for ſome time. In ſpeaking of the quantity of water in the Paſſes, it muſt be underſtood of what is on the bar of each Paſs; for immediately after paſſing the bar, which is very narrow, there are from five to ſeven fathoms at all ſeaſons.

Country eaſt of lake Ponchartrain.

The country on the eaſt ſide of lake Ponchartrain to Mobile, and including the whole extent between the American line, the Miſſiſippi above New-Orleans, and the lakes (with the exception of a tract of about 30 miles on the Miſſiſippi, and as much ſquare, contiguous to the line, and comprehending the waters of Thompſon's creek, Bayou Sara and the Amots) is a poor thin ſoil, overgrown with pine, and contains no good land whatever, unleſs on the banks of a few ſmall rivers. It would however afford abundant ſupplies of pitch, tar, and pine lumber, and would feed large herds of cattle.

The inhabitants and their origin.

The inhabitants of Louiſiana are chiefly the deſcendants of the French and Canadians. There are a conſiderable number of Engliſh and Americans in New-Orleans. The two German coaſts are peopled by the deſcendants of ſettlers from Germany, and a few French mixed with them. The three ſucceeding ſettlements up to Baton Rouge contain moſtly Acadians, baniſhed from Nova Scotia by the Engliſh, and their deſcendants. The government of Baton Rouge, eſpecially the eaſt ſide, which includes all the country between the Iberville and the American line, is compoſed partly of Acadians, a very few French, and of a great majority of Americans. On the weſt ſide they are moſtly Acadians: at Pointe Coupee and Fauſſe river they are French and Acadians—Of the population of the Atacapas and Opelouſas, a conſiderable part is American—Natchitoches, on the Red river, contains but a few Americans, and the remainder of the inhabitants are French—But the former are more numerous in the other ſettlements on that river, viz. Avoyelles, Rapide, and Ouacheta. At Arkanſas they are moſtly French; and at New Madrid, Americans. At leaſt 2-5th, if not a greater proportion of all the ſettlers on the Spaniſh ſide of the Miſſiſippi, in the Illinois country, are likewiſe ſuppoſed to be Americans. Below New-Orleans the population is altogether French, and the deſcendants of Frenchmen.

New-Orleans.

By recurring to the maps and examining the poſition of Louiſiana, it will appear, that the lower part projects conſiderably into the ſea. It has in all probability been formed by the ſediment brought down by the current and depoſited on the flat coaſt. There is therefore on the eaſt ſide but a very narrow ſlip along the bank of the river, from the ſea to the Iberville. The land is not generally ſuſceptible of cultivation more than a mile in depth from the river, the reſt is low and ſwampy to the lakes and the ſea, but in general abounds with cypreſs timber, which is ſawed by mills, which are worked by artificial ſtreams from the Miſſiſippi, in the time of freſhes. They generally run five months in the year.

What has been ſaid on the eaſt equally applies to the weſt ſide of the river. The ſoil and ſituation are nearly the ſame.—After leaving the bank of the river, there is an immenſe ſwamp, interſected by many creeks and lakes, extending to the high lands of Atacapas, occupying a ſpace of thirty or forty leagues.

The city of New-Orleans, which is regularly laid out on the eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſippi, in lat. 30, N. and long. 90, W. extends nearly a mile along the river, from the gate of France on the ſouth, to that of Chapitoulas above, and a little more than 1-3 of a mile in breadth, from the river to the rampart; but it has an extenſive ſuburb on the upper ſide. The houſes in front of the town and for a ſquare or two backward, are moſtly of brick, covered with ſlate or tile, and many of two ſtories. The remainder are of wood, covered with ſhingles. The ſtreets croſs each other at right angles, and are 32 French feet wide. The ſquares between the interſections of the ſtreets have a front of 300 French feet. There is in the middle of the front of the city a *place d'armes*, facing which the church & town-houſe are built. There are from 12 to 1400 houſes in the city and ſuburbs. The population may be eſtimated at 10,000, including the ſeamen and garriſon. It was fortified in 1793, but the works were originally defective, could not have been defended, and are now in ruins. The powder magazine is on the oppoſite bank of the river.

The public buildings and other public property in New-Orleaes, are as follows:

Two very extenſive brick ſtores, from 160 to 180 feet in length, and about 30 in breadth—They are one ſtory high and covered with ſhingles.

