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tion to the very line of the convention, that its wife in the following manninatesty. The convention, that its were are not of the state of Vil ginlar of the state of the

The instice and sound policy of the the unsettled lands, urged with great me nestness and force by those states, which had united in conquering them from Graat had united in conquering them. Britain, strengthened by the surrender, at the part of Great Britain, of ber right of property and jurisdiction to the U Sha collectively, and aided no reover, by the by vated and partio ic spirit of disintential vated and parrio ic spirit of disintendiness and conciliation, which then assued the whole confederation, at length make requisite impression upon the state, skil had exclusively claimed those last, as each of them, with the except in a Gost gia, made cessions of their respectively within a few years after the peace. To states were Massachusetts, Connected New York, Virginia, North Carolina, the charters of skil with the exception of New York et al. of the westwardly to the South Sea or his of each. This circumstance gave to the ortance, and tructure of a iblic opinion, Ocean. This circumstance gave to Han chusetts and Connection a joint de with Virginia, to such parts of what then called the North Western Teris as came within the breadth of their as pective charters. The rest of that in tory lay within the imits of the characteristics. New York, indeed had small nite claim to a part of it. Cersion, save from all these states, at length could the fitle of the U. States, and placed I you all controversy the state of North Carolina code claim to the territory which now constant e noblest na ined without ng The es-

claim to the territory which now consist the state of Tennessee.

Georgia, (whose charter also extens westwardly to the Pacific Ocean) length, in 1802, ceded the territory, who now constitutes the states of Mississipia Alabama, except a small part on the self-side of them, which was acquired unerstreamy ceding Louisiana. The condistants that cession were, that the United has should pay one million two hundred has sand dollars to Georgia, and extinguish Indian title within the limits, which he served.

benefit. of such of the states as surface isk them of convolve the convolve to find the convolve to find the convolve to find the convolve to take a cursion which they would to make the convolve to take a cursion which they would to make the convolve to take a cursion which they would to make the convolve to take a cursion which they would to make the convolve to take a cursion to the cursion

which interritations to demonstrate the secretary and applies whether the secretary is committee then proceed to inquire, whether the secretary is committee then proceed in relation to appropriation of the sichests of imparies justices.

By the laws resulting to the survey and the secretary is the proceeding to the survey and selection of the public langs, one thirty-sixth, may of the public langs, one thirty-sixth, and of the public langs, one thirty-sixth, and of the public langs, one thirty-sixth, and of into the public langs, six miles appropriated in perpetuity for the white lands are there, to waships are, then divided into thirty-six sections, each a mile aguars, and somatining 640 acres, which are defignated by numbers. Hection, No. 10, which is always, a central spection, has invariably been appropriated, and provision has been made by law for the like appropriations (in intere surveys,) for the support of common achools in each township,

In Tennessee, in addition to the appropriation of a section in each township for common schools 200,000 acres have been

In Tennessee, in addition to the appropriation of a section in each township for common schools 200,000 acres have been assigned for the endowment of colleges and academies. Large appropriations have also been made in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Misserippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Missouri, Michigan, and the North Western Territory, for the erection and maintenance of seminaries of learning of a higher grade than common schools. Your conmittee have not had an opportunity of accertaining the exact amount of those appropriations, but from atthe examination as they have been able to make, it is believed, that they been a smaller proportion to those for have been able to make, it is believed, that they beer a smaller proportion to those for common schools, than in Tenhessee. Tennessee, in Seybert's Statistical Andals, is stated to contain 40,000 square miles; which are equal to 25,600,000 acres. One Sth part of this alimber of scres, which is the amount of appropriation for common schools, is 711,111. The appropriation for colleges and academies in that state is as above stated, 207,000 being something less than two 7ths of the common school approthan two 7ths of the common school approthan two 7ths of the common school appro-priation. It is believed, that the appropria-tions in the other states and territories for se-minaries of a higher grade, do not amount to more than two 14ths or one 5th of the appro-priations for common schools. Your com-mittee think they will not be far from the truth in estimating them at that proportion. The states and territories east of the Mis-sission; which have had appropriations

rary institutions; that is to say, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Mississippi, Alabama, Michigan, and the Notik Western Territory, are estimated, in Seyert's Ataistical Annals, to contain of unsold

25,600,000

6, 91 586 acres.

