shambles; and every butcher who shall use or occupy any of said shambles, shall on market days and on all other days before he leaves the market, place or cause to be placed all blocks & benches used by him in the market, under the plank of his shamble, so that said blocks and benches, shall not extend in any way beyond the edge of the said plank, and to prevent nuisances, shall collect, secure and carry away or cause to be removed from the limits of the market, all heads, feet, plucks or other offal that are or may be within the limits of his shamble or bench, under the penalty of five dollars for each offence—and all meat, roots, herbs and vegetable provisions offered for sale under the extended sheds of said market, and all tubs, baskets and other things used in the market for the accommodation of sellers thereof, shall be placed, by the several and respective owners thereof, so as not to extend beyond the edge of the benches on one side, nor extend farther than four feet inside from the kerb-stone on the other side, to the interruption of the purchasers passing and repassing under the said extended sheds—and if any owner or occupier of any tub, bench, meat, roots, herbs or vegetable provisions or other things, used as aforesaid, shall cause or suffer the same to be placed or remain otherwise than is herein before mentioned and directed, every such person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence two dollars

20th *Resolved*, That the clerk of the said market shall have full power and authority to distrain and sell any meat or provisions upon any stall rented by him, if the person renting the same or in the occupation thereof, shall not pay the rent due thereon.

DANIEL LAMMOT,
EBENEZER FINLEY,
CHR. JOHNSTON,
LEWIS PASCAULT,
LUKE TIERNAN,
JOHN KENNEDY. } *Comm'rs.*

## Important State Paper.

*DECLARATION.*

GEORGE THE THIRD, *by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, Arch-Treasurer and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, &c. &c.*

The court of Prussia has avowed those hostile designs, which she thought to conceal by her friendly professions.

The Note Verbale, delivered on the 4th of April by the Prussian envoy, baron Jacobi Kloest to the British ministry, announces that the electorate of Hanover has been taken possession of, and that the ports of the German Sea, and of Lubeck, have been closed against the British flag.

This declaration gives the lie to all those assurances by which the cabinet of Berlin has hitherto endeavored to cloak its proceedings, to which it moreover adds the pretension, that his Prussian majesty has acquired, by his system of policy, claims to the gratitude of all the northern powers.

Thus actually dispossessed of the ancient inheritance of my family, and insulted in my rights as a sovereign, I have ordered those measures to be taken which the honor of my crown requires; but I still owe it to myself, to Europe, and to my subjects, to make a public declaration of my sentiments as elector of Brunswick Lunenburg, upon the unjust usurpation of my German possessions.

It is not necessary to prove how contrary this act is to the rights of nations, or to the laws of the German empire. Their infraction is too evident to require to be proved. It is the most sacred principle of good faith, of honor, and, in fact, of all the obligations upon which the reciprocal safety of different states among themselves, and of each civil society in itself, repose, which are trodden under foot in such a manner, that the world would have difficulty in believing it, if I did not cause the facts to be laid before them, which are authenticated in the narrative which I have ordered to be prepared.

The proceedings of the court of Berlin when the electorate was occupied by its troops in 1801; its conduct, far from being friendly during the negociation for the indemnities which followed the peace of Luneville; the declaration which it made, when France prepared to invade the electorate; and, lastly, the burthensome conditions under which it endeavored to cause it to be evacuated, to substitute her own troops instead of France, had given too many proofs to the government of Hanover, not to oblige it to endeavor to avoid all sort of intervention on the part of this power, even at the moment that it was on the point of engaging in a dispute with France. The events which retarded the arrival in Hanover of the expedition, concerted between Great-Britain, Russia & Sweden, gave the Prussian troops an opportunity of anticipating them, after the French army had been obliged to evacuate the electorate.

This step was accompanied by the most friendly protestations on the part of Prussia. She invited the Hanoverian government to resume its functions in my name, and to collect the wreck of the army

The country, already so unfortunate, doubly felt the weight of the numerous requisitions extorted by the Prussian corps, without the least regard to the situation in which the French left it.

