For Sale,

50 boxes WHITE SUGAR, just arrived by the Montferrat from St. Jago.

Also on hand,

122 barrels prime New-York BEEF.

JOHN & JAMES THOMSON,
12, South-street

June 17 eo

Wanted to Purchase,

TWO FEMALE SERVANTS—one accustomed to cooking, the other to house work. A liberal price will be given if their characters are approved of. Enquire of the printers.

July 23. eo3t||

To Let,

A Three-story brick HOUSE and STORE in Baltimore-street, No. 248, directly opposite to the new stores of George Reinecker. Possession may be had immediately. For terms apply to WM. JESSOP,
North Liberty-street.

July 23. eo6t

Henry Howard,

Woollen Draper, Men's Mercer and Taylor,
1, Lemmon-street,
Has received, per the Java, from Bristol,
THE NEWEST LONDON FASHIONS, to May the 20th, of LADIES' HABITS, GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, and an entire *New Dress* for children.

N. B. H. H. will receive *regularly* the *most Fashionable Dresses*, worn in the *first* circles.

July 18. eo3t||

For private Sale,

A new and completely-finished two-story Brick HOUSE, 56, north Frederick-street; it has six rooms, with fire places; a small garden attached to it. The terms of sale are, one-third cash, one-third in 6 months, and one-third in 9 months. A title free from incumbrance will be given. Enquire on the premises. *July* 18. eo3t

To Let,

A Neat two-story brick HOUSE in Pratt-street, No. 61, two doors above Sharpe-street.

Also,

A three-story brick HOUSE in Commerce-street, No. 19, at present occupied by Mr. J. Jolly.

Possession may be had immediately. For further particulars apply to
ROB. & ALEX. M'KIM.

June 8. eo

For Sale,

Bordeaux brandy in pipes
Fine old St. Julian Claret in cases of two dozen
Jamaica spirits in hhds.
A quantity of gun powder equal to any imported.
A consignment of elegant French Porcelain in tea sets.

JOHN HUDSON.

To Rent,

The store he now occupies at the corner of Market and Charles-streets, a stand equal to any in the city for business.—Enquire as above, or to J. E. Dorsey.

May 28. d6teo

Spurrier's Tavern, continued.

HENRY M'COY

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken, for a term of years, that well known tavern, formerly kept by Mr. Spurrier, 14 miles from Baltimore, on the mail road, leading to the city of Washington.

The convenience and superior situation of this stand is well known throughout this state. To strangers it may be necessary to observe, that it is pleasantly situated on the cross-roads, leading to Annapolis and Frederick-town, and obvious to the accommodation of travellers, &c.

Henry M'Coy begs leave to solicit the patronage of his friends and the public, and assures them that every thing, on his part, shall be exerted to merit and secure their approbation. July 18. eo1m

Cross-Keys—Gay-street.

THE Subscriber respectfully lets the public know, that he has taken the large, commodious, and very extensive premises, the *Cross-Keys Inn*, for many years occupied by Mr. Enoch Churchman, Gay-street; which he has fitted up and furnished in such a manner as to please the *eye*, as well as the *appetite*.

Supplied with the best liquors; excellent larder; attentive and obedient servants; very extensive stables, and every other desirable accommodation, both for citizens and travellers—he hopes that those *enticing conveniences*, united with his own exertions to *please*, while he *entertains*, will ensure to his house a share of that custom, which he is determined, at least, to *deserve*; for "he who *lives* to *please*, must *please* to *live*."

ALEX. MARTIN.

N. B. Four respectable persons can be genteely accommodated with Boarding, by the year.

☞ Horses taken on livery, and saddle horses to hire.

July 23. tu-th&f

For Sale,

A SMALL FARM in Anne-Arundel county, 14 miles from Baltimore, and within 5 miles of Elk-Ridge Landing; containing sixty acres of land, fifty of which is cleared and under fence, the remainder covered with good timber.

The improvements are, a dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, barn and poultry house, all built of logs; a well inclosed garden, and an excellent young orchard, consisting of about 200 apple, peach and plumb trees. The situation is high, healthy, and commanding a fine view of the adjoining country. For terms apply at Dorsey's forge, near Elk-Ridge Landing, or at 31, Market-space.