1,318,317 acres.

7,909,903

5,535,555 acres.

1,111,111 acres.

6,666,666 2-3

209,903

lands, Of lands sold, To which add Tennessee,

And the aggregate numstates and territories

One 6th part of that ag-gregate number, be-ing the amount of appropriation for com-mon schools, is Add one 5th part of the common school appropriation as the approoriation for Colleges and Academies,

And the aggregate numberofacres appropriate, ed for the purposes of education in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Ten-nessee, Mississippi, A-labsma, Michigan, & the North Western Territory, will be

less, according to Sey-bert's Statistical An-nals, than the average price of all the public lands, which have heretofore been sold, the amount in money \$15,819,806 will be typert estimates the lands purchased of France by the United

y the laws relating to the survey and sales of saw, appropriations of land for the purposes of education have been made after the same ratio, as in the new and territories on the east of the Mississippi, and it is pre-sumed thesame policy will be adhered to in relation to the whole of .. he public lands on the west of that river. On that supposition the appropriations for is, one 36th part of 200,000,000 acres, will

dd for Colleges and Academies one 5th part of the appropriation for common schools

ad the aggregate num-ber of aggs will be \$2 per acra, the a-mount in money will 13,333,333 1-3

the aggregate number of acres appropri-ted for the support of literary institutions on the east side of the Mississippi. d the aggregate num-er of acres, which if he system herelofore ollowed, should be,

as it ought to be) adared to, will ultimate-y 58 appropriated to literary purposes on he west of the Missis-ippi 6,6

0,666,666 2-3 d the total of literary
peropriation in the
new states and territo
iet will be 14,576,569 \$-3 acres #3 per acre; the about in maney ill be \$29,169,139, 1-3

destroy the programment of property destroy the state that the support and author general content of the support and author general content of the public lends. There is sign appropriated as of land, the common property of the union, will enuse to the safety appropriated as of land, the common property of the union, will enuse to the safety the sheet to the safety are of such a nature, that they might have been ented ed. fo. all the states; they therefore out to deed, to, all the states; they therefore out to deed, to, all the states; they therefore out to deed, to, all the states; they therefore out to deed, to, all the states; they therefore out to deed, to, all the states; they therefore out to deed, to, all the states; they therefore the purchase of the region west of the indian title, on both sides of their citle, in the indian title, on both sides of the friend. Massachusetti, Councelicul, 'Virginia, North Oarolina, Bouth Carolina she Goorgia, besides paying their proportion of these expenses, ceded all their yeacant territory on the east side of the Mississippi. All those states, therefore, might with great propriety complained purposes should be retired. But of the remail they need have no apprehension, if they are tructo their own interests, and are united in asserting them; for, if contrary to all reasonable expectation the states, which have already received the benefit of literary appropriations, should be opposed to the extension of them to their states, which have already received the be-nefit of literary appropriations, should be op-posed to the extension of them to their sister states, the latter are more than two thirds in number of all the United States, thirds in number of all the United States, and have a still larger proportion of representatives in congress. These klates are Vermoot, New Hampshirs, Maine Massachusetts, Rhodi Illand, Connecticut, New-York, New Litrasy, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Rorth-Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Kentucky, and together have one hundred and sixty nine representatives in congress. The favoured states on the contrary have only favoured states on the contrarfavoured states on the contrary have only seventeen representatives. The excluded states have therefore an overwhelming majority in congress, and have it completely in their power to make appropriations for the benefit of their literary institutions, upon the improbable supposition, that the representatives of the favoured states would oppose them in congress, a supposition too discreditable to their character for justice

to be admitted.

