

Public Office... That the Treasurer of the State... and Western Shores... to report annually to the... of such suits... in pursuance of the... of the Western Shore... into the Treasury of the... before the first... immediately thereafter... and a penalties in... clerks, sheriffs and col... Western Shore, will be... notice, as expected, ad... as it will save the... considerable expense, and... from the disagreeable... the collection.

JOHN TEOM... MERCHANT... SEASONABLE GOODS... Which he will be happy... for them in the most... and of the best terms... May 20.

CHEAPER... THAN EVER... PHILADELPHIA... SECOND SUPPLY... SPRING And Summer GOODS... Which he will sell at reduced... For Cash only... RICHARD RIDGEMAN... May 13.

300 Dollars Reward... Ranaway from the subscriber... on South River, in Anne Arundel... Maryland, on Tuesday night... 4th inst. three young Negro... MOSES, Alias Moses Johnson, aged... years, about 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches... very black and well set, round... countenance when speaks a... particular marks recollected; his... when he eloped, was a round... coloured overjacket, trousers of... brown cloth, shirt of common... and felt hat.

DAVY BOSTON... Very nearly of the same description... (aged about 20 years), except... complexion, which is rather of a... low cast, has a mark on the left... his mouth, or rather on the chin... which is about one inch long, and... the thickness of a large knitting... needle; this mark cannot fail of... perceived if examined, by which... cannot be mistaken—his clothes... deemed unnecessary to describe, as... has no doubt changed them.

DICK BOSTON... Aged about 18 years, brother to Davy... rather slender, and of a dark complexion, approaching to black; is five feet 8 inches high, has a fine set of teeth, thick lips, and rather a... countenance; his clothing consisting of short blue coat and pantaloons, a... shirt, and a wool hat. Each taken out in possession of a pair of strong shoes well nailed.

JOHN BREWER, Clerk... is hereby given, That the... of the City of Annapolis... at the Assembly Room, on... the 31st day of May inst... AM, and will remain in... of days, to hear... the valuation of the... persons concerning them... by such valuation, can... to the return of the... application to the Clerk... Such applications... with the Clerk... meeting of the Corporation.

N. J. Watkins... MERCHANT TAILOR... Tenders his thanks to the... the patronage afforded him, and... himself of the opportunity... notifying them that he has... received and opened an... assortment of

GOODS... Suitable for the present and... proaching seasons, viz... Superfine French and English... Black, brown, mixed, and... hours, Black, blue, mixed, light and... simeres, Nankeens, Bombazettes, and... Goods for Summer wear.

NOTICE... I am authorised to sell the... lot in the city of Annapolis... copied by Mrs. Green. The... large one and a half... streets. An indisputable... given.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED... BY JONAS GREEN, GEORGE STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

FOR SALE, (this Office and G. Shaw's Store,) the Law altering and amending the Charter of this City, IN PAMPHLET FORM. Price—12 1/2 Cents.

J. J. Watkins, MERCHANT TAILOR, Tenders his thanks to the public for the patronage afforded him, and avails himself of the opportunity of notifying them that he has just received and opened an assortment of

GOODS... Suitable for the present and approaching seasons, viz... fine French and English blue... black, brown, mixed, and other... blue, mixed, light and buff... Bombazettes, and other... Goods for Summer wear.

In Prince-George's county court, sitting as a Court of Chancery.

Copy Test. AQUILA BEALL, Clerk. 3m.

GENERAL WATERS. Mineral Waters. Various kinds PREPARED AND SOLD AT G. Shaw's Store.

Murdoch, Registrar & Confectioner, Tenders his sincere thanks to the public for the patronage afforded him, and avails himself of this opportunity of notifying them that he has just received an assortment of

GENERAL WATERS. 20.

