they had to meet a charge of cavalry, which they sustained with the intrepidity habitual to the French infantry. But a pikeman unfortunately forced his way to the head of the line, & plunged his pike into the colonel, who fell dead on the spot. He was a brave soldier, and worthy of commanding so brave a corps. A discharge of musketry by his regiment, in the very faces of the enemy, and which threw their cavalry into the greatest disorder, was the first honor done to his memory.

"On the 25th the 3d corps, commanded by marshal Davoust, marched for Tykoczyn, whither the enemy retreated. The 5th corps, commanded by marshal Lannes, took the road to Pultusk, with the division of Beker's dragoons. The emperor, with the greater part of the cavalry of reserve, proceeded to Ciechanow."

Passage of the Sonna.

"Gen. Cardanne whom the emperor had sent with 30 of his guards, to reconnoitre the enemy's motions, reported that they were passing the river Sonna at Lopazyn, and directing their march to Pyeckzyn. The Grand Duke of Berg, who had been left ill at Warsaw, unable to resist the impatient desire which he felt to take a part in the events which were in preparation, set out from that city, and had just joined the emperor.—He took two squadrons with him, to observe the motions of the enemy's column. The brigades of the light cavalry of reserve, and the divisions of Klein and Nansouty, made all speed to join him. On reaching the bridge of Lopazyn, he found it guarded by a regiment of Russian hussars. This regiment was instantly charged by the chasseurs of the guards, and driven into the river, with no other loss on our side than that of a quarter master being wounded. The half of this column had not yet passed; it was attempting a passage higher up the river. The Grand Duke made col. Dahlmann charge it at the head of [illegible] of the chasseurs of the guards, who took three pieces of cannon, after putting several squadrons to the route.

"Whilst the column which the enemy had so imprudently thrown down the right bank, were endeavouring to gain the Narew, in order to reach Tycoczyn, their point of rendezvous, Tycoczyn was already occupied by marshal Davoust, who took there 200 baggage-carts, and a great number of sledges which had been collected from all quarters.

"All the columns of the enemy are broken, wandering about in a state of disorder difficult to imagine. The Russian general committed the error of putting his army so as to have the French army on his flank, separated, it is true, by the Narew, but having a bridge across that river. Had the season been favorable, one might have predicted that the Russian army could not have retreated, and that it would have been destroyed without a battle; but at a season when it is dark at four, and where it is not light until eight; the enemy we are pursuing, has every chance of escape, particularly in a country naturally difficult and intersected with woods. Besides, the roads are four feet deep of mud, and the thaw continues. The artillery can no longer advance more than two leagues in a day. It is therefore easy to foresee that the enemy will effect his retreat from the [illegible] in which he is placed: but he will lose all his artillery, waggons, and baggage.

"In the evening of the 25th, the following was the position of the French army [illegible] consisting of the corps under the [illegible] prince of Ponte Corvo, and marshals Ney and Bessieres, were marching from Biezun [illegible] to Graudenz. Marshal Soult was entering Ciechanow. Marshal Augereau was marching for Golomin and Pultusk.—Marshal Lannes was at Pultusk.

"In these two days we made from fifteen to sixteen hundred prisoners, and took from twenty-five to thirty pieces of cannon, three pair of colours, and one standard.

"The weather here is extraordinary. It is warmer than in the month of October at Paris, but it is rainy; and in a country where there are no regular roads, one is in the mud at every step."

ANNAPOLIS, April 2.

[TRANSLATION.]

By the judgment of a court martial of war, held on board the French ship the Patriot, on the 27th of March, 1807, William Kerivel, quarter master, was condemned to suffer death for having murdered Nicholas Ache; which sentence was executed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, on board the said ship, lying at anchor in the Annapolis roads.

American,
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1807.

Affairs at New-Orleans.—It cannot have escaped the notice of scrutinizing and reflecting men, that the associates of Col. Burr at New Orleans have used uncommon efforts to vindicate the actions of themselves and their chief; and it must be confessed that they have exhibited a vast deal of ingenuity and specious cunning in turning the attention of the public from Col. Burr to Gen. Wilkinson. The original and true question was, *Are Burr and his Associates guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, or of treasonable practices?* But the associates at New-Orleans have so ably exercised the cunning of misrepresentation—the Livingstons—the Workmans, and the Bradfords have been so industrious in circulating their addresses, their statements, &c. throughout the union, and these have been so unceasingly commented upon by the federal party in a favorable point of view for the real culprits, that the question has got quite off its true botton, and every one eagerly enquires, *Can Wilkinson be justified?* In all discussions relative to the conspiracy, it is extremely necessary to determine the previous question first; because, on the decision upon that, depends the fate of the latter. It is not, however, our intention to discuss either of these questions here—We merely wish to draw the public attention to the fact, that all the alarming accounts with regard to any arbitrary conduct on the part of Wilkinson have emanated from the adherents of Burr—and all the arguments adduced by the federal writers against Wilkinson, are founded upon the statements of those who have been inculpated of treason. We now beg leave to lay a little information from a purer source before the public: The following is one of many letters, extracts from which are in our possession, and which come from a genuine American quarter—And we assert it without the fear of contradiction, that the annexed contains the sentiments of the great mass of Americans at New-Orleans:—

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New-Orleans of the first respectability, dated March 1st, 1807.

