FEDERAL GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, *APRIL* 2.

COMMUNICATION.

While the English nation are demonstrating to all the world, the high sense they entertain of the talents and services of the deceased Mr. Pitt, the editor of the Aurora, a paper published in Philadelphia, continues his endeavors, day after day, with the most unaccountable solicitude, to blacken the memory of this statesman.

These diatribes exhibit a depravation of principle the most scandalous, unveiled with an effrontery which sets at defiance all national dignity and decorum. Belonging neither to the partizans of the deceased Mr. Pitt, nor the living Mr. Fox, strangers alike to both, we cannot but consider such tirades from an American press, as unmanly and injurious to the American character. Will historians charge it as a crime to this statesman, to have preserved his country from a revolution? To have extended its possessions in the East and West Indies? & to have prevented, if but for a season, the calamities of invasion, by producing a continental confederacy, calculated to lessen the tremendous power of its inveterate enemy? Will impartial history, after detailing the gigantic means, employed by one of the most formidable conquerors the earth ever beheld to subjugate a little island, allow no merit to the man who saved it?

According to the account given by this licentious editor, in the Aurora of the 29th ultimo, all the murders committed by the orders of Robespierre, appear as nothing when compared with the sanguinary acts of Mr. Pitt. Europe, he tells us, rid of this *monster*, will enjoy a respite from the intrigues of the British cabinet; and, with respect to "*the United States, his death is of so much importance as almost to deserve a celebration from one end of the union to the other*"

We offer as a contrast to this hideous insinuation, of the evils intended by Mr. Pitt to the United States, the following extract of a letter, written by a member of congress, under date of the 26th of March, taken from the Commercial Register published in Philadelphia:

"It is no longer doubted, that the differences between the United States and Great-Britain will be happily accommodated—especially as *previous to the death of Mr. Pitt*, instructions had been issued by the British government, to ascertain the number of American captures, and to estimate the damage sustained by our merchants."

Considering this information to be founded on advices received from our minister, we sincerely hope that the members composing the present administration of Great-Britain, will faithfully fulfil towards the U. States, the intentions of their predecessors.

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The house of representatives were in conclave again the day before yesterday, when, we learn from the most respectable quarter, that Mr Randolph made another and a successful effort to have the padlock removed from the mouths of the members and their deliberations and proceeding while in secret disclose. The effect will be that one of the most infamous strokes of policy ever yet attempted by that arch-fiend Talleyrand, for the swindling of a nation, will be unfolded to the world.

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Arrived, ship United States, 28 days from London. By this arrival, we have been able to obtain only a few numbers of the (London) Times, Morning Chronicle and Cobbett's Political Register, from which we have given such extracts in this evening's Gazette, as are likely to be interesting to our readers. No measures either pacific or warlike of the new British ministry having developed the views of the cabinet, the London editors were unusually silent as to their foreign relations. A gentleman who came passenger in the United States, however, informs us, that the British nation, especially the mercantile part of it, are for a prosecution of the war, and this is considerably confirmed by the address from the livery of London, in this day's Gazette, to his Britannic majesty. Russia is augmenting her army on the Polish frontier next to Austria; Bonaparte still continues his troops in Germany—Prussia alternately commands and countermands the diminution of her army of observation—while many other marks of jealousy, dissatisfaction and oppression, all indicate that the flames of war are only smothered for a moment on the continent, and will probably burst out again the ensuing summer.

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A gentleman who arrived in the ship U. States, informs us, that Mr. Senator Wright's famous bill reached London the latter part of February, and excited general consternation among the merchants trading to this country. So greatly indeed were they embarrassed by it, and so much was their confidence shaken, that it was supposed many orders for goods would be left unexecuted, at least till the political horizon had cleared up a little. We learn from another, quarter that they had come to a determination to accept no bills from this country for a greater amount than the funds in hand. If therefore, any of our merchants should be disappointed in their supplies; if their customers have to pay higher than usual for their goods; if the government finds its revenue fall a million or two short; they will know the source.

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Dispatches are brought by the U. States from Mr. Monroe, to the executive; and we are happy to assure our readers on good authority, that they are of the most hopeful and pleasing nature.