A government houſe, ſtables and garden, occupying a front of about 220 feet on the river, in the middle of the town, and extending 336 feet back to the next ſtreet.

A military hoſpital.

An ill built cuſtom-houſe of wood, almoſt in ruins, in the upper part of the city, near the river.

An extenſive barrack in the lower part of the city, fronting on the river, and calculated to lodge 12 or 1400 men.

A large lot, adjoining the king's ſtores, with a few ſheds in it. It ſerves as a park for artillery.

A priſon, town houſe, market-houſe, aſſembly-room, ſome ground rents, and the common about the town.

A public ſchool for the rudiments of the Spaniſh language.

A cathedral church unfiniſhed, and ſome houſes belonging to it.

A charitable hoſpital, with ſome houſes belonging to it, and a revenue of 1500 dollars annually, endowed by an individual lately deceaſed.

The canal de Carondelet has been already deſcribed.

Number of Inhabitants.

According to the annexed cenſus, No. 2, of Louiſiana, including Penſacola and the Natchez, as made in 1785, the whole number of inhabitants amounted to 32,062, of which 14,215 were free whites, 1,303 free people of color, and 16,544 ſlaves.

The ſtatement, No. 3, from the lateſt documents, makes the whole number 42,375—the free whites, 21,244—the free people of color, 1,768—& the ſlaves, 12,920.

A particular ſtatement reſpecting the population, &c. of Upper Louiſiana, and another containing the cenſus of New-Orleans, in this year, are numbered 4 and 5, in the appendix.

Theſe papers certainly exhibit a ſmaller number than the real population of the country. From an official document made in July laſt, and received from the Atacapas ſince the ſtatement, No. 3 was formed, it appears that it contained 2,270 whites, 210 free people of color, 1,266 ſlaves, in all 3,746 ſouls, inſtead of 1,447, as therein ſtated. It is highly probable that the return for the neighboring diſtrict of Opelouſas, is in the ſame proportion underrated.

A conjectural eſtimation made by a gentleman of great reſpectability and correct information, reſiding at Natchez, raiſes the number of whites in the iſland of New-Orleans, on the weſt ſide, to 50,150, and the number of blacks to 39,820. His ſtatement is alſo ſubjoined, No. 6.

It is at all times difficult to obtain the full cenſus of a country, and the impediments are encreaſed in this from its ſcattered population. The actual enumeration may therefore fall ſhort of the true numbers.

Militia.

There is a militia in Louiſiana. The following is the return of it, made to the court of Spain, by the baron of Carondelet.

From Balize to the city—volunteers of the Miſſiſippi—4 companies of 100 men each complete	400
City—Battalion of the city 5 companies,	500
Artillery company, with ſupernumeraries,	120
Carabineers, or privileged companies of horſe, 2 companies of 70 each, complete,	100
Mulattoes, 2 companies, negroes 1 do.	300
Mixed legion of the Miſſiſippi, comprehending Galveztown, Baton-Rouge, Point Coupee, Atacapas and Opeloulas, viz. 2 companies of grenadiers, 8 do. of fuſileers, 4 do. of dragoons, 2 do. lately added from Bayou Sara.	
16 companies of 100 men each,	1600
Avoyelles, 1 company of infantry,	100
Ouchcta, 1 do. of cavalry,	100
Natchitoches, 1 do. of infantry and 1 of cavalry,	200
Alkanſas, 1 do. of infantry and cavalry,	100
Illinois, 4 do. of cavalry, 4 do. of infantry, (Theſe are always above the compliment.)	800
Provincial regiment of Germans and Acadians, from the 1ſt German coaſt to Iberville, 10 companies, viz. 2 of grenadiers, 8 of fuſileers,	1000
Mobille and the country eaſt of lake Ponchartrain, 2 companies of horſe and foot, incomplete,	120
	5,440

The ſame gentleman alluded to, page 18, makes the number of the militia to amount to 10,340 men within the ſame limits to which his eſtimate of the population applies. He diſtributes them in the ſeveral ſettlements, as follows:

1. The iſland of New-Orleans with the oppoſite margin and the adjacent ſettlements,	5,000
2. The weſt margin from Manchac, including Point Coupee, and extending to the Red-river,	800
3. Attacapas, along the coaſt, between the Delta of the Miſſiſippi and the river Sabine,	350
4. Opeloufas, - -	750
5. Red river, including Bayou Bœuf, Avoyelles, Rapide, and Natchitoches, - -	1000
6. Ouachita, - -	300
7. Concord, - -	40
8. Arkanſas, - -	150
9. New Madrid and its vicinity,	350
10. Illinois and Miſſouri,	1000
11. The ſettlements on the eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſippi, from the American line to the Iberville, and ſome other ſettlements, -	600
	10,340

It is to be obſerved, that none of theſe ſtatements include the country beyond the river Sabine, nor even all thoſe which lie eaſtwardly of it. Data are alſo wanting to give them.

