

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Back Creek Hundred, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Cecil county, in Maryland, letters D. B. N. of Thomas Richardson, and letters testamentary on the estate of Michael Richardson, both late of Cecil county, deceased. All persons having claims against either of the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereon, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of November next, they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this twentieth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seven.

JOHN G. RICHARDSON.

May 5 1847

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, of the city of Baltimore, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Darcas McCollum, late of the city of Baltimore, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 18th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of April, 1847.

TEMPERANCE M'COLLUM, Administratrix of Duncan M'Collum.

April 20 1847

To Let,

THE upper part of the three story dwelling HOUSE, situated in Water street, adjoining the office of the Evening Post, and a roomy dry cell, with extensive vaults, well adapted for a bottling, or Porter Court. Possession to be had the first of May next. Enquire of Wm B. Barney, at his counting room, next door to the custom house, or of the premises, at the office of

SAMUEL YOUNG,

Who transacts the business of a Conveyancer and Scrivener, With punctilious attention to neatness, accuracy and expedition.

March 18 1847

Fifty Dollars Reward.

REWARD. The subscriber on Sunday the 21st of June last, a stout made mulatto girl, named HELEN, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high; her eyes are of a chocolate colour, the hair of her head is black, or flops when walking; has a bushy head, which in her usual mode of dressing she generally combs up under her handkerchiefs; she has rather a down look, and wrinkles her forehead when speaking; what she had on when she was away is not known, as the look with her three different dresses, one of a darkish colour and one of blue checked, besides her winter clothing. She was purchased of Mr. George H. Leigh, Leonard Town, Maryland. The above reward will be given for taking up and securing said runaway, so that the subscriber gets her again, and all reasonable charges if brought home, will be paid by

JARRET BULL,

No. 25, North Howard street.

P. S. There is a probability that the has taken her couple to Hagerstown, as her father is in the employ of J. T. Mason, Esq.

N. B. All persons are forewarned from harboring or carrying away said runaway at their peril.

March 25 1847

P. WILLIAMSON'S

Celebrated Elastic Three Sided METALLIC PEN,

WHICH has been pronounced, by many of the most eminent penmen, to be far superior to any metallic Pen that has ever been made heretofore, either in Europe or America; it is well known, that all the Pens upon the former principle have been wanting in that pliability which all Pens should have, in order to write with smoothness and rapidity, which in this is happily effected by the two additional side slits.

Perpetual Almanac Cases with Pens or Pencils, or both—the novelty and utility of which will render it far preferable to any common pencil case, the difference in the price being insignificant, may be had of the above, or Mr. George Aiken, No. 72, Market-street, Baltimore.

N. B. Considerable discount made to those who purchase a quantity.

February 9 1847

Slatting Business.

THE subscriber, living at No. 3, North Liberty-street, respectfully informs the public that he carries on the SLATTING BUSINESS as usual. Those who are pleased to favor him with their commands, will have it executed in the neatest and strongest manner, and with the utmost dispatch.

THOMAS PROCTOR.

March 23 1847

London Phoenix Fire Office,

SECOND STREET.

THE following Policies will expire in the months of May and June, of which those interested are requested to take notice and to call at the office for the receipts on making their renewal payments. Such renewal payments cannot be received on any policies unless made within fifteen days after the same be some due, agreeably to the following number and dates, viz:

- No. 272,000 Messrs. Mitchell and Sheppard, May 4th, 1847
- 272,003 David Harris, Esq. May 29th, 1847
- 272,004 Mr. James Cloney, Fell's Point, June 9th, 1847
- 272,008 John Dorsey, Esq. Oakley, June 10th, 1847
- 272,010 Walter Dorsey, Esq. June 10th, 1847
- 272,011 Charles S. Ridgely, Esq. 17th June, 1847
- 272,012 John Swan, Esq. June 23d, 1847

Constant attendance is given at the office for the renewal of the old and opening new policies on brick or frame Houses, Merchants, &c. agreeably to the company's proposals.