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LONDON, February 20.

CITY ADDRESS.

Yesterday, the right-honorable the lord mayor, the aldermen, sheriffs and common-council of the city of London, waited upon his majesty at St. James's, (being introduced by the lord in waiting) with the following address, which was read by John Sylvester, esq. the recorder:

"*To the king's most excellent majesty.*

"The humble, loyal and dutiful address of the lord mayor, aldermen and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled.

"*Most gracious sovereign,*

"We, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord mayor, aldermen & commons of the city of London, in common council assembled, most humbly approach your majesty, with the warmest sentiments of loyalty and attachment to your majesty's sacred person and family.

"We beg to assure your majesty, that while we contemplate with the deepest concern and disappointment, the late disastrous events which have led in so rapid and extraordinary a manner, to the defeat and humiliation of the Austrian power, we cannot refrain from offering to your majesty, our sincere thanks and congratulations, on the formation of an administration, combining men of the highest consideration and talents, affording amidst these adverse events, the cheering prospect, that by such an union of wisdom and energy in your majesty's councils, a system of vigor, vigilance and economy will be adopted, which may support our public affairs, preserve and strengthen our national security, and prove most conducive to the honor and dignity of your majesty's crown, and the happiness and liberties of your people.

"Viewing the high and distinguished characters composing your majesty's present government, we have perfect confidence that under your majesty's direction, the national strength will be augmented, its resources improved and preserved, and the utmost energies of a free, loyal and united people will be called into action, so that, with the blessing of Divine Providence, this country may keep fast its liberties and independence, and may maintain its due rank among the nations of Europe.

"Permit us to assure your majesty of our firm co-operation in every measure which may be deemed essential towards resisting any unreasonable pretensions on the part of your majesty's enemies, & for enabling your majesty to restore to your people the blessings of peace, on such terms as may be consistent with the honor, dignity and safety of these realms.

"Signed, by order of the court,

"HENRY WOODTHORPE."

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To which address his majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

"I thank you for this loyal and dutiful address. I receive with the highest satisfaction, your assurances of loyalty and attachment to my person and family; and you may rest assured that I can have no other object in view, in the measures adopted for the administration of my government, than to maintain the honor and dignity of my crown, and the union, the happiness, & the essential interests of my people."

They were all very graciously received, and had the honor to kiss his majesty's hand.

February 21.

Capture of Medina.—Last night a packet arrived at the India-house from Mr. Barker, the company's resident at Bagdat, containing an account of the capture of Medina by the Wahabees, whose army having been reinforced from the desert, has overwhelmed the adjacent country, and taken the city by assault, with infinite bloodshed and devastation. They set fire to Medina, in various places, destroyed the mosques, after having ransacked them of their valuable shrines and treasures, and completely demolished the tomb of the Prophet.

Some thousands of females of the first rank were carried off by the besiegers into the desert, with a number of the principal male inhabitants. A troop of camels were also sent away with jewels & other treasure to an immense amount.

Our letters from Holland continue to assert, that Bonaparte persevere's in his earnest entreaties to the king of Prussia, to induce his majesty to shut his ports against the commerce of England, and it is feared that the implacable tyrant will ultimately carry his point in this respect. Much, however, will depend upon the result of the negociations now pending at Berlin, in which the Danish minister takes a conspicuous part.

A council of the cabinet ministers was yesterday afternoon held at Mr. Secretary Fox's office, in Downing-street. Rumor stated, that the deliberations related to the subject of peace; but we could not trace this rumor to any authentic source.

A private letter from Bremen of the 11th inst. contains the following article relative to the sentences passed on the officers whose conduct produced the recent misfortunes to the house of Austria:

"You have of course heard that the archduke Charles has caused a thorough investigation into the causes of the misfortunes of the imperial arms in Germany, and astonishing to think, the undermentioned persons, so high in the confidence of his majesty, are said to have had the following sentences passed upon them, for the criminal part they have acted in the late transactions—

Prince Auersberg, to be deprived of his nobility, his estates confiscated, and imprisoned ten years in the fortress of Spielberg.

Prince Lamberti, imprisoned for life in the said fortress.

General Jell, sentenced to be shot.

