

Robert Crane & Co.

No. 47, BALTIMORE STREET. Have just received, and offer for sale, a complete assortment of DRY GOODS, viz.

Superfine and coarse Cloths, Flannels and Plains, Coating and Bookings, &c. An assortment of coarse India Muslins, India Book do., India Sewing Silk, &c.

For Sale, 8,000 bushels of Liverpool Rice Salt, 4,000 do. Alum Salt, &c.

Baltimore Races at Canton. On TUESDAY, 7th October, will be run for a purse of \$1,000 for any horse, mare, or gelding, three mile heats.

Carroll & Ritchie, JAVI received by the recent arrivals from Liverpool and London, a general assortment of FALL GOODS, &c.

George W. Field, No. 157 E. Baltimore Street, HAS FOR SALE, an extensive assortment of Merchandize, &c.

INDIA GOODS. MAMOODIES, SERRAS, BAIAS, &c. The principal part of these Goods being purchased with cash, will be sold low for cash or approved paper.

Fancy Goods FOR SALE. At the corner of East street and St. Paul's lane, No. 10, near the Sheriff's Office.

61 West Domingo Mahogany. A 4 Large Splendid of TURPENTINE, lying on South's wharf.

YON KAUFF & BRUNE. 65 lbs Patent Tobacco, 12000 lb Island Cocos, &c.

William Merryman

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for their disinterested favors, so lately conferred on him, and further solicits a continuance of the patronage of the Voters of the City and County at large, at the ensuing election, for the office of sheriff.

TWO JOURNEYMEN Tin-Plate Workers, MASTERS of their trade, will receive a steady employment on application at No. 22, N. Gay-street. October 9

Just Arrived, AND for sale on board the brig Eunice, John Foster-master, lying at Bowly's wharf. N. E. Rum in hhls. and barrels, Gin in pipes, &c.

Pyson & Smith, HAVE received by the schooner Federal

70 boxes No. 1 do. 10 do. No. 2 do. 50 lbs No. 3 do. &c.

S. W. Lewis, NO 131, MARKET STREET, Has received a large assortment of FALL GOODS, viz.

4 Cases Course and Fine Cloths, 1 do. Casimeres, 1 do. Gray Mixt Kerseys, &c.

100 Dollars Reward. A SMALL BANK-BOOK, containing my account with the Bank of Baltimore, was lost or taken out of my pocket on Monday evening, the 6th instant, between Market street bridge and Mr. Myer's tavern in Market-street, and the latter place; containing about eight hundred Dollars in Bank notes of different descriptions, among which are recollected three notes of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland payable in Annapolis of one Hundred Dollars each, and one Twenty Dollar note of the Bank of Alexandria of the old impression, similar to the forty dollar notes—Of these, there is but few in circulation; also one note of hand drawn by Thomas J. nes, endorsed by Passmore and Bare, which is erased with a pen and also endorsed with my name, amount one hundred and twenty-three dollars, and one do drawn by Joseph Rasin in my favor for sixty dollars, with a number of other papers, valuable only to me.

Fresh Drugs and Chemicals. HENRY WILKINS, N. 136, Market-st. HAS received his Fall Supplies, which are probably the largest ever offered at this Market.

George W. Field, No. 157 E. Baltimore Street, HAS FOR SALE, an extensive assortment of Merchandize, &c.

INDIA GOODS. MAMOODIES, SERRAS, BAIAS, &c. The principal part of these Goods being purchased with cash, will be sold low for cash or approved paper.

Fancy Goods FOR SALE. At the corner of East street and St. Paul's lane, No. 10, near the Sheriff's Office.

YON KAUFF & BRUNE. 65 lbs Patent Tobacco, 12000 lb Island Cocos, &c.

Ale, Porter and Cheese.

42 casks bottled Burton Ale, 28 ditto Brown Stout Porter, and 560 hampers Cheese. All of best quality, and for sale by HENRY THOMPSON. September 16

John M'Kim, jun. & Co. HAVE imported by the several late arrivals from England, a part of their FALL GOODS, Which will be sold on moderate terms by the piece or package to punctual men. September 13

Joseph Cappeau, No. 77, MARKET STREET, Is now opening a complete assortment of Fall & Fancy Goods, Which he offers for sale on his usual terms. October 2

Thomas Balzell, No. 201, MARKET STREET, OFFERS TO SELL, BOLTING CLOTHS, of the best manufactory. Likewise, a full assortment of Dry Goods, Sold low, on his usual credit. August 16

Armour & Jenkins, No. 52, S. 1/2 street, HAVE imported in the ship Fame, from Liverpool, a large

SADDLERY, Consisting of all kinds of Timed, Polished, and plated articles in this line. Saddle Trees, Girth Webs, &c. all of which they sell low for cash, or on a credit to their punctual customers. September 9

Stray Cows. CAME to the subscriber's plantation, near Ellicott's upper Mills, near the old Frederick R. Rd., Patuxent Upper Hundred, three stray COWS—one a black, the other two a deep red and woolly; no marks recollected. The owner or owners are desired to come forward, pay charges and take them away. October 7

Frederick C. Graf, OFFERS FOR SALE, A large assortment of GERMAN LINENS, suited to cravat, consisting of Plaited Rosales, Brown Plaited, Quadruple Silesias, Bretagnes, Estopilas, Rouans, Dowlas, &c.