"My last letters informed you, that we were in great dread here of Burr and his adherents. I am happy in being able now to inform you, that these conspirators seem to be compleatly defeated in their diabolical plots; Burr himself has absconded from Natchez, where he was held to bail, and a reward of 2000 dollars is offered by Governor Williams for his apprehension; and it is reported here that he is actually arrested at or near Fort Stoddert, but of this, however, there is no confirmation. Nothing but the strong measures adopted here by General Wilkinson, and by the government of the state of Ohio, together with the timely proclamation of the president of the United States, saved, or could have saved this country. Had it not been for these I am confident Burr would have had possession of it. I hope he will now meet with that punishment that is due to his crimes."

The following Remarks are from the well known pen of Thomas Paine:

REMARKS,

On a string of resolutions offered by Mr. Hale, to the New York house of representatives at Albany.

These resolutions have the appearance of being what is sometimes called an *electioneering trick*, similar to that about fortifications, practised at New York when the election for charter officers was to come on. They are like baits thrown out to catch gudgeons. I will examine each of the resolutions separately, and shew their defects.

First, "Resolved, if the honorable Senate "concur herein, that in the present state of our "national concerns, it becomes the duty of the "people of this state, represented in Senate and "Assembly, to express their sentiments on the "important subject of *fortifying the port and harbor of New York*, and of protecting the valuable and extensive commerce of the United "States."

Remarks.—Is Mr. Hale acquainted with the subject he speaks upon? Does he know enough of the principles of fortification to explain to the house what is practicable and what is impracticable? Did he ever see a fortified town; fortified, I mean, on the established principles of fortification? Does he know scientifically or practically what places can be fortified and what cannot? If he does not know these things, he has waded out of his depth in making his resolves.

He speaks of the "*Port and Harbor of New-York.*" But what ideas does he affix to the terms "*port and harbor*"? If by *port* he means the *City of New York*, it proves he knows nothing of fortification; for the condition of N. York, as well by nature as by the irregularity of its outline, render fortifying it impossible.

Again, if by the term "*harbor*," he means the water at the wharves within the range of the Harbor Master, the defects, that to bring a fortification there the ships must be sent up the East or North River, and the wharves turned into parapet batteries, with embrazures and planted with cannon. Commerce and fortification cannot be in the same place.

But if by "*harbor*" he means the bay between the city and the narrows, the most effectual defence would be by gun-boats, each carrying a twenty-four pounder. A gun-boat being a moveable fortification, has a large sphere [illegible] A [illegible] with a broadside [illegible] out of the reach of [illegible] in fifteen minutes, and be [illegible] all the time, the [illegible] would strike her.

[illegible] resolutions to make motions and resolve about *fortifications*, they should [illegible] understand [illegible] fortifications during the revolutionary war, is the history of [illegible] All our principal losses in that war were occasioned by trusting to fortifications. Fort Washington, with two thousand five hundred men, was taken in less than four hours, and the men made prisoners of war. The same fate would have befallen the garrison at Fort Lee, on the opposite shore, had not General Greene marched suddenly off and gained Hackensack bridge. In the spring and summer of '76, General Washington had possession of New York, and fortified it. General Howe passed up the East River, landed his troops about twenty miles above the city, and after taking possession of Kings' Bridge, marched down upon the city, and had not General Washington stole off on the North river side of York Island, he and the army with him had been prisoners. General Lincoln undertook to fortify Charlestown, and he and the garrison were shut up in it by the enemy, and made prisoners of war. It is an imposition on the public to hold up the idea of fortifications as places of safety. The open field is always the best. One of the principal cares of a general is to secure a retreat in case of defeat, but there is no retreat for men besieged in a fortified town.—I pass on to his second resolve.

"Resolved, that when this state in acceding "to the government of the United States, *surrendered* its valuable and encreasing impost "revenue for the general benefit of the Union, "it was done under a full conviction that it "would then become the indispensible duty of "the U. States in return to afford the capital, "harbor, and commerce of this state, full and "competent protection."

This resolve is founded in error, and every position it contains is fallacious.