July 16. tu&f3t

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Mrs. H. L. Maund, who lives at Nomony-Hall, in the county of Westmoreland, and state of Virginia, on or about the 10th ult. a Mulatto Man, a slave, who was her gardener, named SAM, but sometimes calls himself *Sam Lane*. He is about 40 or 45 years old, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high. He had on a blue short jacket, and yellow cassimere breeches, and may have other clothing, which are not recollected so as to be described. He is excessively fond of ardent spirits, and when drunk very quarrelsome; generally wears his hair tied in a queu. He is a good kitchen gardener; he can also make shoes. It is very probable that he will change his name, and obtain the pass of some free negro, and endeavor to get to sea. The above reward will be paid to the person who secures him in any jail, so that I can get him again, and reasonable charges, if bro't to Oatland's, near Leesburg, Loudoun county, Virginia.

GO: CARTER.

July 2. 2aw2m

Translated for the Aurora.

PENAL CODE,

For the government of all the troops of the empire of Hayti.

JAMES, first emperor of Hayti, and representative of the army, by the grace of God and the constitutional law of the state,

Considering that a violation of duty, if it should not be severely punished by law, must encourage a spirit of licentiousness greatly to be deprecated, as it would lead to the enslavement of a people, who have purchased their freedom by the blood of so many heroes,

Desirous of preserving among the soldiers of the army that purity of sentiment which has heretofore governed them, and of convincing them that, without honor, fidelity, obedience and subordination, the army can be nothing more than a horde of brigands:

Desirous, in fine, of purging the free army of Hayti of those men who could not but dishonor it, if they continue a practice which honor forbids;

Decrees, as follows:

TITLE THE FIRST—

Of crimes and punishment.

SECTION 1st.—*Desertion to an enemy.*

Article 1. Any soldier, that is to say, from the general of the army of the common soldier inclusively, or any individual attached to the army or to its suite, who shall pass over to an enemy without a written authority from his chief, shall be punished with death.

2. The soldier, or other individual, attached to the army, shall be considered as a deserter and punished with death, who shall, without a written permission from his superior, pass from the lines fixed by the commandant of the army to which he belongs, to any place or quarter from which he can communicate with an enemy.

3. That soldier, or other person attached to the army or to its staff, shall be considered a deserter and punished with death, who shall leave a place, beseiged or invested by an enemy, without a written permission from the commandant of such place.

4. Any soldier, who, being on duty, or acting as a centry in presence of an enemy, shall, without having fulfilled his orders, leave his post from an apprehension that it has not a sufficient protection, shall be punished with death.

5. Any soldier, or other person attached to the army or staff, who shall be convicted of having excited his comrades to desert to an enemy, shall be considered chief of a conspiracy and punished with death, altho' the desertion may not have actually taken place.

6. Whenever a number of soldiers shall conspire to desert to an enemy, that person holding the highest military glade amongst them or an equal grade by being longest in the service, shall be considered chief of the plot and punished as such.

7. No person, who may have been an accomplice and shall reveal a conspiracy, shall be punished for the crime he shall have discovered.

SECTION SECOND.

Of desertion to the interior.

Article 1. Any soldiers who shall be convicted of having left the army with intent to retire into the interior of the empire, shall be punished with one year's imprisonment; and, with imprisonment for two years, if he shall have deserted with his arms and accoutrements.

2. That soldier shall be considered a deserter to the interior, and punished as such, according to the circumstances of the crime, who shall be absent from the army for three days, without having obtained the written permission of his chief, or a furlough in the form prescribed by military regulations.

3. Any inhabitant of the interior of the empire, who shall be convicted of having concealed the person of a deserter, of having favored his escape, or of having in any other manner, obstructed the research or pursuit prescribed by law, shall be denounced to the public accuser of the division in which he resides, and punished with two years close confinement, and with imprisonment in fetters, for two years, if he shall have concealed a deserter with his arms and accoutrements.

4. That citizen shall likewise be considered a deserter to the interior, who, having received an order to join a corps shall not be at the place of destination at the time limited; in which case, he shall be obliged to run the gauntlet, and shall suffer an imprisonment of six months, unless he shall justify his delay, or shew that there had been some necessary hindrance.

5. He, also, shall be considered a deserter to the interior, who having belonged to a particular corps, shall abandon his cloaths and accoutrements for the purpose of joining another corps: in which case, he shall be punished for the first offence, with six months imprisonment, for the second he shall be obliged to run the gauntlet.

SECTION THIRD—*Of treason.*

Art. 1. Every person or soldier attached to the army, whatever may be his grade, who shall be convicted of treason, shall suffer death.

Art. 2. Those persons shall be considered guilty of treason, who shall commit any of these crimes, to wit:

1. Any individual, who, in presence of an enemy, shall countenance clamors tending to create fright and confusion in the ranks.