DAVID STEWART, Agent.

May 1 1847

A Bargain.

TO sell low for Cash, or barter for Dry Goods, a new set Two Story FRAME HOUSE, about one mile from Baltimore, on the Hookstown turnpike road, fronting 33 feet on a lot 17 feet deep, building on the corner road 33 feet 6 inches, thence building on a road commonly called the Mill Road, to the turnpike road. For further particulars please call at No. 42, Calvert-street.

April 29 1847

To Sugar Refiners.

THE subscribers, owners of the Sugar Mould Manufactory, at this place, formerly the property of Mr. Lyon, inform Sugar Refiners that they are ready to supply any quantity of Sugar Moulds, of all the different sizes used in any of the Refineries. Moulds from this Manufactory having been used in several sugar houses in Philadelphia and elsewhere, are found to be of an equal if not superior quality to any imported from Europe; in evidence whereof we publish the following certificate, viz:

"We, the subscribers, have in use a considerable quantity of Sugar Moulds, made at the Manufactory of Messrs. Beatty & Wright, Trenton, New-Jersey, and find them equal to the best imported from Europe."

EDWARD PENNINGTON, J. PEIRSALE & C. SCHAEFER, J. W. LAWERSWYLER, CHRISTIAN HAARS & CO. JACOB REITSEL.

All orders addressed to the subscribers, at Trenton, or left with Mr. Isaiah Mankin, at Baltimore, will be punctually attended to.

BEATTY & WRIGHT.

May 14 1847

Treasury Department,

Washington, April 28, 1847.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT in pursuance of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, at a meeting held on the 23d day of March 1847, James Davidson, Esq. Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Washington, has been appointed Agent under the superintendance of the Secretary of the Treasury to make purchases at private sale of the eight per cent. stock on public account. Such persons, therefore, who are proprietors of eight per cent. stock, standing on the books of the Commissioner of Loans for Maryland, and who may be desirous of selling the same within the price limited by law, are requested to make application to the Commissioner of Loans at Annapolis, who will inform them of the course to be pursued.

It is further made known for the information of the parties concerned, that agreeably to a resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the principal of the eight per cent. stock will be reimbursed to the respective proprietors thereof, on the first day of January, 1849.

ALBERT GALLATIN, Secretary of the Treasury.

May 11 1847

Just Published,

And for sale at the Baltimore Bookstore, by SAMUEL BUTLER, A NEW YORK, ENTITLED

Geographical Compilation,

For the use of Schools. BEING an accurate description of all the Empires, Kingdoms, Republics and States of the known world, with an account of their population, government, religion, manners, literature, universities, history, civil divisions, ecclesiastical hierarchy, principal cities, with an account of their importance, remarkable monumts. Distinguished citizens, commerce and population, &c.

The work is arranged in a catechetical form, compiled from the best American, English and French authors.

By D. L. C. Teacher of Geography.

This work is executed on a plan entirely new in America; TOPOGRAPHY (or the description of the provinces and towns that compose a nation or country) constitutes one of the most essential parts of it, contrary to the custom which has prevailed in almost all the books of Geography that have appeared in the United States.

In this work, is presented to the public an entertaining account of the Chinese empire, new description of France according to the recent division into departments compared with that into provinces, as likewise of Belgium, Savoy, Piedmont and the other countries that have been incorporated into the French empire; a detailed and accurate account of the various states of Sicily, Italy & Germany according to the latest treaties of peace, viz. of Campo Formio, Rastadt, Luneville, Amiens and Presburg; an account of Poland according to the division of 1793; a satisfactory account of the British Isles; a long and accurate description of the United States in general, and of each state and territory in particular, likewise of their districts, counties, cities, towns and villages, &c.—Last, a lengthy description of the Spanish possession in America according to the last constitution of the cabinet of Madrid; likewise a description of the ancient tribes of Israel, of Judaea or Palestine under the Romans, of ancient Greece, and the divisions of ancient Italy, Gaul, Spain, Britain, Illyricum, Thrace, Asia Minor and Syria, with several other new articles which will certainly be highly interesting.