From a London Paper. A Greek merchant, who resided at Algiers, was left executor to a friend, who, among other pious legacies, bequeathed him a certain sum for charitable uses. One day, the merchant passing by, a Moor, who was sitting in the street, lame and almost blind, asked charity of him. The merchant dropt him his handful of aspers, which sight so transported the beggar, that he followed the merchant upon his crutches, calling out upon Heaven to shower down its blessings upon him. Nor did he leave following his benefactor till he discovered his house, and afterwards took his post in a place where the merchant must daily pass by him. Next day the Moor begged his charity, and the Greek repeated it, which gained him great reputation, and a crowd of customers. At length the merchant had occasion to go to Egypt. The beggar still kept his post, but missing his benefactor had the mortification to hear that he was out of the Kingdom. In about six months he returned. The beggar was very much overjoyed to see him again; but when the merchant was going to bestow his charity, declined it, saying it was better to pay him his arrears at once. The Greek told him he did not know what he meant by arrears; to which the other replied that he had been absent near six months, and consequently that there were about eighty rials due. The Greek did not know whether the fellow's impudence deserved most to be laughed at or chastised; but the Moor laid his complaint before the Dey, and the Greek merchant was sent for to make his defence. The Moor alleged, that the merchant had, for the continuance of a month, daily given a rial; that upon such a daily income he was glad to leave off working; that the merchant went away without giving him the least notice that his pension was to cease; that he had still kept his post, praying to God for his return; besides that, relying on his accustomed liberality he had contracted some debts for his support; but, upon demanding his arrears, the merchant had laughed at him & threatened him. After a debate by the Dey in Council, the merchant was condemned to pay the arrears, but released from any promise to relieve him in future!

Diseases contracted by Milking Cattle and Sheep.—Extract of a letter from W. Bruce, esq. resident in Bushire, to W. Erskine, esq. of Bombay, communicating the discovery of a disease in Persia, contracted by such as milk the cattle & sheep, which is a preventative of the small pox: "When I was in Bombay, I mentioned to you that the cow pox was well known in Persia by the Eliasts, or wandering tribes. Since my return here, I have made very particular inquiries on this subject, amongst several tribes who visit this place in the winter, to sell the produce of their flocks, such as carpets, rugs, butter, cheese, &c. Their flocks during this time are spread over the low country to graze. Every Eliast that I have spoken to on this head, of at least six or seven different tribes, has uniformly told me, that the people who are employed to milk the cattle, caught a disease, which, after once having had, they were perfectly safe from the small pox. That this disease was prevalent among the cows and showed itself particularly on the teats; but that it was more prevalent among and more frequently caught from the sheep. Now this is a circumstance that has never, I believe, before been known; and of the truth of it I have not the smallest doubt, as the persons of whom I inquired could have no interest in telling me a falsehood; and it is not likely that every one whom I spoke to should agree in deceiving, for I have asked at least some forty or fifty persons. To be more sure on the subject, I made very particular inquiries of a very respectable farmer who lives about 14 miles from this, by name Malilla, (whom Mr. Babington knows very well) and who, under some obligations to me, this man confirmed every thing that the Eliasts had told me, and further said, that the disease was very common almost the country,

and that his own sheep often had it. There may be one reason for the infection, which is, that the sheep, taken from the cows, which is, that most of the butter, ghee, cheese, &c. is made from sheep's milk, and that the black cattle yield very little, being more used to draught than any thing else."

Extract of a letter from Sierra Leone, dated Jan. 9, 1819. "It is with the deepest regret I inform you that notwithstanding the liberality of Great Britain, notwithstanding the faith of treaties solemnly entered into, this coast swarms with slave vessels, dragging thousands of as miserable inhabitants into endless captivity. A few days since the Union of Liverpool arrived here from Leeward, the supercargo of which states, that during his stay in the river Calabar, not less than eight vessels, averaging 500 slaves each, had sailed for the Spanish colonies. We may indeed form an estimate of their numbers from the circumstance of the late colonial brig, Lieut. Hague, commander, having detained and sent into this port in the space of two years twenty-two vessels, having upwards of two thousand slaves on board."