[*To be continued.*]

CHARLESTON, Nov. 3.

Arrived ſchooner Penelope, Reid, from this port bound to Cape-Francois, but not being permitted to enter, returned, 19 days. Captain Reid informs, that that place was reduced to the moſt deſperate ſituation; that the brigands were within three miles of the city, and that in ſeveral late ſkirmiſhes, they had carried all before them; that there was not bread ſufficient for ſeven days in the place, and no meat but the fleſh of mules, &c. Two days ago, capt. Reid was fired at and brought to by the French privateer which lately left this port, and compelled to hoiſt out his boat and go on board; there was on board the privateer, capt. Reid informs, a Mr. Lewis, an American or Engliſhman, who formerly commanded a veſſel out of this port.

Captain Tucker, of the ſch'r Potomak, from Naſſau, via Savannah, ſpoke on Monday laſt, off Savannah, the Britiſh armed ſhip Experiment, in company with an armed brig. Captain Tucker ſaw them give chaſe to a brig, ſuppoſed to be a French privateer, ſhewing ſixteen guns, under American colors; ſhe was brought to after firing three ſhots.

WASHINGTON, November 16.

The report by Doctor Euſtis of a bill for the further protection of the ſeamen and commerce of the United States; whereby the preſident is authoriſed to iſſue inſtructions to the commanders of the armed veſſels of the United States, to capture the ſhips and effects of the emperor of Morocco and his ſubjects; alſo to iſſue letters of marque to private veſſels: Read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

The paſſage of the bill entitled "An act to repeal the act entitled an act to allow a drawback of duties on goods exported to New-Orleans, and therein to amend the act entitled an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage."

The report of the committee of commerce and manufactures on the petition of the inhabitants of Nantucket was ſubſtantially adopted in the ſhape of two reſolutions, the one giving the petitioners leave to withdraw their petition, under an impreſſion that deepening the harbor is impracticable, and the ſecond conſtituting a committee to enquire generally into ſuch meaſures as may be expedient to promote and foſter the fiſheries.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 15.

Arrived, ſchr. Two Brothers, Georgetown; ſloop Hiland, Hand, Philadelphia.

Cleared, ſhip Hunter, Bane, Havre-de-Grace; ſchooners Two Brothers, Manning, Antigua; Preſident, Nettles, Baltimore; ſloop Little Poll, Roberts, New-Providence.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

NEW-YORK, November 16.

Captain Church, of the ſchooner Addreſs, from St. Domingo, informs us, that the Cape and Port-Republican were in a diſtreſſed ſituation, being cloſely blockaded by the Britiſh, and the brigands at each place being encamped within a ſhort diſtance from the walls of the town.

Captain Adams who arrived here yeſterday from Demerara, informs, that the Engliſh were in poſſeſſion of that iſland, and that his clearance was given by the Britiſh government of that place.

Arrived yeſterday, the ſhip Sally, Matlack, in 56 days from Briſtol. Spoke, October 10, in lat. 43, 40, long. 49, the brig Mary, Avery, 13 days from New-York for Liverpool. 17th, lat. 41, 40, long. 56, 23, ſhip Carolina, from Charleſton. 19th, in lat. 40, 57, long. 58, brig Mary-Ann, of and for Philadelphia, 48 days from Havre. 27th, in lat. 39, long. 65, 15, ſhip Aurora, Bowles, of Portſmouth, N. H. from Baltimore, for Amſterdam, out 10 days.

Same day, the brig Venus, Waſſon, in 7 days from Charleſton.

Same day, the ſloop Independence, Steelman, from Richmond. Spoke, October 12, off the Capes of Delaware, a Dutch ſhip, for Philadelphia.

Same day, the ſchooner Peggy, Hunglefoot, from Edenton.