After the unfortunate result of the campaign of the allies in the south of the empire, an attack in the north was to be expected. His imperial majesty of Russia, to obviate the dangers to which Prussia might be exposed, placed, in consequence of the convention of Potzdam, his troops under count de Tolstoy, and the corps of gen. Benningsen, under the orders of his Prussian majesty, and promised him, moreover, all the assistance for which he might have occasion. It was scarcely to be expected that Prussia would avail herself of this advantage, and of that which the promise of the subsidy she had asked of Great-Britain gave her, to obtain from France terms contrary to the interests which these resources were intended to protect This, notwithstanding, has actually happened. The secret treaty, the effects of which are beginning to appear, was signed by count Haugwitz and the French general Duroc, the 12th of December, 1805, the period fixed as the term when Prussia was to declare war against France, in case that power should have rejected the propositions which count Haugwitz was to make to her, in consequence of the convention of Potzdam.

Seven days after, December 22, the cabinet of Berlin proposed to the British ambassador the arrangements to be taken in common with the Prussian generals, for the dispositions of the allied armies in Lower Saxony; and dispatched, in consequence, lieut. col. baron de Krusemark, with a letter to the Hanoverian government, to induce it to furnish provisions for the French garrison at Hameln.

It was necessary to concur in this arrangement, (which was only provisionally terminated the 4th of January) because it was to prevent the French troops from undertaking anything against Hanover during the negociation.

Was the court of Berlin then ignorant in what manner count Haugwitz had concluded this negociation? Did it not know, before the signature of the treaty, what would be the end of it? Or, did that minister dispose, as he pleased, of the good faith of his master?

It was on the 27th of January, that the cabinet of Berlin, announced to the Hanoverian government, "that in consequence of a treaty signed and *ratified* by the two parties, my German possessions would no longer be occupied by the French troops; that they would be entirely evacuated by those who were still there, and delivered up, until a *future peace* between England and France should have decided their condition, to the protection of the troops of his Prussian majesty, and to his exclusive administration." The Hanoverian government was required, but to no purpose, to intimate to all the public officers, that they were, for the future, to consider themselves as finally responsible to the Prussian commission of administration, excluding all *foreign reference*.

The dispatch addressed the 25th of January to the Prussian minister, and intended to justify this proceeding, was signed with the king of Prussia's own hand. It ended with these words—"I think it necessary to observe how much the territories in question ought to be satisfied with this change of scene; and my wishes would be fulfilled, if in consequence of the disinterested views by which I am impelled, the administration I have taken upon me should turn out to the happiness of the country and its inhabitants; and by that means *satisfactory* to his Britannic majesty, to whom I desire nothing more than to give, in *this instance, as in all others*, all the proofs of consideration, of deference and of friendship, which circumstances may put in my power.

The experience of the past, and a well-founded apprehension of the future, did not allow me to hesitate about the part necessary to be taken; and my electoral government was instructed not to enter into any negociation, the object of which might have been to avoid a new French invasion, by allowing the Prussians to occupy Hanover.

The protest made upon this occasion by my electoral minister of state, was ineffectual. The king of Prussia caused the greatest part of the country to be occupied at the moment that my troops re-embarked; and his measures were executed without the least regard.

It was too easy to foresee that count Haugwitz would find means at Paris to bring back the arrangement between Prussia and France, *announced here as ratified by the contracting parties*, to its original intention.

This was what took place; & the French troops took possession of Anspach, one of the objects of compensation, according to the treaty of December 15, the very day that the marquis de Lucchesini could reach Berlin, with intelligence that France required the execution of the articles agreed upon at Vienna.

The answer returned to the British cabinet to the communication of January 25, did not arrive at Berlin until after the minister of state, Baron Hardenberg, had announced to the British envoy, the hostile measures which have compelled me to suspend my relations with a court which could so far forget itself.

The Prussian note of April 4, can furnish no good arguments to establish an unjustifiable measure.

It begins by vaunting the pacific disposition of Prussia. This disposition is no further sincere than as it has for its foundation the principles of a just neutrality. The note delivered by the cabinet of Berlin to the French minister on the 14th of October, at the very instant that Prussia appeared to feel the affront which she received by the violation of the treaty of Anspach, acknowledges that the conduct which she had followed to that time had proved of advantage to France.

Her actions had much less pretensions to the character of impartiality. After having permitted the French troops who seized on the electorate of Hanover a passage through the Prussian territory, she declared herself ready to oppose, sword in hand, that which the emperor of Russia had demanded for his armies.

France herself forced the passage; she pretended to offer excuses for that step, but it was in a manner equally offensive.

She had seen too clearly where the resentment of Prussia would terminate, which in fact appeared to be stifled when his Imperial majesty of Russia engaged in a personal communication with the king.