From the Bath Herald of May 20 HYDROPHOBIA. The following case of a cure of hydrophobia is communicated from a most respectable and authentic source:— Mr. Wescott, a respectable surgeon of Ringwood, & his son, were about eight years since, bitten by a favourite bitch which died mad about three weeks afterwards. A number of dogs were bitten by her and confined, all of which died mad excepting three that were drenched with the recipe which appears underneath, and immersed in the sea. The same treatment was pursued by Mr. Wescott himself, and his son, with complete success. Many persons in the neighbourhood and at Damerham were treated in a like manner with the same benefit; and a few weeks since the medicine was tried on a gentleman near Lymington, with success.

FOR THE BITE OF A MAD DOG. Take the leaves of rue, picked from the stalks and bruised, 6 oz. garlic picked from the stalks and bruised; Venice treacle or mithridate, and the scrapings of pewter, of each 4 oz. boil all these over a slow fire, in two quarts of strong ale, till one pint is consumed; then keep it in bottles close stopped and give it of nine spoonfuls to a man or woman, warm, seven mornings together, fasting; and six to a dog. This, the author believes will not fail, if it be given within nine days after the biting of the dog. Apply some of the ingredients from which the liquor was strained to the bitten place. This receipt was taken out of Cathorp Church, in Lincolnshire; many of the inhabitants of which town were bitten by a mad dog; and all that took this medicine did well, and the rest died mad. NB. Reprinted in April 1765, after many years experience of its proving an effectual cure to man and beast.

THE BEGGAR'S GALA. To the Editor of the Sporting Magazine. Sir, An odd fellow, but a particular friend, well knowing I have a predilection to witness any thing of a novel nature, prevailed upon me the other evening to visit a house in the vicinity of St. Giles, famous for the resort of beggars; he had been there frequently, and of course was aware how to act. Having attired ourselves in a suitable manner, we set out, resolved to engage a hackney coach a part of the way, but soon found it impossible, being ridiculed by every coachman. After some difficulty, however, we arrived, and were surprised to hear a violent commotion in the room above. My friend instantly acquainted me that they were only changing their clothes to prepare for supper; both males and females dressed, he said, indiscriminately in the same apartment, each having a box for clothes. In about ten minutes sup-

per was announced, and we proceeded up stairs; judge my astonishment! From forty to fifty men and women, of the most strange appearance, were seated at the table, some of whom I remembered in the streets. My friend instantly commenced speaking slang, and as I did not understand how to express myself in the attic style, he introduced me by saying I was a good one from the country, but lately had a ruffer (bad job) and was out of Q. The supper consisted of boiled beef, vegetables, mutton chops, beefsteaks, and like wise two large apple puddings. The plates were large and the knives & forks chained to the table, yet so judiciously that a person could use them in an agreeable manner; but the noise created by the chains reminded me of a regiment of soldiers exercising with swords. To complete the scene, a fellow was seated in a kind of pulpit, to observe nothing was embellished, and particularly that no one pocketed any provisions. After all were apparently satisfied, the rostrum gentleman put a question to the chairman in the cant phrase, (which was answered in the affirmative.) (I did not understand it.) Instantly the table was let down to the room below, which so intimidated me, that I was in the act of rising. But my friend seized my arm, and told me to remain tranquil. I began to suspect a fancy trick on foot, which once was unfortunately played upon me; however, it proved nothing more than for the purpose of clearing the table, for in a few seconds it was replaced, and the question put meant, "if all had done." After supper some called for ale, others gin or porter, and each produced the sum collected during the day. One man had a pound in copper, another ten shillings, and none less than five. They now recounted the tricks they made use of, and the effect they had upon the public—were all acquainted with magistrats in town, and described several in the most ludicrous manner. They are a corporate body, and have laws; and I was admitted a member, for which honour I gave a pot of porter, and a penny to their own bishop, as they called him, for inserting my name—he was once a parish clerk, and the only one of their friends who could write.) When solicited for my name, I said Jack Sprat, which excited laughter; and the president, after giving the health of Mr. Sprat, shook hands with me, and trusted I should soon prig the London cocknies. Each individual gave one shilling and sixpence for supper, & an half penny to the waiter. The liquor was paid for as it came in. We remained three hours, and I confess I was much amused with the select party.

Your's, &c. AMICUS Bedford Square, Feb. 4. 1819. PS. Every one resumed his old attire before he departed from the house, and each individual left it separately.