Same day, the ſloop Dolphin, Crary, from Richmond.

Brig Little John, Adams, in 38 days from Demerara, (through the Sound.) November 4th, ſpoke a ſhip out 3 days from Baltimore, for Amſterdam.

Schooner Peggy and Priſcilla, Holland, from Alexandria.

At quarantine,

Schooner Addreſs, Church, in 24 days from the city of St. Domingo. Left there, a brig and a ſchooner belonging to Baltimore.

Cleared, ſhip Aurora, Ferril, Amſterdam.

PHILADELPHIA, November 17.

Accounts from Eaſton, ſay, there has been ſome days ſince, a fall or ſnow in that neighborhood of 12 or 13 inches deep.

It is reported that one of the fellows who robbed the treaſury of New-Jerſey, has been taken up in the city of Waſhington.

Arrived, brig Aſſiſtance, Sweetzer, Charleſton S. C. 17 days.

Cleared, ſhip Liberty, Wilkie, Savannah; ſch'r Huntreſs, Montgomery, New-York; ſch'r Dolphin, Burman, Charleſton; ſloop Mary, Brynan, St. Thomas; brig Eſperanza, Golden, from St. Barthlomews, is below.

New Eſtabliſhment.

CAST-IRON MANUFACTORY,
BALTIMORE.

ALL kinds of Caſtings, neatly and expeditiouſly executed to any given pattern or deſcription, at No. 20, Baltimore-ſtreet.

Alſo,

Stoves and Franklins; all kinds of wheels for mills, kitchen furnaces, cambouces and ſtoves mended; pipes for houſes ſix feet long, not ſubject to be deſtroyed as tin pipes; pipes for conveying water from ſprings, any diameter required; patent ſtoves, to cook by ſteam for one hundred people, with the ſame quantity of wood as a ten plate ſtove; balcony, and all kinds of ornamental gratings, 56 pound weights, &c. &c. ☞ The higheſt price will be given for old caſt iron.

November 4. eo8t

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, *November* 18.

MALE FREE SCHOOL
In Light-ſtreet.

The Charity Sermons, as notified, that were to have been preached on Sunday, the 6th inſtant, were poſtponed, that day proving rainy: the citizens are informed, that on *Next Sunday*, the 20th inſt. ſermons will be preached in the Methodiſt churches in Light-ſtreet and Old town, and Collections made through the day and at evening (at both places) *for the benefit of this inſtitution.* The boys will be at Light-ſtreet church at 11 o'clock, and at Old-town at 3 o'clock.

The ſchooner Almira, Peckham, and ſloop Hiram, Butler, both of Baltimore, have arrived at Charleſton, the latter in 3, and the former in 4 days.

The French government, it is reported, have re-appointed general Bernadotte ambaſſador to the United States, and he is hourly expected. [*Aurora.*]

Number of interments in the burial grounds in the city and liberties of Philadelphia, from the firſt to the eleventh November incluſive—57.

TOWN CLOCK LOTTERY.
12TH DAY'S DRAWING.

This day the managers drew 1200 tickets.

Prize of 4000 dollars.

No. 6441.

Prize of 500 dollars.

No. 7557.

Prizes of 200 dallars

Nos. 1811. 9748.

Prizes of 100 dolars.

Nos. 1548. 1748. 7915. 9443.

Prizes of 50 dollors.

Nos. 690. 5238.

Prizes of 20 dollars.

Nos. 718. 848. 2606. 4022. 7239. 7318. 9496.

Prizes of 10 dollars.

Nos. 80. 334. 417. 678. 1022. 1362. 1420. 2070. 2113. 2179. 2430. 2553. 2979. 3411. 6673. 7079. 7382. 7654. 8051. 8431. 8486. 8718. 8889. 9502. and 362 of ſix dollars each.

The following prizes remain in the wheel.

1 prize of 2000 dollars—3 of 1000—7 of 200—8 of 100—23 of 50—47 of 20—95 of 10—and 1888 of 6 dollars.

Married laſt evening, by the Rev. Mr. Wells, at the Seat of Mr. Chriſtian Keener, Mr. *Nicholas Orrick*, to Miſs *Suſanna Keener*.

Married laſt evening, by the Rev. Mr. Hargrove, Mr. *Timothy Callopy*, to Mrs *Sarah Adreon.*

Legiſlature of Maryland.

SATURDAY, November 12.