The magnitude of the appropriations, The magnitude of the appropriations, that would be required to place the states, which have of yet enjoyed any for the purposes of adeation, upon an equal foot, ing with those, in whose favour they have already been made, can afford no just ground of objection. For superior as the population of those states is, yet if the ratio of appropriation be observed with regard to them, which has been adopted in relation to the others, i. e. one 36th part of the number of acres in the territory of each for common schools, and one 5th part of that one 36th for colleges and academies, the number of acres required will be much less than has already been given, to the favoured states and territories—it will indeed youred states and territories -it will indeed amount to but a very small portion of the public lands: For according to Seyhert's Statistical Annals, those lands in 1813 amounted to 400,000,000 acres. The amount required for all the excluded states would be less than two and a half per cen-tum of that quantity: -to shew which more clearly, your committee Beg leave to sub-mit the following statement, founded upon calculations made upon the extent of ter-ritory in each of those states, as laid down fn Sepbert's Statiscal Annals. fn Seybert's Statiscal Annals.

New Hampshire contains, 6,074,240 acres One 36th part of that ex-tent, being the num:

support of common schools, is One 5th part of that 3tth to which New-Hamp-shire is entitled for the support of Colleges &

Total for New-Hampshire, 202,473 acres. Vermont contains 6,551080 One 36th part for common schools, is One 5th of one 36th for

Colleges and Acade. Total for Vermont, Massachusetts including Maine, contains
28,990,000 acres.
One 36th part for common schools,
One 5th of one 36th for 805,277

and Maine, Rhode Island contains Que 36th part for comone 5th-of one 36th for colleges, Total for Rhode-Island,

Connecticut contains 2,991,360 acres. One 36th part for con-mon schools. One 5th of one 36th for Colleges and Acade-Total for Connecticut.

One 36th part for common schools,
time sthe of one Bill, for,
Colleges and Atadomits,

Total for New York,
New Jersey contains
5,324,800 acres.
One 36th part for common schools.
One 5th part of one 36th
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demies.

Total for New Jersey,
Pennsylvania, contains

Total for New Jersey,
Pennsylvania contains
29,878,000 ecree,
One Schipart for common schools.
One 5th of the 35th for
Colleges find Academies,
Total for Pennsylvanias
Delaware contains
1,356,600 acres,
One 36th part for com-

48.22514 Maryland contains
6,560,000 acres.
One 38th part for comfirst state of me 38th for
Chiefe and Apple
mice 3: 49,777 298.665 a Virginia spiritini 45,800,000 acres. 11 One 36th part for com-mon bahodia. One 5th of pin. 56th for Colleges and Acade-mics 248,888 Total for Virginia.
Rotth Carolina contains, 29,720,000 acres.
One 36th part, for common schools, One 5th of one 36th for Colleges and Academies 14493,332 acre 825,555 165,111. Total for North Caroli-180,666 aerte South Carolina contains 15,411,200 acres.
One 36th part for come gron schools.
One 5th of one 36th for 28:088 Total for South Carolina," Georgia contains 39,680,000 acres. One 36th part for com-1.102.222 One 5th of one 36th for ne 5th of one sour Colleges and Acade 220,444 1,523,606 acres Total for Georgia; Kentucky contains 32,000,000 seres.

mon schools, One 5th of one 36th for Colleges and Acade-177,777 have not yet had any, 9,370,760 acres
The sepate will perceive from the foregoing calculations that if the ratio of appro-

ber of acres of public land, to which that state is entitled for the

181,991 218,389 acres

Colleges and Acade-

28.088 5,617 3,705 acres

83,093-16,618 99.711 acres. New York contains 29,800,000 acres.

800,000 160,000 960,000 acres. 344,577

28,917

173,494 acres 829,777

> 165,955 393,732 acres

One 36th part for com-

888,888

Total for Kentucky, 1,066,665 acres.
Total amount of literary appropriation
necessary to do justica to the states which

pristion for the purposes of education, which has hitherto been observed, be adopted with respect to the sixteen states, adopted with respect to the sixteen states, which as yet have received no appropriations of that nature, a much amplied nomber of screen will be required, than has already been assigned to the western region of our country; it would be an inconsiderable portion of the aggregate of public lands; a much less quantity, indeed, than now remains unsold in any of the states, which have been formed out of them, with the exception perhaps of Ohio and Tennessee. The magnitude of the appropriations then which equal justice now requires, cannot which equal justice now requires, canno be considered as a reasonable objection t them, and as the literary appropriations, that have heretofore been made, have been granted for state and not for national pur-