This work is printed in a handsome type, on elegant paper, neatly bound and lettered in two volumes, 12 mo.—Price 2 Dollars and 50 Cents.

This compilation has been approved, and subscribed to by the President of the United States, by the Secretary of State, by the Directors of the College Union at Kentucky in the state of New-York, of Georgetown and of St. Mary's in Baltimore, in which last institution as likewise in the Ladies' Seminars, of Mrs. La Combe and Mrs. Bacon in Baltimore, of Mrs. Rivaroli and Mrs. Grelaud in Philadelphia, and of Miss De St. Menin in Burlington New-Jersey, it has been adopted. It has also been subscribed to by the greatest part of the most respectable citizens of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York, and of the state of New-Jersey. This makes the author entertain the flattering prospect of seeing his labors rewarded by the suffrage of an enlightened & liberal public, who doubtless will encourage a work which has already been sanctioned by so many able personages and for which no trouble has been spared to render it at the same time instructive and agreeable.

Delectanda, poeticeque Munda, de arte poetica.

April 2 1847

Notice.

A YOUNG MAN out of employment, at present, and who understands accounts thoroughly, begs leave to inform the Merchants and Mechanics of this city, that he solicits their custom to Post their Books and Adjust their Accounts, which he promises shall be done promptly and accurately on moderate terms. Any person wishing to employ him will please to apply at No. 61, Smith's Wharf. P. S. As many gentlemen have objections to letting their books go out of their houses, he will have no objection to go to their houses or counting rooms to do their business.

May 8 1847

NEW-YORK, May 19.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

From a London paper of the evening of the 2d of April, received per the ship West Point, captain Thomson, from Londonderry.

LONDON, April 2.

Yesterday at 12 o'clock, his majesty came from Windsor to the Queen's Palace. About half past 1 o'clock his majesty gave an audience to lord Erskine, when his lordship delivered up the great seal. At 2 o'clock, his majesty held a private levee; at which the following had the honor of kissing his majesty's hand upon their several appointments:—Lord Eldon, on being appointed Lord Chancellor.—Mr. Robert Ward, on being appointed a Lord of the Admiralty.—Mr. S. Bourne, on being appointed a Lord of the Treasury.—The Duke of Richmond, on being appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—Lord Sydney, on being appointed Ranger of Hyde and St. James' Parks, in the room of the Earl of Euston.—Admiral Gambier, on being appointed a Lord of the Admiralty.—Major-General the Hon. John Abercromby on being appointed to the command of the 53d regiment.—Lord St. John resigned his Staff of Office, as Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.—His Majesty held a Privy Council, when Lord Eldon was sworn in Lord High Chancellor.

We daily expect to receive intelligence of a battle, which may eventually decide whether Bonaparte is to remain beyond the Vistula, or whether he is to hasten his retreat to the Rhine. Both parties, after a tremendous trial of strength at Eylau, where Nature turned scale at the height of such destruction, are bringing up their reinforcements. We have already mentioned, that the intentions of the French is to turn the left side of the Russians. But this intention is counteracted. Essen is opposed to Maschua, with a superior force; and unless the former be defeated, this last combination is disconcerted and Napoleon must retire.

We have seen some letters respecting the battle of Eylau, which throw new light on the circumstances leading to that tremendous conflict. Bernadotte, alias Ponte Corvo, being greatly pressed, sent for reinforcements. His Courier was intercepted; and Bonaparte advancing to Konigsberg found himself in front, not of a Russian detachment, but of the main army. A battle was then unavoidable; and it exceeded, these letters say, all that has ever been heard of, or read in history. The number of the killed and wounded amounted to no less than 55,000 men. Of those put hors de combat 15,000 were Russians, and 40,000 French. The greater loss of the latter arose from their advancing upon the most fortified part of the Russian line, where almost every assailant fell. They suffered also in another way. The Gens d'Armes a Cheval made their way through the Russian wings; they were there met by the cavalry of reserve, and but 15 out of 5000 men returned to "the Grand Army." The Russians formed a compact mass—a column of granite, as the French would express it; but before night arrived, the appearance of the Prussian army, which had been fighting all day, put an end to the conflict, and caused the French to retreat.