Privy counsellor Callenbach, ordered to quit the imperial states.

Counsellor Faszbender, to be dismissed from his office.

Field marshal Kaunitz, and field marshal Aufenberg, have committed suicide while under arrest.

All the staff officers of the regiments of Kaunitz and Spork, reduced and disgraced.

Count Cobentzel, ordered to quit the country.

General Mack's plans to be submitted to a board of general officers.

Thirty general's dismissed & many more under examination.

The trimming policy of the cabinet of Berlin is universally reprobated in the north of Germany. It has formally acknowledged the mock sovereigns of Bavaria & Wirtemberg."

We understand that a close blockade of all the enemy's ports is one of the measures determined upon by the new board of admiralty.

February 22.

Letters from Germany express considerable anxiety respecting the formation of so large a French army on the Lower Rhine, and their position in that country. There appears to be no enemy to contend with, and Prussia is the only neighboring power of whose intentions Bonaparte can entertain suspicion. Some are inclined to ascribe this array in this position to the project between Austria and France, as to the indemnification of the former at the expence of the Turkish empire. To that scheme both Russia and Prussia must be averse; Russia, because it interferes with her favorite, and as it were, constitutional schemes of ambition; and Prussia, because it would aggrandize a natural rival. But, if we may believe the reports from Germany, the Austrian government is making preparations on the frontiers of Turkey. The Moniteur lately announced that the grand object of gaining Venetian Dalmatia was that it brought the French dominions in contact with the Turkish empire. In that quarter too, a great force is assembling, and it has been declared that the Turks shall no longer be under the direction of the Russian power, and that the Russian establishment in the Ionian sea shall not continue.

If it be really true that Austria, beaten and plundered, condescends to become the associate of Bonaparte in exercising upon others what she has suffered, the Turkish empire is the subject from which indemnities are to be taken. But, at the same time, resistance both from Russia and Prussia might be expected. For this reason, therefore, a French army is stationed almost on the frontiers of Prussia, and completely overawing the inferior potentates attached to that power. If Prussia were to threaten an attack on Austria, while the latter, with the concurrence of Bonaparte, seizes on the allotted provinces in Turkey, Augereau's army, said to be above 60,000 men, and capable of being reinforced in a few days, is stationed in a point to prevent her moving. He guards most effectually the Austrian frontiers; and Prussia dare not stir without going to war with France, and that too while the armies of the latter are in the best position for annoying her. Augereau's army, therefore, is on observation, and with the most decisive effect.

Altho' there are many circumstances which throw doubt on the intentions of Prussia during late events, we cannot think that her conduct was such as to satisfy Bonaparte, at least as to the motives. The late arrangements in the north, and even Bonaparte's declarations in his bulletins, do not prove that he has bro't Prussia to accede to all his future projects. He is not a man to be duped by professions. He may be deceived as to his interests, but he never will be overcome through his facility. He will concede not a jot more to the temporising, pacific system of Hardenberg & Haugwitz, than to the warlike menaces of the emperor Alexander and the Dolgoruckis. He pursues his own views, and makes the systems of his opponents turn to his account. It is by no means improbable, therefore, that although he has conceded so much to Prussia, he is resolved to maintain a decisive check on any resolutions she may hereafter be inclined to adopt, particularly in conjunction with Russia, as soon as the projects of Austria, at the expence of the Turkish empire, are developed.

In the meantime, however, the army collects contributions, as if the raising of money were the only object of its establisment. The neighboring sovereigns begin to fear that they will soon share the same fate with Frankfort, and be obliged to pay. It is said a million will be imposed upon the arch-chancellor of the empire, who, it is reported, will be made sovereign of the city of Frankfort. The family of Salm is condemned to pay a million. The elector of Hesse, it is thought, will be taxed at eight millions, or about 330,000l. We doubt if the elector of Saxony will escape.

It is reported that several German princes, particularly Hesse, Darmstadt and Nassau Usingen, are to be obliged to raise regiments for the French service.

In the meantime, it is said, that Prussia, Russia and Saxony, hesitate to acknowledge Bonaparte's kings.

It is reported upon the continent that the object of count Bernstorf's mission to Berlin, is to endeavor to procure Hamburg for Denmark, at least to promote some change respecting its sovereignty.