poses, according to the just principle set forth in the beginning of this report, simi-lar appropriations ought to be extended to all the states I the states
The circumstance, that the lands, which have heretofore been appropriated for the purposes of education, are part of the territory of the states, for whose benefit they have been assigned, can furnish no reasonable ground for the preference, which has been given them. The public lands are not the less the common property of all the states, because they are situate within the jurisdictional limits of the states and territories, which have been formed out of them. Such states have no power to tax them—they cannot interfere with the primary disposal of them, or with the regulations of congress for securing the title to purchasers—it is in fact congress alone, that can enact laws to affect them. The interest, which a citizen of an Atlantic State has in them, as a part of the property of the union, is the same as the interest of a citizen residing in a state formed out of them. But hitherto appropriations of them them. But hitherto appropriations of them for state purposes have only been made in favour of such states; and the citizen on the eastern side of the Allegany may well complain, that property, in which he has a comman interest with his fellow citizen on the western side, should be appropriated exclusively to the use of the latter. That this is the fact in regard to that part of the public lands, which have been assigned for the support of literary institutions and the the support of literary institutions and the promotion of education, cannot be denied.
Your committee do not censure the en-

Your committee do not censure the enlightened policy, which governed congress in making libbral appropriations of land for the encouragement of learning in the west, nor do they wish to withdraw one are of them from the purposes to which they have been devoted; but they think they are fully justified, in saying, that impartial justice required, that similar appropriations should have been extended to all the states allke. "Buppost congress should appropriate 200,000 acres of the public lands fur the support of colleges and academies in New-York, and Virginia, who gave up and todded a great portion of those lands to the United States, on the express condition, that other should be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of all of them, according to their usual respective

asphane throughout the states, in which they are altered; the other states, or whele they are altered; the other states, every person will admit, would have a right, to complain of the partiality, and Injustice of such on set; and yet, in what respect would an act oppropriating one 30th part of the revenue, derived from foreign commerce to the use of achools in the fix states, in which it should be produced; be note partial or injust thanken act appropriating one 50th part of the public land, in Ohle, indiana allimois, Tenressee, Mississippi, and Alabans, the six states, in which the public lands of this air states, in which the public lands of the states, in which the public lands of the states of their exclusive hencit in the might manded the states formed of the public lands to the purposes of education, for the benefit of the states formed out of them, has had the effect of raising the value of the residue by inducing anigents to

out of them, has had the effect of raising the value of the residue by inducing antigrants to settle upon there. Altho' in the preambles of such of the acts on this antiject; as have preambles, the promotion of religion, morality and knowledge, as hecessary to good government and the happiness of mackind, have been assigned as the reason for passing them, and no munition has been made of the consequent increase in the value of the lands, that would remain as a mortive for the second consequent increase in the value of the lands, as a motive for the appropriation, yet the Engwiedge, that provision had been made, for the education of childred in the west, though other metives, moually influence enigranus, night have had its weight, in inducing some to leave their mative homes. If such has been the effect, the value of the residue of the lands has no mative homes. If such has been the effect, the value of the residue of the lands has no doubt been increased by it. This increase of value however has not been an extrasive benefit to the Atlantic states; but a benefit common to all the states, eastern and western, while the latter still enjoy exclusively the advantage, derived from the agreement. the advantage, derived from the appropria-tions of land for literary purposes. The in-cidental advantage of the increase in value of the public lands, in consequence of emi-gration, if it is to be considered in the light of a compensation to the old states, must or a compensation to the old states, must be shewn to an advantage exclusively enjoy ed by them. That this however is not the case is perfectly obvious—because the proceeds of the lands, thus raised in value be emigration, when sold, go into the U State-treasury, and are applied, like other revenues, to the general benefit—in other words to national and not to state purposes. It is moreover most clear, that this in-

to national and not to state purposes.