Thus a fortnight, April 2.

Foreign papers to the 28th ult. have reached us, which abound in pacific reports. It seems to be a general opinion on the continent, that a negotiation for peace, under the mediation of the court of Vienna, has either been actually commenced, or is about to take place, between France and Russia. We trust, however, that the intercourse between the cabinets of Vienna, and St. Petersburg has some better object in view, than to relieve Bonaparte from his present embarrassment, by a precipitate and ill defined peace, which he would maintain just as long as it suited his convenience, and not one moment longer. According to every appearance they have at last got the tiger in the toils; and it is their fault if they let him escape. The following is an article from

STUTTGART, March 14.

"The reports of an armistice are still in circulation; and, it is added, that since the mediation of the Court of Austria has been offered, the Emperor Napoleon has expressed his willingness to retreat with Russia, upon the conditions offered by M. D'Oubril. We mention these things merely as rumours; they only serve to show the sentiments of the people of Germany in favour of the moderation of the Emperor Napoleon."

We add another from Frankfurt, March 15.

"For some days past there has been a report of three fold alliance between France, Persia, and the Porte. Some say it is already signed by the two latter powers, and that France will accede to it."

"The news from Vienna continues to wear the most pacific complexion. We are assured, that Baron St. Vincent's mission to Warsaw has had the happiest consequences; and that Austria will now exert all her influence at St. Petersburg to induce Russia to make peace; but, say these advocates, if contrary to all expectation, the efforts of the Court of Vienna are not crowned with success, Austria will be more determined than ever, to remain neutral during the present contest."

Alexander, Webster and Co.

Have imported per the ship, Cuba, from Amsterdam,

2 cases assorted Table Linens

1 case French Cambricks,

30 cases Linseed Oil.

May 4 1847

American, AND Commercial Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1847.

From Cobbett's [London] Weekly Register for January.

CONTINENTAL WAR.

I have this morning been reading some dozen columns of foreign intelligence, and some half dozen of newspaper comments thereon; & the conclusion, in my mind, is, that the reports communicated to the ministers, and published by them, on Saturday last, respecting the battles in Poland, are totally false; and, that the French accounts of the operation in that country are essentially true. "If we deceive ourselves the truth is not in us," and, surely, never were there poorer wretches, who deceived themselves so grossly as we of this newspaper nation have done for these eighteen months past.

Seventeen times have we (not I, however) believed the emperor Napoleon to be completely overthrown; twice have we believed, that he himself was mortally wounded; and once, that his army were dead with the tented tent! His men are like Mr. Bays's, they rise up and fight after they are dead. I cautioned Mr. Perry against placing any very great reliance upon his favorite ally, the dylentary; for, I was apprehensive, that it would not, in a French arm, operate as it did in the Lunf-wicker's army in Champagne. I perceive, however, through all the exultation of the Morning Chronicle, a consciousness that the government news is false. I feel the mis and reason of Mr. Spinkie endeavoring to break through the cloud of his printer's stupidity. I see the difficulty that the former is in to know how he shall bring him off. He is beginning to muller his thoughts and to marshal his arguments for the purpose of securing a decent retreat. Hence it is, that we hear him say, "whether the government news be true or not, the French have suffered severe losses, there can be no doubt of that."

Yes, there can, sir, and I entertain no doubt. I do not see any probability of their having suffered any loss at all; and what is more, I do not see a y prospect of their suffering a loss, or of their career being stopped by any thing but the elements. It is impossible for us to know what the intentions of Napoleon are; but, my opinion is, that if he has a design upon Russia, the French standards will be flying at St. Petersburg before May-day. Such are my views, notwithstanding all the flowery prospects, which the newspapers present.