Prussia then demanded subsidies of Great-Britain, which were promised to her, and she signed the convention of Potsdam, *the conditions of which she would, doubtless, have been more disposed to fulfill, if I could have so far forgotten my duty, as to consent to the proposition of ceding the electorate of Hanover for some Prussian province.*

Prussia affirms, that from the events of the war, she has not had the choice of means to secure the safety of its monarchy, and of the states of the North. She wishes to make it appear that she has been compelled to aggrandize herself, and to become the instrument, rather than the object, of the vengeance of my enemies.

Such an avowal does not become a great power. All Europe knows that it depended on Prussia, before the battle of Austerlitz, to give repose to Europe, if she had taken the part which her real interests and the outraged honor of her monarchy dictated to her. She can no longer be excused, after having missed such an opportunity; and even since the event of the 2d of December, did she not command an army of 250,0000 men, who still remember the victories it obtained under the great Frederick, which was in the best disposition, and supported by the whole Russian army, two corps of which were actually under the command of the king of Prussia?

She would, without doubt, have been subject to certain risks; but she found herself in a situation, when every danger must be encountered to save the honor of the state.—The prince who hesitates in making a choice, destroys the principle which serves as the basis of a military monarchy; and Prussia ought already to begin to feel the sacrifice she has made of her independence.

The note of April 4, affirms, "that France had considered the electorate as its conquest and that its troops had been on the point of re-entering it, to make a definitive disposal of it."

The electorate of Hanover, as an integral part of Germanic empire, is not concerned in the war between Great-Britain & France; nevertheles, it has been unjustly invaded by that power, which has, notwithstanding, frequently indicated the object for which she was disposed to restore it.

France was at length compelled to abandon the country, and forty thousand of my troops, and those of my allies, were established there, when the count de Haugwitz signed the treaty which disposes of my states. It is true, that the Russian corps was then at the disposal of of his Russian majesty; but its chief, with the genuine spirit of an honorable man, was not the less determined to fight, if the allies of his master were attacked. We shall not speak of the French garrison which remained at Hameln, insufficient in point of number, deprived of the means of defense, and on the point of being besieged, when the promises of Prussia caused the plan to be abandoned.

The intention of France to dispose definitively of the electorate would have been contrary to the assertion she has so often made. It would, moreover, have been contrary to the usage of war, since even a conquest is not definitively disposed of before a peace; and particularly at a moment when a wish might exist to manifest a pacific disposition.

Prussia had no right to judge if Great Britain had the mean of opposing the return of my enemies to the electorate. Her power furnishes her with the means of bringing the war to an honorable end, for the interests she defends; but it is difficult to conceive in what light Prussia pretends that her measures removed troops that are strangers to the electorate, and ensures the repose of the north. Her troops, in consequence of the barbarous conduct of her cabinet, will remain as much strangers to the electorate as the French troops.

Prussia should not speak of her sacrifices at the moment when her only aim is to aggrandize herself, unless she feels the loss of her independence to be such, and how much she has departed from her duty, in abandoning one of the oldest possessions of her house, and of subjects who implored, in vain, her assistance. Besides, sacrifices have no connection with my system of policy, and confer no right on her to usurp the government of my German subjects, whose fidelity nothing has hitherto shaken, and which they will retain towards my person, and a family of princes who for many ages have only sought their happiness.

It is evident that the conduct of the court of Berlin is not the free expression of the will of its sovereign, but the consequence of the influence exercised by my enemies in the cabinet of that prince. All the courts and all the states, however, who can judge of circumstances, and all that they owe to the system adopted by the court of Berlin, will agree that the act committed against a sovereign united to his Prussian majesty by the ties of blood, and until now by those of friendship, places the safety of Europe in greater danger than any act of hostility on the part of a power with which one might be at open war.

Convinced of the justice of my cause, I make my appeal to all the powers of Europe, who are interested in resisting the consolidation of a system which, by threatening the political existence of an integral part of the German empire, brings into question the security of the whole. I demand, most earnestly, the constitutional aid which is due to me, as elector, from the empire, its august head, as well as Russia and Sweden, the powers which have guaranteed its constitution, and still continue to manifest the most honorable disposition for the preservation of my tates.

Lastly, I protest, in the most solemn manner, for myself and my heirs, against every encroachment on my rights in the electorate of Brunswick Lunenburg and its dependencies; and I repeat, in quality of elector, the declaration made by the minister of my crown at the court of Berlin, that no advantage arising from political arrangement, much less any offer whatever of an indemnity or equivalent, shall ever engage me to forget what I owe to my dignity, the attachment and exemplary fidelity of my Hanoverian subjects, so as to yield my consent to the alienation of my electorate.