The several states agreed to *consolidate* the impost revenue for the benefit of the whole. There was no *surrender* in the case. Every state did the same thing, because it was its duty to do it. This consolidation of the impost revenue was for the purpose of sinking the debt, as well foreign as domestic, incurred by the war, and also to defray the expence of the general government; and had it not been for the extravagance of former administrations, which increased the debt instead of diminishing it, the debt would have been sunk before this time. The present administration had a dead horse to pull out of the mire.

It is also to be observed that the prosperity of New York arises from the very circumstance of which this resolve complains. Had New-York not agreed to consolidate the impost revenue in common with the other states, she would have been excluded from the commerce and carrying trade of all the other states, and have sunk into solitary insignificance. Her wharves would not have been crouded with ships as they are now.

It is by consolidating the impost revenue into a *whole* and thereby leaving every state, and every part of a state, free to chuse its port of export or import, either in its own, or in another state, that the commerce, or rather the carrying trade, of New York, has of late years encreased so much.—Were New York confined to the exports of her own state, and to import only for the consumption of her own state, she would not have more then a third of the commerce and of the carrying trade she has now. The consolidation of the impost revenue has operated as a bounty to New York, and yet this short sighted legislator complains of it. But though men, as merchants, tied down to the study of their ledgers and cash books, are in general but dull politicians, it is necessary for them to understand their own affairs, and they ought to have advised Mr. Hale not to have brought in the string of foolish and ill-founded resolves he has done.

C****N S****E.

The following Gentlemen were appointed Directors of the Marine Insurance Company, for the ensuing year:—

ROBERT GILMOR,
JOHN SWAN,
MARK PRINGLE,
CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON,
JOHN CARRUTHERS,
JOHN SHERLOCK,
GEORGE GRUNDY,
ROBERT OLIVER,
HUGH THOMPSON,
STEWART BROWN,
SAMUEL HOLLINGSWORTH,
DANIEL HOWLAND,
JAMES HINDMAN.

And at a meeting of said Directors ROBERT GILMOR was elected as President, and DAVID STEWART Secretary and Treasurer.

At a Meeting

OF the "Baltimore Equitable Society for the Insuring of Houses from Loss by Fire," held April 6th, 1807, the following persons were elected officers for the said Society, the ensuing year, viz.

DIRECTORS:

William Wilson,	*Michael Diffenderffer,*
Mark Pringle,	*William Trimble,*
James Mosher,	*John Groston,*
George Decker,	*William Hazlitt,*
Henry Stouffer,	*William Norris,*
Adam Fonerden,	*Nathan Tyson.*

JOSEPH TOWNSEND, Treasurer.

Married, on the 1st instant, by the Revd. Mr. Beeston, Doctor *Germain Dexetil*, to Miss *Genevieve Maloniere*, both of this city.

Married, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Pitts, Mr. *Thomas Griffith*, to the amiable and well accomplished Miss *Rachel Neaves*, both of this city.

The Washington Federalist of April 4, says, "Blannerhasset, who was some time ago arrested at Natchez, has been ordered to Virginia for trial."

FREDERICKSBURG, (Va.) April 3.
Prices Current this day.

Wheat,	7—7/6
Flour,	35—
Tobacco,	33/6—35/6
Corn,	28—30
Whiskey,	3—
Hemp,	45—50

Marine Intelligence.

Port of Baltimore.

CLEARED,

Sch'r Belle, Hudson,	Martinique
Rover, Coleman,	Nantucket
Sloop Polly, White,	Currituck.

From the Merchants' Coffee House Books.
April 6.

Arrived, sch'r Three Friends, Hawes, 6 days from Charleston—rice and cotton—Glass, Gwinn and Co. The sch'r Penelope, Boyd, for Baltimore, sailed a few hours before.

Boston, March 28.

Arrived, ship Sally, Hewes, of Charleston, S. C. 21 days.

March 29.

Arrived, brig Rover, Paine, Havanna, 20 days. Schooner Old Colony, of Plymouth, for Boston; brig Mary, Harris, and ship Vigilant, Colons, for ditto, sailed 4 or 5 days before. Left, Trident, Foster, of Kingston, for Boston, in 10 days.

Schooner Hunter, Cartwright, of Wiscasset, 35 days from Jamaica.

March 30.

Arrived, schooner America, Tobey, of Warren, from Wilmington, N. C. 17 days. Left brig Susanna, Minot, of Brunswick, to sail for the West Indies in a few days. Spoke, March 15, in lat. 39, 18, long. 70, 10, ship Manhattan, Brown, from New York, for Batavia, 2 days out. March 24, in lat. 38, long. 72.20, schooner Union, Clark, from Savannah, for New-York, 17 days out.