1000 Oval German STEEL, hand & club. A complete assortment of German Knives, which he will dispose of on the usual terms, or in later for West India or American produce. September 16

Cogniac Brandy, Pickling Vinegar, &c. 15 pipes Cogniac Brandy, good flavour 5 do. do. very superior quality 50 barrels real Cider Vinegar, for Pickling & 40 gallons Ink Powder. Just received and offered for sale by ISAIAH MANKIN.

Fuller & Wright, Late O. & J. Fuller, have received from their Manufactory, An extensive and complete assortment of SHOES, Suited to the season, which they offer for sale, at the lowest prices for cash, or approved paper. October 1

Removal. A. Richardson, Wholesale and Retail Grocer, RESPECTFULLY begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public, that in consequence of the term of his holding his late warehouse having expired, he has removed to that new store, No. 34, Corner of Frederick and Market-streets, almost opposite his late residence. Where the business will be conducted with every possible attention on his part, to merit a continuation of those favors he has already received. September 25

Charles C. Egerton, OFFERS FOR SALE, 1257 cases Medoc, Cantinac & Branne Mowton CLARET, of superior quality, 7 years old, 329 cases common CLARET, 153 do. WINE DE GRAVE, 29 do. COGNJAL, 4200 wt CARACAS COCOA, 22 half hhds. Graves WHITE WINE, 6 bal containing FLANDERS CHECK, NAPKINS, and 3 4 BRINS. 108 lbs. Maryland & Virginia TOBACCO August 16

From the Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

We are indebted to a respectable friend for the following circumstantial account of the MASSACRE in St. Domingo, in May 1866. Its causes, &c.

After the general massacre in Hispaniola in the months of March and April, 1804, when upon the smallest computation, Ten Thousand innocent whites must have fallen victims to the brutal vengeance of Dessalines, it was discovered that many unfortunate wretches had escaped, some by concealment, others by declaring themselves people of color, and many by the humanity of Indigene officers, who granted them protection; many also were preserved by Dessalines himself, as persons whose talents would be of service to the state.

After the fury of the Governor-General (for he was not at that time Emperor) had abated, and after the troops, wearied with blood and murder, had reposed themselves to enjoy in the delight of fruits of their sowing, the wretched whites appeared, and were suffered to exit. Cap Francois, to which my observations will be chiefly confined, contained about three hundred men, women and children, and the Island in total about six to eight hundred.

It is well known that ever since the Island has been in possession of the Negroes, no subject whatever has been permitted to leave it, and from the strictness of the regulations, it is almost a matter of impossibility for a person to get off. Still, however, Dessalines, jealous lest some poor creature should escape his cruelty, after he is elected Emperor, orders, that all the white French remaining in the different parts of the country to assist in the forts. Christopie, General in Chief, residing at the Cape, out of pure humanity, for he knew that the sufferings of the whites, if sent to the forts, would be excessive, overlooked the orders of his majesty, and permitted them to remain in town, to follow their accustomed occupations for their support. In this situation, time passed on in a tranquillity until the distressing event which took place in April, 1805.

On Easter Sunday the 6th of April, General Christophe having removed to a new house on the Place d'Armes, gave a breakfast, supper, and ball in superior style, at the former of which were several of the whites of most respectability. The day and night passed off in perfect harmony, and every individual seemed rejoiced to see their General enjoying himself in conviviality.

On the following morning, a journeyman taylor I dig'd information with the Commandant of the place, that his employer, Thoret, with his wife, mother-in-law and child, were missing from their house. The Commandant immediately went there, and finding it to be a fact, gave information of it to the General in Chief. The Commissaries of the different wards, were instantly appointed through their districts, and in the course of an hour, discovered that Thoret, a physician, Porjeud bat and Lifage, Merchants, were all missing.

As no escapes had hitherto occurred but by American vessels, suspicion immediately fell upon them, particularly upon the schooner Ceres of Philadelphia, who was to have sailed that, or the day following—Christophe justly went in person on the wharf, and ordered a guard to march all the persons who were then there to prison, among whom were several American captains and sailors. The thing was then reduced to a certainty, that the fugitives were on board some of the vessels in the harbor, and if discovered, from the rage and fury of Christophe, we really expected the execution of the crew, captain and consignee.—The Americans were indeed in a very serious and critical situation. Christophe was before them on the wharf raving like a madman—As some of them approached him he repulsed them, and at one time pointing to the scale beam on which the unfortunate late was hung, declared "this day an American shall suffer." No person dare approach him—even his most particular friends and intimates among the blacks, dreaded his measures, and not one dare speak to him. The whole city was in commotion. The French people trembled at the consequences, the good blacks pitied their situation, and lamented the General's credulous passion, and the savage part of the Community, joined with Christophe in his invectives against the Americans.