Private letters from the continent state, that several members of the Bonaparte family, remonstrated with Napoleon, on the adoption of young Beauharnois, as his son, and represented it as repugnant to the constitution. This interference, however, he took very ill, and threatened to reduce to their original insignificance, those who should venture to oppose his pleasure. Joseph Bonaparte, in defiance of the constitution, will, it is thought, be king of Naples. It is supposed, however, that if Russia would recognize Bonaparte emperor of France and king of Italy, favorable conditions might be obtained for the royal family of Naples.

February 23.

It is the general opinion in Spain, that they will be compelled by the French, to march an army against Portugal in the approaching spring. We recollect an article to this effect in the Moniteur some days ago, given as intelligence received from Madrid, by which, in all probability, came direct from the French government.

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At Trieste, December 13, *brig Spartan, of Baltimore, lately arrived from Smyrna.*

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Vessels left at Laguira, 25th January.

Ship Olive, Dawson, of New-York; ships Active, Margaret and Speedwell; brig Resolution, and one other brig, all of Philadelphia; brig Leo, Gardner, of Nantucket; *schr. Phoenix, and Hope of Baltimore*, all waiting for the crops to come in.

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From the Merchant's Coffee-House Books.

April 2.

Arrived, ship United States, Bounds, 28 days from London, & 25 days from the Land's End—dry goods, &c. sundry persons. Sailed from the Downs the 4th March, in company with ship William Murdock, Jerauld, for Baltimore. In lat. 40, long. 55, spoke a Newburyport ship, 15 days from Philadelphia, for Liverpool, had been thrown on her beam ends, and lost several of her hands. Passengers, Mr. W. Y. Purviance and lady, captain A. Kerr and family.

Arrived, brig Sea Flower, Wickham, 36 days from Point-Petre, (Guad)—sugars—H. Thompson.

The Fair American, Fraley, from Philadelphia, to Amsterdam, has been detained, and arrived in the Downs.

The Cora, Billups, hence, has arrived at Leghorn. The Augusta, Davies, at Gibraltar.

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Yesterday (says the Salem Gazette of the 24th ult.) we had a cold Snow-Storm for the most of the day; the wind violent from the northward and eastward. The snow lies several inches deep.

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We have been informed by a gentleman of respectability, that a Silver Mine has been discovered about 16 miles from this place, near the Clarksburg road. Our informant adds, that he saw the silver which had been extracted, and, on cutting it with a knife, it appeared very pure. He also saw a quantity of the ore in a house in which was erected a small air-furnace.

[*Morgantown Gazette.*]

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A Louisville paper of the 8th inst. says —'We hear from St. Louis that party spirit has arisen to so high a degree, that the citizens attack each other with sword and pistol in their own houses.

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NEW-ORLEANS, February 5.

The United States' armed brig Franklin, with troops for this place, is now in the river.

The marquis de Casa Calvo arrived in this place last evening from his hunting party.

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Prices current at Anatto Bay, Jam. Feb. 18,

Hogshead staves, 100 dollars per M; Flour 20 dollars per bbl; Godfish in boxes, 10 dolls smoked herrings 3 dollars: beef (if admitted) 30 dollars, pork 40 dollars.

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Married in New-Orleans, the 1st of March, Mr. *Thomas S Kennedy*, of Baltimore, to Miss *Sophia Meisson*, Daughter of Mr. Joseph Meisson, of that place.

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Died on Monday last, *Osburn Sprigg Bowie, esq.* brother to his excellency Robert Bowie, governor of this state.

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,

Brig Sea-Flower, Wickham, Guadaloupe

Notice.

The Rev. Dr. Rattoone will preach on Friday next, being Good Friday, at the Baptist Church. Service to begin at 11 *o'clock.*

Sale by Auction.

TO MORROW MORNING,

The 3d April, at 10 o'clock, at the vendue warehouse, corner of Second and Frederick-streets, will begin the sale of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

1 case Calicoes
1 box Irish Linens
1 trunk Laced Muslins
1 do. Cambrick do.
1 case Chintz
1 do Marseilles
1 do Manchestry Goods
Cloths Cassimeres, &c.