2. Any commandant of a post, any centry or other guard, who, in presence of an enemy, as well as an army, as in a place besieged, shall give a false countersign, whenever by such fault the safety of the post shall be destroyed.

3. Any commander of a patrole, in the army or in a place besieged, who having been sent, in presence of an enemy, to reconnoitre or make some local observation, shall neglect to give an account of his remarks, or shall not have punctually executed the orders given to him, whenever in consequence of such neglect or disobedience, the success of some military operation shall be frustrated.

4. Any commandant of a post, near the army, in presence of an enemy, or in a place besieged, who shall conceal from the officer relieving him, any essential discovery which may have been made, whether by himself, by a patrole, or by any other person, relative to the defence of the post, whenever, in consequence of such concealment or silence, the safety of the post shall be found to have been compromised.

5. Any soldier, convicted of having communicated the secret of the post or watch-word to any enemy.

6. Any soldier or other person attached to the army, who shall have maintained a correspondence with the enemy's army, without the permission of his superior or commandant.

7. Any soldier who shall parley with an enemy or his emissaries, without having obtained the written order of his superior.

8. Any soldier or other person attached to the army, who shall without orders or correct motives, spike or otherwise injure, any cannon, mortar, or the carriages thereof; also any driver or guide, who in presence of an enemy, shall without the order of the superior, cut the harness of horses or traces, or shall break or otherwise injure any ordnance or baggage entrusted to his care.

9. Any commandant of any post, place, fort or fortress, who shall consent to the surrender of such place.

10. Any general of the army, commandant of divison, or commander in chief of a place in a state of war, who shall not make known to the proper minister what may be wanting for his army or post, as well in necessaries of life as in provision of water.

11. Any quarter master or commissary of war who shall not have provided for the distribution of the necessaries for all parts of the service committed to his care, when he had the means of so doing; or who shall neglect or refuse to inform the general in chief of the army or of a division detached from the army, of what is wanted and of what kind by such army or division, if in consequence of such neglect or refusal the safety of the army or the success of its operations shall be endangered or prevented.

12. Any general of an army, commandant of a division, or any commander in chief, who shall be convincted of having taken measures to enable an enemy to possess itself of the magazines, the convoys of the army, or, in short, any other munitions of war.

13. Any general of an army, any commandant of a division or commander in chief, who shall be convicted of having neglected to employ all the means in his power to secure the magazines, to protect the march of convoys and guards of provisions, whenever such magazines or provisions shall fall into the hands of an enemy.

The generals or other officers, accused of the crimes above detailed, shall be prosecuted and judged as criminals, guilty of high treason, before the tribunal having cognizance of such crimes, without however interfering with or preventing those measures pointed out in the ordinance establishing the special military councils.

SECTION FOURTH—

Of enlisting, and espionage.

Article 1. Any person who shall endeavor to enlist, or shall be an accomplice in endeavoring to enlist, soldiers for any enemy or for rebels, shall be punished with death.

Art. 2. Any person, of whatever rank or station, convicted of acting as a spy for an enemy or for rebels, shall be punished with death.

Art. 3. Any stranger, who shall be seized, taking plans of camps, quarters, cantonments, fortifications, arsenals, magazines, manufactories, canals, rivers, and generally of whatever appertains to the defence or preservation of the territory and its communications, shall be considered a spy and shall suffer death.

SECTION FIFTH—

Of pillaging, devastating, or firing.

Article I. Any soldier, or other person attached to the army being convicted of having, while with the army or any troop, pillaged the houses, property or persons of the inhabitants, shall be punished with death.

Art. 2. Any soldier or other individual belonging to the army or to its staff, who shall be convicted of having, without the written order of the commander set fire to any magazine, arsenal, granery or private habitation, to any other public or private property, or to any harvest or crop, collected or to be collected, shall be punished with death.

Art. 3. Any soldier or other person belonging to the army, who shall be convicted of having killed or attempted to kill any unarmed citizen, his wife or children, shall be punished with death.

Art. 4. Any soldier or other person attached to the army, convicted of having committed a rape, shall be imprisoned in fetters for ten years if the crime shall have been committed upon a female under fourteen years of age, and for five years if committed upon one more advanced in years. If the girl or woman violated shall die of the outrage committed upon her person, the culprit or culprits shall suffer death.

SECTION SIXTH.

Of robbery and infidelity in the management and expenditures for the army.

Article 1. Any officer or other person, belonging to the army or to its suite, whose duty it may be to pay the subordinate officers and soldiers of his troop what the law entitles them to or who shall be convicted of having stated the number of effective men above what were actually present, either on a route, in the army, or in garrison, shall be cashiered, shall enter the ranks of a common soldier, and shall reimburse what he had drawn above what was actually required.