Meliss Steidart, Bollman and Truxton yesterday sailed through this town on their way to Richmond, to attend as was said the trial of Aaron Burr. Gen. Eaton is also on his journey to that city.

Many well informed people think Mr. Bury's trial will not commence this court.

VALUABLE INVENTION.

We are authorized to inform the public that Mr. Daniel Leberger, an ingenious Jacksmith of this place, has invented a new mode of making iron screws for filling m. l. printing-offices, &c. which are much more powerful and lasting, than those formerly in use—he boxes of which he cuts out of the field iron without the aid of any brass or brazing whatever, a d which he can furnish at a low rate. Any person desirous of proving the superiority and advantages of this screw, may see one in use at Samuel Wain's filling mill, on B. B. Creek, who considers Leberger's invention as very valuable to manufacturers and mechanics of every description, who demand the use of screws of superior power and permanency; and as highly honorable to the ingenuity of the inventor.

[See for Gazette.]

An operation has been lately performed upon John Butler, of North Carolina, by the Physicians of the Penn. Hospital, by which a weight of removed weighing five pounds, and a half. One of seven pounds was removed last year from James Hayes, with great success.

The willful & accidental deaths which came under the notice of the Coroner of Philadelphia, in the year ending, in March last, were 35—of these 29 were drowned.

Northumberland, (Penn.) May 5.

At the last court of quarter sessions, the president of the court in making some observations on the duty of constables, remarked on the impropriety and illegality of one justice of the peace granting a supercedas to a warrant issued by another. He took occasion to say, that no magistrate had a right to issue a warrant unless upon some information laid before him on oath of some credible witness, of some offence committed by the person against whom the warrant is issued. Whether the offence is bailable, or what security for appearance ought to be required of the person accused, must depend entirely on the nature of the charge thus made upon oath. No magistrate therefore but he who first receives the information and issues the warrant, can have competent knowledge of the security that ought to be demanded. The magistrate who grants the supercedas cannot have this information, but proceeds entirely the strength of the story which the person accused chooses to tell in his own favour. He observed that such a proceeding was manifestly absurd, and injurious to the commonwealth; and furnished very strong grounds to suspect the motives of the magistrate who granted the supercedas. It was moreover a needless and unjustifiable interference with the proceedings of another justice, and in opposition to the cases forbidding such interference determined in our own courts. The power of granting such a supercedas was formerly given in England to the court of king's bench and the court of chancery; but it was found by experience that it was a power too liable to abuse, and was therefore taken

away.—Surely that power which could not safely be trusted to the highest courts of the kingdom, would hardly be confided to a single magistrate—I. Hawk. Pl. Cr. 256. The dictum that authorize a magistrate to issue a supercedas, is to be found in Dalton, alone; & an old written of dubious authority, from whence it has been copied without consideration by after compilers.

The president declared, that after this notice he should consider a magistrate in his district, who issued a supercedas in favour of the party against whom a warrant should be issued, as guilty of a misdemeanour; and he directed the constables in all cases to obey the directions of their writs, and to bring the party before the magistrate who issued the process, unless the warrant itself should contain in the body of it, a liberty of carrying him before any other magistrate; which, in some cases, expedience might require; but of this the justice before whom the information was given on oath, could alone be the competent judge.

[Kennedy's Gazette.]

NORFOLK, May 13.

On Monday last his Majesty's Brigades Milan and Cleopatra, and ships of war Halitus and Leroux, anchored in the Bay.

The United States Brigate Chesapeake, capt Gold, is on her way down from Washington. Commodore James Barron, goes on in this ship to take command in the Mediteranean.

The Wasp sloop of war is yet at Crany Island. Mr. Davison, who it is said is to go out in her with the British treaty, has not arrived from Washington.

On the 17th Wednesday in May, was the General Election in Rhode Island. His Excellency James Fenner, was declared Governor, and Hon. Captain Taylor, Lieut. Gov. by large majorities.

New-York, May 19.