It is moreover most clear, that this increase of the value of lands in consequence of emigration, produces a peculiar benefit to the inhabitants of the new states, in which the inhabitants of the other state, un-less owners of land in the new, have no participation. This benefit consists in the increase of the value of their own private property.
On the other hand, it is undoubtedly true

On the other hand, it is undoubtedly true, that emigration is injurious to the Atlantic states, and to them alone While it has had the effect of raising the price of lands in the west, it has, in an equal ratio at least and probably in a much greater, prevented the increase of the value of lands in the states, which the emigrants have left. It is an inwhich the emigrants have left. It is an indisputable principle in political economy, that the price of every object of purchase, whether land or personal property, depends upon the relation, which supply bears to demand. The demand for land would have been the same, or very nearly so, for the same number of people, as are contained within the present limits of the U. States, if they had been confined within the limits o the Atlantic states. But the supply in that case would have been most materially different. It must have been so small in proportion to the demand, as to occasion a great rise in the value of the land in the great rise in the value of the land in the Atlantic states; for it cannot be doubted, that it is the inexhaustible supply of cheap and good land in the west, which has kept down the price of land on the castern side of the Atlagany. If the Atlantic states had been governed by an exclusive, local and selfish policy, every impediment would have been thrown in the way of emigration, which has constantly and uniformly operated to prefent the growth of their numbers, wealth and power; for which disadvantage the appreciation of their interest in the public lands, consequent upon emigration, can afford no adequate compensation. It appearing then perfectly clear to your committee, that emigration is exclusively advantageous to the new states, clusively advantageous to the new states, whose population, wealth and power, are thereby increased at the expense of those states, which the emigrants abandon, the inducement to emigration furnished by the appropriation of public lands for the pur-poses of education in the west, instead of affording a reason for confining such ap-propriation to the confining such apoffers the most weighty considerations of both justice and policy, in favour of ex-tending them to the states, which have not yet obtained them.

Your committee beg leave to present one further reflection to the consideration of the senste, drawn from the effect produced by encouraging learning in the western states alone, upon the relative moral power or the Atlantic and Mississippi states. They or the Atlantic and Mississippi states. They are far from wishing to make any objection to the augmentation of the intelligence and mightal improvement of the people of the west. On the contrary they sincerely desire the advancement of their brighten in that quarter of the busin, in everything, that can strengthen, dignify and embellish political communities. But while they entertain these sentiments, they cannot similather eyes to the political preponder, ance, which must ultimately be the inevitable realit of the superior advantages of education here, and they must therefore ardently desire that the same advantages be extended to an people of the Atlantic states.

Your committee an persuaded, that

that "they should be caudedred as a common fund for the use and benefit of all of them, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure," should apply for a similar grant, and her application should be refused—would she have her aright to complain of the partiality of puchia measure, and to charge the federal government with a breach of good faith, stid an infringement of the conditions, on which the cession was made? It drannet be denied, that she would. Congress have 'already made a grant of 200,000 Recks of land for the support of colleges and heademies, not indeed in New York, but in Tennessee. Would not Virginia, if she now made an application for a like grant, and were refused, have the same reason to complain, as if New York, instead of Tennessee has been the favoured state?

Your committee beg leave to illustrate, by shother example, the equity of the principle, which it is the object of this report to establish. Foreign commerce and they made in the lands are alight legitimate sources from the views, which they are thus presented to the purposes of the Atlantic states.

Your committee an persuaded, that from the views, which the supported will be satisfied, that Mayland, and the other states, which have not yet he atlantic site of this report to establish. Foreign commerce and they made a presented to the supported to the purpose of the Atlantic States.

Your committee an persuaded, that from the views, which the supported will be satisfied, that Mayland, and the other states, which have not yet the same reason to complain, as if New York, instead of Tennessee. Would in the states will be satisfied to ask of the guneral government, the same reason to complain as if New York, instead of Tennessee. Would in the state of the supported will be satisfied to ask of the guneral government, with a state of the supported will be satisfied.