And at 12 o'clock, precisely,

A cargo of 120 hhds. N. Orleans SUGAR, superior to any that has arrived at this market.
18 hhds. Trinidad do.
200 bags Green Coffee
16 qr. chests of Imperial and Young Hyson Tea
8 pipes old Lisbon Wine
1600 bushels best Liverpool Blown Salt.

Also,

16 hhds. Molasses, and
30 casks Gun-Powder.

THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r.

April 2.

Sale by Auction.

The 15th day of April, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at the premises, on terms which will then be made known,

A handsome and productive COUNTRY SEAT, about 2 1-2 miles from the city, late the property and former residence of doctor George Buchanan, situated near the Philadelphia road, and the seat of David Harris, esq. containing 50 acres of rich land, in a high state of cultivation, a part of which is sowed down in wheat and rye, and the residue in timothy and clover, through which runs a never-failing stream of water. There is also, a 10 acre lot, which commands a view of the city and harbor, and is sowed down in Rye.

On the same day will be sold,

A stack of good timothy hay, two cows, three horses, a cart, plough, and other farming utensils; a quantity of potatoes, &c.

THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r.

April 2.

Ben. & Geo. Williams,

3, Bowly's wharf,

Have received per schooner Enterprize, captain Crowell, from New-York,

10 bales EAST-INDIA MUSLINS,

Consisting of

Mamoodies and Emerties
150 bbls. prime and cargo Pork.

April 2. d3t‡

To Let,

A three-story BRICK HOUSE, No. 212, Market-street. The stand is excellent for the dry goods business. Any person wishing a good stand for a store, may have possession immediately. The store is 20 by 40 feet, in complete order to take in goods, and a convenient passage to the rooms up stairs. There is also, a convenient room back of the store, which will suit either for a counting house, or dining room. There are six rooms up stairs, all in complete order. There are also a good kitchen, and other necessary back buildings; and a warehouse back of said house, fronting on an alley. Any person wishing to rent the above-mentioned house, will please to apply to

HENRY PETERS,
North Howard-street.

April 2. eo7t‖

Maryland Chancery Court,

February Term, 1806.

ORDERED, That the stated terms for the return of process, and the hearing of causes, shall be held on the fourth Tuesday in February; the first Tuesday in July; the fourth Tuesday in September, and the first Tuesday in December.

Ordered further, That the absence of counsel, or of a party appearing without counsel, except in case of sickness, or unavoidable accident, shall not be considered as a ground of continuance—And that, where two or more solicitors appear for any party, the attendance of one shall be considered sufficient to prevent a continuance.

Test.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Register of the Cur. Can.

April 2. 1a3t

15 Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 26th March, from the subscriber, living on the old York road, Baltimore county, within 10 miles of Baltimore, on the place which formerly belonged to Mrs. Sarah Turnbull, an indented German servant boy named *Francis Werge*, about 13 or 14 years of age, remarkably handsome, with fine dark eyes, and ruddy complection. Had on when he went away, an old olive colored round-about coat, with white linsey trousers, old hat and shoes. It is supposed he is harbored in Baltimore, or has gone to his father's, who lives near Frankfort, above Philadelphia. Any person apprehending said runaway, and lodging him in jail, so that his master may get him again; shall receive the above reward, if taken out of the state; if in the state of Maryland, 10 dollars, with reasonable charges.

NELSON WADE.

April 2. 1aw3t‡

300,000 BRICKS,

FOR SALE BY

SAMUEL MOORE,
133, South Charles-street.

April 2. d3t

Just Received

Per captain Drummond, from Norfolk,

16 puncheons 4th proof well flavored Jamaica Rum.

On Hand,

29 hhds. heavy James River Tobacco, Richmond inspection
36 hhds. Patuxent Tobacco
An assortment of German Linens
Window Glass, and Pelt & Old-coat Canada Beaver.

C. GHEQUIERE & H. KUNCKEL.

April 2. d6t

Building & Kerb Stone

OF the best quality, and any quantity of either kind, can be had of the subscriber, who has now on hand, between two & three thousand perches quarried, and ready for delivery

GEOGE FOSS,
30, Saratoga-street.