The ship Wed. P. M. Simpson, (below) in 34 days from Londonderry, arrived in 35, Mel. Douglas, Crawford, Alexander Thompson, and 26 in the fleetage.

The brig A. M. Thomas, 18 days from Saint Croix. The brig Commerce, Little, for New York was to sail in 6; the Phoenix, Goodrich, and Hermance, Parry, in 8 days for New Haven.

The brig Joseph Ross, McMahon, of Washington, 8 or 30 days from Trinidad. May 1, was boarded by the ship Porgie, capt. Pennington, who put a prize master on board and ordered captain M. for Le mode. Two days after the Porgie ran foul of the Joseph Ross, carried away her bowsprit, and then liberated her, having first professed Andrew Blakelley, passenger, a native of Ireland. May 7, in lat. 37, 49, on boundings, spoke a British frigate, two other frigates and a two decker in company for the Cape of Virginia. [Arrived in Hampton Road.]

The brig Ennis, Hunter, was to sail from Littleton for New York about the last of April. The ship Maine, Dowdall, to sail about the same time for New York.

Cleavel, ship Nankin, Ricketson, Liverpool; Eleonor, Keating, Liverpool; Lydia, Douglas, New London; big Suffolk, Lee, Maritime; fair deal lawyer, Martinique; Favourite, Travers, Alexandria; Loop Semiramis, St. Com; Charleston.

Copied 3, cover, arrived at Bolton in 84 days from Cuba, spoke April 6, in lat. 26, long. 26, the ship Sunon, Johnson, 22 days from New-York for Leghorn.

Philadelphia, May 19.

Ship Lively, Ramstedt, from Porto Seccond several square rigged vessels are coming.

Ship Juliana, from Calcutta arrived at New-York.

Captain Tramm of the ship Calcutta, from N. Orleans for Portsmouth and a market finding his vessel too tender, put into this port to take in some more ballast. April 25, on the edge of Toroga bank, spoke ship Hercules, Pigot, from New-Orleans to Liverpool, out 3 days, all well. April 29, lat. 25, long. 84, 6, Ulysses, Simon, from New Orleans for Bordeaux, out 10 days, all well. May 7, lat. 32, 39, long. 75, 48, spoke ship United States, Reed, from New-Orleans for Liverpool.

Yesterday arrived a brig expedition, Tarris, from Ile of France, failed on March 4, in no American colours was going in, when the brig came out—capt T. spoke no vessel on his passage. In the expectation came the mate and 3 seamen, late belonging to the ship Myers, captain Edes, from Bolton to the South Seas and East-Indies, who say the said ship ran ashore the 23d of Feb. 1825, on one of the Crozet Islands, lay 3 in lat. 47 south, and long. 50, east, where the ship and cargo were lost, but the people all got on the said Island, where they could not find a human inhabitant of any kind and scarcely any wood—here they lived on birds and fish until they were relieved and taken off by captain Chafe, in a whaling brig and carried to the Ile of France. About the same time, the brig Enterprise, of New-York was also cast away at Crozet, and the people of her were relieved a d brought off by the Eliza, and landed at the Ile of France.

Same day, brig Sally, Griffing, from St. Jago de Cuba, left there the 18th inst. for Indiana, Brigs, of and for Philadelphia, ready for sea; the Hannah, Esle, for do. in 3 days. The ship Robert, Black, failed for Havana, 3 days before the Sally. Two British schooners and two sloops from St. Domingo, had been lately sent into Jago; one called the Dolphin, of and for London, was captured after a desperate engagement.

Love, unrequited, is said to have been the cause of their suicides.

To our Fellow-Citizens.

WHEREAS it has been represented and generally understood in various parts of this city, that we are concerned in a Periodical Print, called "Spectacles," and that we are also endeavouring to establish a Daily Paper, entitled "THE HAROLD," of which a Prospectus is now distributing through Baltimore; we deem it a duty which we owe ourselves to explicitly declare, that we are in no wise, directly or indirectly, interested in either of the abovesaid publications.

GEO. DOBBIN & MURPHY.

May 14 1847