2. Any commissary, who shall be convicted of having connived at the drawing a larger sum by any officer than the number of his men entitled him to receive, shall be imprisoned in irons for five years, and shall be condemned to reimburse the amount of the sums paid and the stores furnished by his order, over and above what ought to have been delivered.

3. Any person whatever, employed in the administration of the different services of the army, who shall be convicted of having sold for his own profit or diverted from their objects, the clothing, provisions or forage committed to his keeping, shall be broken, put into some corps as a common soldier and be compelled to reimburse double the amount of what he had sold or dilapidated.

4. Any soldier, agent or other person employed in the administration or management of affairs, who shall be convicted of having issued false bills or counterfeited the writing of his superior, shall be imprisoned in irons, for five years.

5. Any commissary or overseer of the administration of the army, convicted of having received into the magazines bad provisions, or those whose rations were incomplete, shall suffer one year's imprisonment, unless he shall, within 2 hours, have informed one of his superior officers or the commandant of the place, who shall give him a certificate of his having communicated such information.

6. Any commissary or overseer, who shall be convicted of having delayed the service of the carriages, shall be imprisoned for six months, and if he delayed them designedly shall be imprisoned in irons for three years.

7. Any driver of a cart or master of a coaster, who shall be convicted of having sold, perverted, or exchanged any of the articles committed to his care, shall be imprisoned for five years in irons, and shall be compelled to make restitution to the amount sold, perverted or exchanged.

8. Any contractor or commissary convicted of infidelity either in the distribution or weight of the articles delivered, shall be compelled to pay four times the amount of the goods or provisions, and shall be incorporated in some regiment.

9. Any contractor, commissary, or baker, who shall be convicted of having adulterated the flour by introducing foreign or improper materials, or of having employed an inferior quality to that furnished for the troops, shall be imprisoned for five years in irons.

10. Any soldier convicted of having stolen money from a comrade, or any of his effects from his apartment, shall be imprisoned for three months; and if the culprit should be an inferior officer, he shall be broken and imprisoned for six months.

11. Any soldier, who shall sell or pawn, in whole or in part his arms, accoutrements, or cloathing, his horse or its furniture, the whole being the property of the state, shall be imprisoned for three years in irons.

12. Any soldier convicted of having stolen any article belonging to any barrack, hospital or camp, shall be imprisoned in irons for one year, and be compelled to restore the amount of the article stolen or destroyed.

13. Any soldier or other person, attached to the army, who shall be convicted of having stolen powder, ball, or any other articles belonging to the artillery, in the parks, magazines, or other places of deposit, shall suffer death.

14. Any soldier or other person, attached to the army, convicted of having robbed the persons with whom he lodged, shall be imprisoned in irons for three years.

15. Any soldier or other individual of the army, who shall be convicted of having attempted to lessen or destroy the safety or liberty of a citizen, shall be punished by imprisonment for six months; if an act of violence should have been committed, he shall be imprisoned in irons for two years, and in case of assassination shall suffer death.

[*To be continued.*]

William Alcock,

32, South-street,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

1 trunk printed quiltings
1 do. fancy flowers, white lace veils, laces, ace cloaks, fancy buttons, new trimmings, patent suspenders, &c. &c.

Also, entitled to drawback,

3 bales German linens
3 trunks French pullicats and Madras handkerchiefs
1 bale real Madras handkerchiefs.

July 1. eo1m

For Sale,

A handsome bay HORSE, six years old, warranted sound, and is offered for sale for no fault whatever. As the person who owns him is going on a journey, he will be sold low.—Enquire of the printers of this paper.

July 10. eo

Fresh Almonds.

10 bales soft-shelled ALMONDS, received and for sale by

WILLIAM CHILD,
10, Bowly's wharf.

July 12 d4t-eo3t||

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

NEW-YORK, July 25.

We state with pleasure that the captain and crew of the brig Lion of this port, lately wrecked at sea, have been picked up and carried to St. Croix. It is painful, however, to add that four passengers and a boy found a watery grave. The following is a copy of a letter received yesterday by the owners from the captain, dated St. Croix, July 7.

"On the 5th of June I left New-York, and upon the 7th was capsized by a water-spout, accompanied by a whirlwind, which came upon us without any warning. The cabin passengers and a boy who were in the cabin were drowned, for she immediately filled with water, and with difficulty we saved out boat. After sailing in the boat two days we were picked up by a Halifax vessel and carried to Dominica, and from thence we came to this place."