A SWEET LASS. A merry buxom Joan not materially unlike (either with respect to shape, corpulence, or ponderosity,) the renowned hero\* of Tristram Shandy, went into a merchant's store in Norwich Con. and after purchasing about three yards of velvet ribbon, for a girdle, which was the exact quantity she wanted, she being very slender in the waist, and not more than two feet in diameter, and in consequence, according to the mathematical calculation, not more than six feet in circumference; I say after purchasing her girdle, she politely courtying to the merchant, left the store, intending to mount the steed. Looking round for some time, she discovered that their was no horse black, but casting her eyes on a tierce that stood upon the head, at a small distance from the door, and willing by her agility, to render conspicuous the gracefulness of her person, and in order to mount her jade, with more ease, also sprang with nimble feet upon the head of the tierce—but perfectly according to Newtonian attraction, as gravity tends to the centre, the head gushing in, instantly drops the graceful Miss Bridget up to her arm pits in the cask of molasses. Thus stood the plump

dame, entirely surrounded with the delicious juice, of the canal Assistance being given, she was quickly removed from the sweet position she was in, and placed on her horse; when she rode off full speed, decorated with streams of treacle dropping from her sides. The father has since been to the merchant and paid for as much as 15 or 20 gallons of molasses, which gbequeous to the command of flesh and blood, rushed out and made room, when the cask became pregnant with his daughter.

\*Dr. Slop. THE HEIRESS AND THE DANGLERS. The following extract from a foreign Magazine, is applicable to all countries: One point is easily conceded to me, viz. that the only girl who has a tolerable chance of being married, is she who has a tolerable fortune. The most angelic beauty may, as the world now goes, glitter in vain from seventeen till seven and twenty, without receiving a single offer.— A young gentleman of modern cut would as soon think of proposing to the moon. The belle may be as enchanting, and the moon as bright as you please, but both must dwindle away to nothing, and be succeeded by new belles and new moons, doomed to go through the same career of dazzling, and being forgotten in their turn. But no sooner does an heiress come out, than she is provided with a long train of indefatigable dangles. She makes her election. The next rich miss is accommodated with the same suite of woovers, and you may always know an heiress by her dangles, exactly as you do a commanding officer by his aid-de-camps, and his orderlies. When two heiresses are at once on the town, they become for the time partners, and have all their stock of lovers in common; as the Roman consul had their fuses, or as the colleague ministers of Edinburgh have their congregations. I observed before that two Reynards spoil the sport; but this does not hold in regard to the chace of heiresses. The scent of the pack is too good to be destroyed by any multiplicity of savour. Besides, the pursued animals which are the best bag foxes, commonly take the same course, and the whole of the hounds follow like wild geese at their heels. They that have the best speed keep their noses nearest to the brushes, only now and then they will go off the track a little, and then give tongue with a vengeance, by way of misleading those that come after. What a snarling and growling, and yelping, among the puppies that are thrown out! what a snuffling, and worrying and wagging of the tail, among the fortunate dogs that get in at the death. But to drop my simile, the two likeliest admirers marry the girls, and it is a mere toss of a penny which marries which.

The only thing the lover cares for is the fortune of his mistress, and all his sagacity is employed in discovering the exact amount of cash payable on the wedding day. This, to be sure, is a very necessary part of his manœuvre, for there are it seems, at least twenty take ins, (as they are called) for one true heiress. In exact proportion to his anxiety after proper information for his own use, is the anxiety of every dangler to impose false information upon his fellow. A thousand false reports are in circulation; and he is a clever brother of the trade who can smell out the true state of affairs, in spite of all the contradictory, exaggerating and underrating rumours, raised by mothers, and aunts, and rival beaux, and rival belles, and their mothers and aunts.

The New-Orleans Gazette, of April 24th says, "An unfortunate occurrence took place yesterday morning in the Faubourg St. Mary. An officer of the United States army in the attempt to arrest a deserter from the service, fired upon and killed him. We are not in possession of the facts which occasioned this event, and if we were, we are not the tribunal to judge of them.