Given at the palace of Windsor, the 29th day of April, 1806, in the 46th year of my reign.

(L. S.) GEORGE R.

E. COUNT DE MUNSTER.

THE SOCIETY OF SHIP OWNERS OF GREAT-BRITAIN.

At a meeting of the committee of ship owners for the port of London, held the 15th day of April, 1806, at the London tavern, to take into considerations such measures as may be legally adopted, to prevent any further suspension of the navigation laws of Great-Britain; and in particular the bill intended to be brought before parliament, to authorise the governors of the British West-India islands, to suspend the same in favor of American bottoms whenever they think proper during the present war; and on other affairs:

*Resolved unanimously*, That it is the opinion of this committee, that it will be highly injurious to the shipping interest of Great-Britain and Ireland, to authorise, by act of parliament, the governors of the British West-India islands to suspend at their discretion the navigation laws of the country, and to admit American vessels to trade with the colonies contrary to the provisions of those statutes.

*Resolved unanimously*, That it is the opinion of this committee, that *no necessity* exits for investing the governors of the British West-India islands in future with authority to suspend, at their discretion, the navigation laws of Great-Britain in favor of American or other neutral vessels; and that to introduce such a principle into an act of indemnity, is novel and dangerous, as it will inevitably tend to establish a system highly injurious to the maritime interests of the country, and lessen that responsibility which otherwise would attach upon those persons who may advise any infringement of the provisions of those statutes.

*Resolved unanimously*, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the frequent recent suspensions of the navigation laws of the country, have been highly injurious to its shipping interest, which is not in so flourishing a state, or so adequately or profitably employed as it would have been, had not such facilities been afforded to neutral vessels by the frequent suspension of the navigation acts.

*Resolved unanimously*, That a petition be presented to both houses of parliament, humbly praying that the provisions of the navigation acts may be strictly enforced in future; and also that an enquiry may be made into the actual state of the shipping and navigation of Great-Britain and Ireland; and also as to the expediency of altering or revising the Alien and other duties, so as to place British ships on an equal footing with foreign vessels, in order to lessen these evils, which have resulted from the great increased foreign competition British ship-owners have had, unfortunately for the general interests of this country, to contend with.

*Resolved unanimously*, That a Sub-committee be appointed to prepare such petition; and that the same be submitted to the consideration of this committee at their next meeting, to be held at this place on Monday next, at one o'clock precisely.

*Resolved unanimously*, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman, for his attention to the general interests of the British ship owners, and in particular for his conduct on this occasion.

## FEDERAL GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, *MAY* 31.

We regret our inability to lay before our readers in this day's Gazette, the animated and eloquent philippic of Mr. Fox, against the king of Prussia. If any shyness existed between him and his monarch, this speech, so well calculated to lay bare the duplicity, meanness and treachery of the despoiler of his Britannic majesty's German possessions, must banish it completely, and, as it was perhaps intended, rank him among the greatest favorites of the king.

The Active, How, of Baltimore, was left at Antigua the 13th instant, discharging.—The Mediator, White, of Baltimore, was left at Cape-Francois on the 8th instant, to sail in 3 days; and the Betsy & Charlotte, of Alexandria, at ditto, time of sailing uncertain.—The Orient, Dinsmore, of Baltimore, was left at Bordeaux on the 18th ultimo.—The snow John and Joseph, Manning, of Baltimore, was left at Figueira on the 23d ultimo, waiting for trial: she was on her passage from Baltimore for Leghorn, was detained by the British frigate Diana, and recaptured by the French cruizer De la Manche, of St. Maloes, and sent into the above port.—The Henrietta, of Baltimore, was left at Curacoa on the 6th instant, to sail in 20 days.

*From the Merchants' Coffee-House Books.*

May 30.

Arrived, the English brig Clyde, Garnes, from St. Lucie and 18 days from Tortola—coffee—G. Wood. Sailed from Tortola 12th inst. with the homeward bound British fleet of 100 sail, and parted co. the 17th. Three leagues from Cape-Henry, spoke ship Alexandria, from Londondarry for Baltimore.

Schooner Harmony, from New-York.

Schooner Susan, from New-York.

Schooner Agenoria, Bennet, from Savannah—to Falls & Brown.

May 31.