Indian War.—A letter received in this city yesterday, from a respectable gentleman at Detroit, (dated 24th June,) states, that "the Sock Indians and Oiowas have sent in their chiefs to council at Malden. They are spreading the war belt in every direction—their object is war with the Osages on the Mississippi. They applied for the assistance of the Hurons, who answered, that they were in treaty of peace (made at Grenville) with the United States; that they had burried the hatchet, and would not take it up again. The Socks and Oiowas replied, "We shall then know how to treat you when we come forward." The Osages, it is said, will claim the protection of West Louisiana; and it is believed that the United States will be involved in the war. The troops ought to be returned to this place, and the fortifications strengthened. We are, indeed, in a miserable situation for defence—the citidel in ashes, the fort deserted, and only a few straggling soldiers about the ship yards."

The letter, from which the above intelligence was taken, says the Commercial Advertiser, contains a description of the sufferings to which the inhabitants of Detroit have been reduced by the late conflagration of their village. "About *ninety families*" says the letter, "are left without a roof to shelter them; with the ground for their bed, and the heavens for their canopy—yet we are not in despair; a spirit of industry appears again to prevade all ranks, and I hope that, by the assistance that will be obtained from the affluent, Detroit will flourish once again."

The inhabitants have appointed a committee to estimate the damages, and to solicit and receive contributions for the relief of their unfortunate town. We presume the affluent and charitable citizens of New-York will exhibit their accustomed liberality on this occasion. So loud a demand for the exercise of their benevolence has rarely occured.

Arrived yesterday, the schooner Aurora, Darling, in 19 days from Martinique.

Same day, the schooner Victory, Cadwell, in 20 days from Montego Bay, Jam. On the outward passage, April, 21, in lat. 31, 35, saw a wreck of a vessel, bottom up. 29th, in lat. 23, 5, saw large pieces of a wreck, containing almost every part of a ship. May 4, lat. 20, 50, was boarded by two privateers without colours who robbed us of nearly the amount of 1000 dollars, consisting chiefly of the cargo. On the homeward passage, July 3, off the Little Camayens, spoke ship Three Sisters Lillibridge, from St. Domingo, in co. with the *schooner Chesapeake of Baltimore;* 10th in lat. 22, 28, in the Gulph brig Restitution, from Philadelphia for Vera Cruz. 14th in lat. 25, 24, saw a vessel ashore on the Florida Keys. Left, brig Jane, Rust, of Boston for New-York, to sail in 3 or 4 days, captain sick; brig Luna, Troup, for do.—Sailed in co. schr. Nancy, Reynolds, for do. schooner Nelson. Thompson, Charleston; schooner Mary and Susan, Parks, North Carolina; schooner Sophia Clow, Parks, do. The brig Ohio Rust, for New-York, was to sail in 3 or 4 days.

Same day, the schooner Aurora, Lee, in 6 days from Wilmington, N. C. July 22, in lat. 38, 30, long. 75, schooner Huldah and Anna, 4 days from New-York for Savannah. 19th brig ——, Dickendorf, 64 days from Liverpool for Wilmington, N. C. short of provisions—same day, spoke, two English cruizers, a brig and a schooner.

Same day at quarantine, the sloop Hiram, Bowie, in 14 days from St. Croix, (Bass End.) Left schooner Atlantic, Tupper for New-York in 4 days; brig Anna, Trowbridge, for do. in a few days; brig Henry, Dennison, and Planter, Dennison, of New-Haven, both for New-York in 12 or 14 days; brig Mary Ann, Sawyer, for Boston in 6 days; sloop Atalanta, Darling, for New-York in 5 days; schooner Lark, Hunt, of New-Haven, for New-York; brig William, for do. brig Lion, for do. brig Neptune, for Philadelphia. The ship Charles, Smart, sailed 3 days before the Hiram, to touch at Bermuda, to land some passengers and then to proceed to New-York; markets dull, flour 12 dollars, pork 15, beef 12. Captain Clarke, late of the brig Lion, was picked up at sea by a Halifax vessel, and landed at Dominica, from which place he arrived at St. Croix in the brig William, of New-Haven. She also left at Antigua, the brig Orion, of New-London, just arrived from Bermuda.—The master of the Orion informed, that he had spoken the brig Ceres, of New-York, beating into St. Johns.

Same day, the brig Cleopatra, Bashon, of New-London, in 16 days from St. Pierres, Martinique; on the 13th inst. in lat. 25, long. 66, was boarded by an English