work, and also from his exertions as treasurer of the society, he has been a friend indeed.

On the subject of punishment, I send you inclosed the last statement of the delivery of the gaol at Newgate, which has been recently sent me by the secretary of state, and contains a general view of the disposal of prisoners for the last year, for the more aggraved offences tried at the court of Oyer and Terminer, at the Old Bailey. In this statement, however, neither the numerous prisoners tried at the London, Westminister, and Middlesex sessions, nor at the Assizes and sessions in Southwark, which makes a part of the metropolis, are included. I have no means at present of ascertaining the amount of these; but I have reason to believe they are equal, or perhaps exceed the number stated in the last (6th edition) of the Treatise on the Police.

The only use which can be made of this melancholy catalogue of depravity, is to stimulate those in power in every country, to the adoption of such measures as shall forewarn the unwary, arrest the hands of evil doers, and thereby lessen the demand for punishment. To you, sir, and to many other benevolent characters, the United States are under great obligations; but your labors are not yet terminated, since, by punishment alone we are not to look for that amelioration in the state of society which is to arise from the diminution of crimes.

The minds of your chief magistrates, and active senators ought now to be alive to the means of PREVENTION.

To those who are likely to commit offences there cannot be a greater act of humanity, while on society a greater benefit cannot be conferred. It is not the mere loss of property that is to be deplored.—In the ramifications of vice, extended broad and wide, a nation bleeds at every pore, in that general contamination which poisons the mind, renders the corporeal functions useless, and abridges that industry and exertion in beneficial labor, which constitute the support of every state and body politic.

It is not enough to frame excellent laws to punish delinquents. The history of all civilized countries has proved how inefficacious they are in the improvement of morals.

With every attention which human wisdom can bestow, where multitudes are congregated together in gaols, who have long been apostate from virtue, vice must in general be triumphant. As you advance in population under the unavoidable hazard of contamination, by frequent importations of depraved characters who have fled in many instances from the punishment due to their crimes in Europe, a vigilant and active preventive police becomes necessary. Nor should a free country complain of such a system; since crimes and criminal people constantly abridge the privileges of innocence. Restraints which attach only to evil doers can never disturb the proceedings of the peaceful citizen in the general intercourse of society. Let the American government, before it becomes too unwieldy, guard the morals of the people as its best prop. What may be found easy and practicable in the yet infant state of society, may become difficult, and perhaps impossible, when evil habits descend from generation to generation, until at length it becomes too gigantic for human exertion. Comparatively speaking, the country is yet virtuous. To permit it to retrogade, as it becomes more wealthy and more populous, by an inattention to the general progress of evil habits, would be to entail upon posterity an excessive calamity. The task is certainly not difficult at present, since in the country there is little to fear, and hence it would seem that the energy of police would only be necessary in the great towns, in checking and restraining those propensities which lead to the corruption of morals. Nor ought it to be forgotten, that an indulgence in many propensities, which half a century ago were divested of their evil consequences from the then infant state of society, become noxious as population increases. It is then *drunkenness, gaming, lewdness*, and other offences leading to the corruption of morals, acquire their sting. They promote idleness, while want of employment, where labor is necessary for subsistence, is the never-failing inroad to crimes.

I am induced to enlarge upon this subject from the facts you have disclosed relative to the criminal offences committed in the city of New-York—they appear to me to be of a magnitude to excite a considerable degree of alarm with respect to the increase of criminality in the American towns, inasmuch as it would appear that they greatly exceed the number of larcenies and misdemeanors committed in towns in Great-Britain of an equal or even a greater population: and although I have not had an opportunity of ascertaining the fact, I have an impression on my mind that the annual convictions in the whole of Scotland, where population approaches two millions of people, are short of those which take place yearly in the state of New-York, and yet that country from the rapid influx of riches and luxury and extensive manufactures, cannot be said to be improving in morals. I fear the reverse is the case, since I have been recently applied to by some of the first public characters in that country,