Wherever we appeared we were insulted, and those officers who had formerly been our intimate friends, would not notice us as they passed, but with sneers, and insinuations that we had much to fear. In this situation, we were ordered by the General to the house of the Interpreter, who there addressed us in the following words—"The General knows that those people are concealed on board of some of your vessels.—It will be for your interest to deliver them up, and the General promises that if that be done immediately, no farther measures shall be pursued."—What could we say? Each man was satisfied of his own innocence—yet we were all in doubtful anxiety. The merchants did not know what the captain had done, and the captain could place no reliance on his men.—This plan failing, for we all denied any knowledge of the affair; the General orders all the sailors to prison, and they were consequently to the number of

about three hundred, taken from out their vessels and put into the common jail. A boy was left on board of each vessel whilst the Commandant with a guard of soldiers visited and searched them.

It is remarkable that Christophe, whose rage for several days was unexampled, was frequently heard to exclaim in fits of frenzy, "What shall I say to the Emperor?"—As above stated, he had neglected obeying his Majesty's orders in sending the Whites to the fort, and he very much feared his displeasure. He, however, instantly dispatched one of his aids to Camp Marchand, the Emperor's residence, about one hundred and twenty miles distant, and before his return, no vessel was suffered to depart. The remainder of that week was employed in sending out of town all the remaining whites—and as the real in the od of the escape had not yet been discovered, the Americans were considered still as the offenders, and though nothing could be proved against them, were insulted as they passed through the streets, and often times by the Soldiers, called as Dogs. The Mistresses, who were women of colour, that had been with three of the Frenchmen, were put in irons, and cast in a jail on, nor could all the supplication of their wives and friends, move Christophe to a remission of duty. They were kept in prison with scarcely any thing to eat or drink, until the General became in some measure convinced, that they were not required with the intention of their husbands to escape.

The wretched whites suspected pretty strongly the cause of their journey to the country, but neither had they any way to get out, nor did they any thing to do or drink, until the General became in some measure convinced, that they were not required with the intention of their husbands to escape. The wretched whites suspected pretty strongly the cause of their journey to the country, but neither had they any way to get out, nor did they any thing to do or drink, until the General became in some measure convinced, that they were not required with the intention of their husbands to escape.

It was certainly a chief's duty, in the fortunate fugitives, to conduct their plan with no needless energy and care, that not the least suspicion was entertained of their intentions, and to have appointed a time when all the officers were engaged in dissipation and revel. Christophe having been informed that the whole four men who had escaped, were Frenchmen, took up the idea that the Lodge had assisted in their escape, and without making any further enquiries, went to the Lodge, which was a neat and beautiful building, with its walls decorated, and destroyed it. He divided the furniture among his aids, tore up the marble pavement in the piazza, carried off the venetian window sashers, hid claim to the sales of the last situation that were in the Treasurer's hands, and finally ordered that no lodge should again sit in the Cape. This act of sacrilege in Christophe, will deservedly ensure him the execration of the whole order of manous throughout the world wherever it be known. He has committed a crime unexampled in history, by overturning one of the most sacred of institutions.

This conduct of Christophe soon became known at the imperial court, when the secretaries and officers of the staff, near his majesty, who are most of them masous, explained the affair to Dessalines, who though not of the order, very severely reprimanded Christophe. There was a member of the Lodge, a Frenchman, by the name of Ambroise, who had been preserved by the government, on account of his superior talents as an engineer.—This man went to Christophe and told him in plain terms, that he had "been guilty of sacrilege in destroying the Lodge." The general in a rage ordered him to be shot instantly; "aye that's what I desire," replied Ambroise, "place me before one of those cannons that I have been erecting to satisfy your pride and ambition, and blow me to atoms—I should glory in the death."—But Christophe on reflection recollected that he was too valuable a man to lose, and simply ordered him from his presence.

About the same time this commotion happened in the Cape, another affair of a similar nature took place at Camp Marchand. Eighteen Frenchmen, who had been employed near his majesty in the nice branches of mechanical trades, attempted to make their escape. One of them, who was a printer, blocked the faces of his comrades and they started off in the evening. At some little distance, they got into a dispute about the choice of roads—their object was to go by land towards the City of St. Domingo.—Six insisted upon pursuing the main road, and twelve, by a bye-path.—The twelve went clear, but the unfortunate six were overtaken next day, by a party of dragoons. Two of them were cut to pieces in the encounter that ensued, two of them were disarmed, and two submitted, without making any resistance. The four survivors