April 2. d3t-eo3t§

BALTIMORE

AND FREDERICK-TOWN TURNPIKE ROAD.

NOTICE.

WRITTEN proposals will be received at the company's office, until the 15th instant, for levelling and stoning or gravelling Pratt-street, from the pavement of the city, to the intersection with Market-street turnpike road.

On application to me, at the company's office, more particular information may be had, as to the manner this work is required to be done.

By order of the board of Managers,

J. LEWIS WAMPLER, Sec'y.

April 2. m-w & f 6t

To be Sold,

OR EXCHANGED FOR DRY GOODS,

A handsome and spacious BRICK HOUSE, with two acres of ground, situated in the most eligible part of the town of Bladensburg, four miles from the city of Washington; well set with fruit trees, and garden in good order. There are also, stabling and convenient outhouses, the whole of which is in good repair. The proprietor wanting a quantity of dry goods, engages to take double the amount of the said house and land, and give cash for the same.—Any person wanting such a situation in the country, may be informed of the terms, by applying to the printers hereof.

April 2. eo7t‡

For Sale.

I will sell at private sale, that valuable HOUSE and LOT, on Market-street, at present occupied, by Mr. David Fulton, the sign of the Globe Inn, containing 30 odd rooms, with stabling for upwards of 50 horses, and now under rent for nineteen hundred dollars, payable quarterly. An indisputable title will be made, upon the payment of the whole purchase money. A *considerable* credit may be had for a large part of the purchase. For terms, apply to the subscriber.

PETER WYANT,
Hanover-street, opposite Mr. Emanul Kent's.

April 2. d7t‡

Any Person

INTENDING to go to Philadelphia, may have the use of a good horse, by applying at No. 22, Gay-street.

April 1. d4t

Jacob Gettig,

228, Market-street,

Has received and offers for sale,

9 hhds. Sugar
25 puncheons 4th proof Jamaica Rum
220 bbls. Rosin
38 do. Tar
15 do. Turpentine
13 do Spirits Turpentine
1 Dutch Bell
3 Iron Knees
2000 lbs. Ginseng

A small quantity of Bacon, Pork and Butter.

April 1. d4t

NOTICE

THE Members of the "*Baltimore Equitable Society for Insuring Houses from loss by fire,*" are hereby informed that a general meeting of the said society will be held at James Bryden's on the 7th of next month, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing 12 directors and a treasurer, for the society the ensuing year. Also, to take into consideration the propriety of adopting the following resolution, to wit:

That no general meeting hereafter, shall alter or amend any of the articles contained in the act of incorporation or supplement thereto, unless such alteration or amendment shall be agreed to by two thirds of the members present at such general meeting.

On behalf of the board of directors:

JOS. TOWNSEND. Sec'ry

March 31. d8t

New Biscuit Bakehouse,

ON SMITH'S DOCK.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have removed from their old stand in Water-street, to their new Bakehouse, head of Smith's dock, on Spear's side; where they now have, and intend to keep constantly a supply of the best bread for vessels' use, &c. Any orders in their line, will be thankfully received, and faithfully attended to, by the public's most obedient and humble servants,

SMITH & HOOPER.

They have to Let,

A new WAREHOUSE on said dock. Immediate possession may be had.

April 1. d

By virtue of an Order

From the orphan's court of Anne-Arundel county, will be exposed at PUBLIC SALE *for cash, on the 18th of April next, on the premises, where the late Henry Nelson, deceased, formerly resided, in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county,*

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY,

NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children, one a good coarse Blacksmith, a fine house servant, with five children, two of whom are fine boys; and the STOCK, with many other articles

RACHEL NELSON, *Adm'x.*

March 26. 1a4t§

A Country Seat to Rent,

SITUATED on the York road, not two miles from Baltimore, near Mr. Eichelberger's Seat: it is a high and healthy situation, and excellent water. A lease for three years would be preferred. The terms will be made known by applying to James Rice, or Margaret Davenport, 102, Market-street.

Also,

A two-story Brick House, in Vulcan-alley, near Mr. Richardson Stewart's Nail manufactory. Apply as above.

March 3. 2aw6t‖