Arrived, schr. Nimrod, Cathel, 23 days from Maracaybo—cocoa and hides—Warfield and L. Tiernan. Left no Americans. Was embargoed from 1st March until May, in consequence of Miranda's expedition—no accounts had been received of his landing, when she sailed. The port shut to all foreigners, the whole coast in a state of alarm.

Also, schooner Swift, Davis, 21 days from Jacmel—coffee—Jonathan Hudson. Left no Americans. Sailed in company with ship Mount Vernon, for Philadelphia; and schr. Betsy, for do. and Hetty, for Baltimore. Off the Island of Maraguan, was engaged by two French privateers, and after exchanging a few shots stood off.

Also, schooner Venus, Allen, 41 days from Bordeaux—wines, &c.—Hugh Thompson.—Sailed in company with brig Betsy, of Baltimore, for Lisbon. Left ship Robert, for Balmore, in 2 days; Elizabeth, Fordham, of Boston, for ditto; and a number of others Ten or twelve sail of Americans, for the United States, sailed two or three days before. Spoke nothing of consequence.

Also, ship Harriot, Harlow, 36 days from Mansinella.—Fustic and Hides Mayer and Brantz. Left, schooner Mary. Sprig, for Boston, in 30 days. Off Havana, spoke brig Lydia, of Washington, from England, for N. Orleans. Off the capes, brig Sally, from Guadaloupe, for N. York.

☞ *The Rev. James Wilson will preach in the Second Presbyterian Church, on Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock.*

*NOTICE.*

*Public worship may be expected at the First-Presbyterian Church to-morrow, at the usual hour.*

### The Members

*OF the Baltimore Carpenters' Society are requested to meet at the house of Mr. Fitch, on Monday evening next, at half past 7 o'clock.*

*By order, J. MORTON, Sec'y.*

☞ *A* SUPPLEMENT, *containing a number of Advertisements, accompanies this day's Gazette.*


### Sale by Auction.

On MONDAY,

*The 2d instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at Mr. Cole's wharf, Fell's-Point, will be sold on terms that will be made known at time of sale,*

The new Ship

*ANNE,*

Burthen per register 202 tons, or about 22 or 230 barrels, built at Washington, N. Carolina, of the best oak and pitched pine; her sails and rigging made in Baltimore of the best materials.—She has made one voyage to Guadaloupe; only three months old, sails very well, and has excellent accommodations.

VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct's.

May 31.

### Sale by Auction.

On THURSDAY,

*The 5th June, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, will be sold,*

Two two-story BRICK HOUSES in Orange-alley, between Gay and Holliday-streets, near the theatre. Terms made known at the time of sale.

VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auc's.

May 31.

### Sale by Auction.

On TUESDAY EVENING next,

*The 4th instant, at 7 o'clock, at our auction room and commission store, 3, Light-street, next door to the Coffee-house,*

Will be sold without reserve, all the remains of the *Stock in Trade*, of a Bookseller retiring from business; consisting of a variety of new Books, some articles of Stationary, &c.

SOWER & S. COLE, Auct's.

May 30.

### Hackeman and Hoppe,

3 doors below the court-house,

*Have just imported per ships Joseph and Phœbe, and Neptunus, from Bremen,*

36 bales Hessians,
13 do. low-priced Hempen,
4 do. Brown Rolls,
6 do. Brown Burlaps,
9 boxes Britannias,
8 do. Listados,
5 do. White Rolls,
4 do. Bunten, No 2,
4 do. Creas-a-la-Morlaix,
1 do. Rouans,

Which will be disposed off on very moderate terms.

May 31. eo

### Madras Handkerchiefs.

4 bales of 80 pieces each, real Madras Handkerchiefs, of the best standing colors and handsomest patterns; for sale at the Counting-House of

JOHN B. JAUFFRET,
No. 42, North Gay-street.

May 31. d6t

### Fresh TEAS.

20 chests Souchong,
20 do. Hyson Skin,
50 do. Young Hyson,
} *Entitled to drawback.*

Just received from New-York, for sale by

BIGELOW & PROUD,
Bowly's wharf.