On motion, the queſtion was put on the following, to wit: Whereas, it has been ſuggeſted by a member of the late council and by the clerk thereof, that there is an entry on the journals of the council, called for by the houſe, relative to negociations pending abroad, which the intereſts of the ſtate require ſhould not be promulgated.

On motion, ordered, that the lobby and gallery be cleared, that ſecrecy with reſpect to this entry may be enjoined on the members of this houſe, and upon the officers thereof. The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow:

Affirmative.—Meſſrs. Alexander, Angier, Brown, Carcaud, Clarke, E. Davis, Dickſon, Dorſey, Dugan, Forwood, Hall, Hatcheſon, Harwood, Hawkins, Holland, Ireland, Kerſhner, Lemmon, Lytle, Meluy, Miller, Montgomery, Muir, Pearce, Rich, Roberts, Roſe, Shriver, Smith, Sudler, Thompſon, Turpin, Van Horn, Williams, Wood, Yates, Zeller.---37.

Negative.—Meſſrs. Bayard, Calvert, Chapman, Creſap, T. Davis, Frazier, Grahame, Hopewell, Hyland, Lynthecum, M'Pherſon, R. Neale, W. Neale, Purnell, Shaaff, Simkins, Sturgis, Swearingen, Tomlinſon, Veatch, Wilſon, Young.---22.

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

On motion the queſtion was put on the following, to wit: Ordered, That ſecrecy be and is hereby enjoined upon the members of this houſe, and the officers thereof, reſpecting an entry made upon the journals of the executive, called for by this houſe, on the ſubject of inſtructions, of the date of the fifth of Auguſt laſt, from the executive to William Pinckney, eſquire, relative to the bank ſtock claimed by this ſtate in the bank of England—pending the negociation for the ſame. The yeas and nays being required appeared as follow:

Affirmative.—Meſſers. Alexander, Angier, Brown, Carcaud, Clarke, E. Davis, Dickſon, Dorſey, Dugan, Forwood, Hall, Hatcheſon, Harwood, Hawkins, Holland, Ireland, Kerſhner, Lemmon, Lytle, Meluy, Miller, Montgomery, Muir, Pearce, Rich, Roberts, Roſe, Shriver, Smith, Sudler, Thompſon, Turpin, Van Horn, Williams, Wood, Yates, Zeller—37.

Negative.—Meſſrs. Bayard, Calvert, Chapman, Creſap, T. Davis, Frazier, Graham, Goldſborough, Hovewell, Hyland, Linthecum, M'Pherſon, R. Neale, W. Neale, Purnell, Shaaff, Simkins, Sturgiſs, Swearingen, Tomlinſon, Veatch, Wilſon, Young—23.

So was reſolved in the affirmative.

The houſe adjourns till Monday morning 9 o'clock.

To Let,

A convenient Dwelling HOUSE, next door to David M'Mechen, eſquire's, in north Calvert-ſtreet. For terms apply to

ROBERT FISHER,
South Gay-ſtreet.

October 5 eo

Landing

From the Portuguese brig Paſtor,

55 quarter caſks } White WINE, of a ſuperior quality.
4 hhds. }

For ſale by MUIR & SLUBEY,
No. 8, Calvert-ſtreet, or No. 73, Smith's wharf.

On hand,

A few trunks of Men's, Boys' and Children's HATS. Nov. 18. d

400 barrels Herrings,

50 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards.

Alſo,

Engliſh glazed, battle, Holland and American gunpowder	Nutmegs and mace
Shot aſſorted	Mould and dipped candles
Black and oil gun flints	Iron caſtings aſſorted
Flotant and N. Orleans indigo	Nails aſſorted
Fig blue, ſaltpetre	Gauze ſearces and hair ſeives
Madder and alum	Muſtard in boxes, three dozen bottles
Copperas and brimſtone	Pepper and alſpice
Nova Scotia and Liverpool grindſtones	Long and ſhort pipes
	Hulled barley
Race & ground ginger	Broad hoes in kegs

And a number of GROCERIES, for ſale by
MITCHEL & SHEPPARD,
Cheapſide wharf.
November 18. eo1ot

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber on the 16th inſtant, a ſervant boy by the name of *Cornelius Clinefenberger*, lately from Amſterdam; his age in his indentures is 13 years; he is ſtout built, full face, great talker, ſpeaks ſome Engliſh; had on a new hat, a round about fuſtian jacket, trouſers of the ſame. It is expected he will endeavor to get to ſea—Captains of veſſels and others are therefore cautioned againſt harboring or carrying off the ſaid boy.