Your committee an persuaded, that from the views, which the the same required to the supported will be satisfied to ask of the guneral

Resolved. So the fractil street of layland. The said of the friends that we speak right the partitional of the beliefs of the beliefs of the belief to the belief to the belief to the belief of the belief to the belief to the belief to the belief to the partitional of the belief of the the the partitional of the forest of said for the partitional of the discussion, and said to the partitional of the first of the other strains. The partitional of the first of the other strains. The partitional of the first of the other strains. The partitional of the foregoing report and resolutions in grach of our sentence and refricientalized to the foregoing report and resolutions. In groups, with a request, that they will left the saim be one their respective homes, and the their desided vours in propurational the passage of an act to carry into diffed the just p inciple therein said arth.

Resolvel, That his excellence, the governor, be aborroquested to transmit copies of the several state of the union, with a request, that they will communicate the same to the legislatures thereof respectively, and solicit their properation.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Of all the trimes that even dis-

Of all the crimes that ever disgraced society, that of awearing admits of the least palliation. Nothing can be offered to justify an impious oath, and yet if is the most common thing. Visit what class of people you may, from the votaries of the midnight stew to the most elevated walks in life. you hear imprecations that would astound the ears of a stoic, and wound the feelings of the least, reflecting minds No possible benefit can be derived from profanity; nothing is held forth as a temptation to commit the acr; nothing but the perverseness and depravity of human nature, would ever have suggested such a thing as this crime; yet such is its prevalence that by many it is mistaken for a fashionable acquirement, and considered an indicative of energy and decision of character, Fatal delusion! Reflect young man! Has not the same imporious mandate which, says "Theo. shalt not kill," said in terms as strong—"Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain?" Pause then before you suffer that dire oath again to pollute your lips. SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias rom the court of Appeals and Anna-Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale. on Friday 22d inst. at the residence of Samuel Ward, of Saml. situate on the Patapaco River, in Anne Arundel county, three Negro Women, Hannah, Bett, and Nancy Seized and taken as the property of Samuel Ward of Saml, and will be sold to satisfy debts doe Robert Franklin, administrator of Nicholas Norman, and Zachariah M'Ceney, for the use of Joseph Owens. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

BENJ GAITHER, Shor.
June. 7 A A County, Summer Arrangement. Cheap Travelling to Annapolis. THE FARE TO ANNAPOL'S IS NOW REDUC-ED TO FOUR DOLLARS.

The Mail Stage for Annapolis will. for the future, leave George town, via Mariborough and Queen Anne, every Monday and Friday morning, at 6-o'clock, A. M. stopping to take up pas-sengers at all the public houses on the Pennsylvania avenue, Washington City, and arrive in Annapolis the same after noon by 5 o'clock. Returning, leaves Mr. Williamson's City Hotel, Annapolis, every Tuesday and Saturday at 6 o'clock A M, and arrive in George-town by 5 o'clock the same evening.

A horse mail will leave George-town every Wednesday for Annapolis and return on Thursday - Small pack-ages can be sent with safety by the For seats please apply at the Stage

Office, at the Union Tavern, George

town, or at the Stage Office next to Mr. Brown s, Washington city.
THE PROPRIETORS. Parties wishing to go from the District, or gentlemen upon buisness, can be accommodated with a stage at the shortest notice, if necessary upon tha days the mail goes on horseback.

June 7. 50 Dollars Reward. Absconded from the farth of Mrs. Sarah Clements, on the south side of Severn-River near Anna olis on the 20th May ultimo a Negry Man named

He is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and his person though slender is muscular; his colour is not remarkably black nor lighter then usual; he has a stern, sulky, bold oppression of countenance; speaks promptly when spoken to, and is alther more intelligent than plantition negroes generally are, his motions indicate considerable activity and strength, and he walks remarkably fast and with great derable activity and strength, and he walks remarkably fast and with great case to himself. He has large noastle and a flat noat; has lost two or his front teeth, and tas a small soar on his left land; just selow the third diagon. He has a wife living in Baltimere maned. has a wife tiving in Baltimere manded.
Delilah, we property of Mrs. Cave W.
Edelen, whither it is likely he has
gone. The above reward will be paid
to an operson who will deliver the said
slave to the subscriber at the before
mentioned farm, or who will shall a
half in the Abpapella gast

Baltingues.