ALSO,

10 chests Young Hyson Tea, of last year's importation. May 31. d6t

### Richard Keys and Son,

No. 79, BOWLY'S WHARF,

*Have just received (per Walker's packet) which they offer for sale,*

59 tons Plaster
6 pipes London Particular Madeira Wine

*IN STORE,*

20 hhds. & 20 bbls. Clayed Sugars, entitled to drawback.
9 do. and 30 do. Country Gin

May 31. d6t

### Payson and Smith

*Have just received by the sloop Polly, captain Tanner, from Newport,*

13 hhds. 11 tierces and 13 bbls N. E Rum,
2 bales brown, and 3 bales white Russia Sheetings,
1 box Men's fine Hats,
2 bales black Nankeens,
31 boxes Spermaceti Candles, and
4 pipes French Brandy, 4th proof.

May 31 d3t

### APPLETON & CO.

16, CALVERT-STREET,

*Have received by the Sally,*

A few cases of fashionable Leopard Spot; superfine and common Calicoes; plain and striped Grandurells, &c.

*Also, from New-York,*

A few cases Men's Cotton Hose.

May 31. d3t

### Charles Marr

*Has imported in the different vessels from London and Liverpool, his usual assortment, among which are*

A complete of SADDLERY, with a few FISH SKINS, for Saddlers' use
Flat-point Nails, from 8d. to 20d.
A few casks Pewter
Spades, Shovels and Frying Pans
Bell-metal Skillets, &c. &c. &c.

Which he will sell cheap to good customers.

May 31. d6t

### *Samuel W. Lewis,*

121, Market-street,

*Has just received from Philadelphia,*

THE FOLLOWING

INDIA MUSLINS,

| | *Cubits.* |
|---|---|
| 2 bales Johanna Cossaes, | 40 by 2-8 |
| 4 do. Luckepoore Baftas, | 25 by 2 |
| 4 do. Gurrahs, | 39 by 2-8 |

And on hand, several other kinds, with a full assortment of Spring Goods, which will be sold on good terms for cash, or acceptances in town.

May 31. eo2t

### Guest, Atterbury and Co.

*Have received by the Cornplanter, from London, via Philadelphia, an additional assortment of*

Calicoes and Chintzes
Cambric and figured Muslins
Tambored and Lace ditto
Dimities, Cotton Shirtings
Ladies' Silk and Cotton Hose
Silk Veils, Lace Sleeves and Caps
Cotton Laces and Sewing Cottons, in balls
Carpeting and Hearth Rugs.

ALSO,

*Per the Factor, from Greenock, via New-York,*

Colored and Ounce Threads.

May 31. d

### Fridge and Morris,

10, Calvert-street,

*Have just received per the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, and ships Frances and Factor, from Glasgow, via New-York,*

Table Cloths, assorted in small boxes,
White and colored Threads, do. do.
4-4 & 6-4 plain and Tambored Book and Jaconet Muslins,
Mull Tambored Sprigs and Colonades,
Figured, Sewed and Flushed Shawls,
Grecian Mantles and Dress Robes, very elegant; also, Paris Net and Lace Trimmings,
Lace Habit Shirts and Cap Cowls, assorted in small packages,
A few trunks Madras Handkerchiefs,
Cotton Checks & Dimities, in cases, &c. &c.

The above are entitled to drawback, and will be sold low for cash, or at their usual credit for acceptances in town.

May 31 d6t

### For Philadelphia or N. York,

The sloop

ELIZA,

Captain J. Norton,

A staunch, strong vessel; burthen about 500 barrels: will take freight for either of the above places, if immediate application is made to the master on board, or

JOHN BUFFUM,
No. 84, Bowly's wharf

May 31. d

### For Savannah, (Georgia,)

The Schooner

*AGENORIA,*

*Thomas B. Bennett, Master;*

She will be ready to receive a cargo on the 3d of June, to sail on the 8th—For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, in Frederick-street dock, or to

FALLS & BROWN,

*Who have received by said vessel,*

200 tierces fresh Rice, of a superior quality,
68 bales Upland Cotton,

*Also on hand,*

Georgia Tobacco, re-inspected in Baltimore,
London Particular Madeira Wine, in pipes, hhds. and qr. casks,
4th proof Jamaica Rum, and
Alexandria Crackers, in barrels, half barrels and kegs.

May 31. eo3t

### BALTIMORE THEATRE,

THIS EVENING, May 31,

Will be presented, a Comedy, in five acts, (not acted here these 8 years) called,

THE WILL;

*OR, A SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS.*

(By the author of the Dramatist.)

To which will be added, a grand Heroic Pantomime, (for that night only) in 3 acts called,

Hercules and Omphale.

For the prospectus of the Pantomime, see the bills of the day.