FREDERICK JORDAN.
November 18. d3t

New Theatre.

NEVER PERFORMED IN AMERICA.

To-Morrow Evening, November 18,
Will be preſented a Dramatic Romance, in 5 acts, called

A Tale of Terror.

With new Scenery and Decorations.—The ſcenery deſigned by Mr. Holland.

After which a Pantomimical Ballet, called

The Miraculous Mill;

Or, THE OLD GROUND YOUNG.

To which will be added an entertainment, in 2 acts, (never performed here) called

The Wedding Day.

(By Mrs. Inchbald.)

November 17.

L. Tiernan and Co.

Have imported in the ſeveral veſſels from London, Liverpool and Hull,

An extenſive and general aſſortment of all kinds of FALL GOODS, Hardware, Pewter, Hats in caſes, Tin in boxes, Tapes and Bobbins in trunks, with a great variety of other Goods, wich will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms.

September 30. eozm

Richard Ratien,

No. 150, Market-ſtreet,

Has imported, for ſale on moderate terms,

An aſſortment of Nurnberg goods
A quantity of ſhoe-yarn, of a ſuperior quality
Neck lace rings, gilt
Hull elaſtic gilt wire.

October 12. eo6w

Cutlery by the package.

A few ſmall caſks of well aſſorted CUTLERY, belonging to the firm of Eanſworth and Jolly, of Philadelphia, to be ſold at a very low advance for caſh, or approved indorſed notes at ſixty days, at THOMAS EVERETT's,

No. 179, Baltimore-ſtreet, near Evans's tavern.

October 11. w-f&m

Frederick Jordan,

No. 14, north Howard-ſtreet,

Has received from Liverpool and Hull, his Fall Goods, conſiſting of a general aſſortment of

HARDWARE,

Among which is Sheet Iron, Smith's Anvils and Viſes, Iron Wire and Frying Pans, which he offers for ſale on reaſonable terms, wholeſale and retail. Sept. 26. eozm

Fancy Shoe Store.

Amos Fitch & Co.

Have juſt received per the ſhip America, from Boſton,

An additional ſupply of SHOES, which with their former, renders their aſſortment complete of every kind, which they offer for ſale at No. 56, Market-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. Francis I. Mitchell's, either wholeſale or retail, at the loweſt prices.

They have likewiſe juſt received their ſupply of London Kid Slippers, and a quantity of ladies' Shoe Roſetts, of the neweſt faſhion.

October 28. eo

Richard Appleton,

Perfumer and Ornamental Hair Maker, No. 62, Market-ſtreet,

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies of this city and thoſe of the county, that he has received by the Atalanta, from London, faſhionable wigs and frizetts, with an elegant aſſortment of natural curled & long hair; and will warrant to make wigs and frizetts, equal to any imported. Alſo received, a variety of ſoaps and cream of violets; Gowland's lotion; milk of roſe tooth powder; tooth bruſhes; lip ſalve, face powder; pearl powder; court plaſter, &c. &c.

October 5. eozm

Cotillion Parties.

Mr. DUPORT having a very extenſive collection of the neweſt COTILLIONS, propoſes to give leſſons, in private parties, for the improvement of ſuch of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Baltimore, as wiſh to be inſtructed, and will uſe his beſt endeavours that they be perfected in thoſe accompliſhments, previous to the Aſſemblies of this Seaſon.

PRIVATE LESSONS,

For teaching the introductory ſteps to the faſhionable and genteel accompliſhment of Dancing will be given to ladies and gentlemen, at their own houſes, on Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, in the forenoon. Applications to be made at Mr. Bryden's, Light-ſtreet.

October 26. eo

Stray Cow.

CAME to my farm, on the 1ſt inſtant, a brown COW, with a calf of a white and brown color, principally white; about four weeks old—The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

NICHOLAS ROGERS,

Druid Hill, near the Reiſter's-town turnpike, about two miles and an half from Baltimore.

November 14. eo3t

To Let,

A HOUSE and GARDEN, with about 3 or 4 acres of Ground ſet with Graſs, very convenient to town. Enquire of the Printers.

November 15. eo3t---w