Schooner Fame, Babson, of Gloucester, from Havanna, 35 days. Spoke, February 28, lat. 28, long. 80, ship Aboons, Williams, of Newburyport, from Jamaica, bound to Charleston, S. C. 9 days out. March 5, in lat. 37, long. 73, *ship Edward and Henry, of Newburyport, 65 days from Liverpool, for Baltimore.* March 19, lat. 42. 40, long 64, 50, schooner Sally, Brown, from Martinico, for Beverly, 34 days out.

Brig Anna, Amazell, Guadaloupe, thirty days. Spoke, March 13, lat. 26, 11, long. 69, brig Henry, Sawyer, from Portland, for Havanna, 13 days out.

Entered, Rising Sun, Bartram, New-York; Hercules, Harmon, Savannah; Eliza, Philadelphia; *Esther, Small, Baltimore;* Bluebird, Brown, Newburyport; America, Wilmington, N. C. Ranger, ditto; Cyrus, ditto; Industry, Bredges, Beverly; May Flower, Stover, York; Lily, Monro, Bristol, R. I. Active, Hassem, Richmond: Hero, New-York.

Cleared, Osborn, Finney, Philadelphia; Paulina, Gilpatrick, Saco.

New York, April 4.

The wind blew all day yesterday very fresh from W. and WNW, which was unfavorable for arrivals, and prevented vessels from sailing. The Enterprize, captain Kemp, for London, the British Packet, and others will probably sail this morning.

The schooner Iro, from the West Indies for Providence, with rum and sugar, was cast away in the late gale, on the east side of Long Island. The cargo and a black man lost. A brig was also ashore near her.

A schooner loaded with cotton, being at anchor near Brook Haven, cut away her masts. Four other vessels are said to have been driven ashore about ten miles above that place.

Cleared, ship Citizen, Allen, Amsterdam; brig Three Friends, Wright, Guadaloupe; Mountaineer, Gaylord, Tonningen; schr. Alonza, Darling, Pasquatank.

Norfolk, March 31.

Arrived, ship Laura, Malzard, 61 days from Guernsey. Feb. 1, lat. 42 00, N. 16 42, W. spoke ship Hannah, 17 days from the Downs—bound to Charleston. Feb. 7, lat. 35 00, long. 20 29, spoke brig Martha, Jenkins, from New York, bound to Teneriffe, 23 days out. March 8, lat. 23 35, long. 65 00, spoke ship Agent, Eddy, of Warren, from Africa, bound to Charleston with slaves—11th. lat. 26 00, long. 68 00, spoke brig Triton, from Guadaloupe, of and bound for Portsmouth, N. H.—15th, lat. 30 00, long. 71 00, spoke schr. Evidence, 4 days out from North Carolina, bound to Jamaica, all well.

Ship Good Hope, Rutherford, 30 days from Tobago. Vessels left there the 24th Feb. brig Polly, Hutchings; brig Harriot, May, to sail for Boston in two days; brig Reuben, Stockings, of and for Middleton, uncertain; brig Merchant, Pope, for Kennebunk; brig Rambler, Pope, for Wells; brig Juno, Rankin, to sail in 6 days; brig Harvey Hilles, Dodd, of New York, uncertain; schr. Union, Towns, of and for Kennebunk in 3 days; schr. Neptune, Cook, of Salem, uncertain; schr. Confidence, Merrel of Salem, uncertain; brig Perseverance, Tarlton, of Portsmouth.

Ship Intrepid, Vickery, 25 days from Campeachy. March 17, lat. [illegible], long. [illegible] was boarded by the British sloop of war [illegible], captain Simpson.

Ship Richmond, Seaman, 3 days from New York; Weymouth, Weymouth, 3 days from [illegible].

In Hampton Roads, schr. Elizabeth Margaret, Mallery, 9 days from Havanna.

The ships Sheffield, Davis, and Dumfries, Beard, of this port, were left at Liverpool the 15th February.

The Enterprize, Packwood, and Monticello, Drybrage, from this port, passed Gravesend on the 9th February.

Sale by Auction.

THIS MORNING.

The 7th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Room, at the head of Frederick-street dock, will commence the sale of

A Variety of Dry Goods;

Consisting of

2 cases Irish Linen,
1 trunk white cotton Handkerchiefs,
1 do. Jaconet Muslin,
1 do. Black Muslin,
2 do. Figured Dimity,
1 do. Hunter's Cord,
1 do. fine cotton fancy Handkerchiefs,
6 bales Gurrahs,
1 trunk Calicoes,
1 bale Handkerchiefs,
1 trunk Sissoalers,
6 bales Gurrahs, &c.

VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct'rs.

Sale by Auction.

THIS MORNING.

The 7th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the Auction Room, at the head of Frederick-street dock, will be sold

115 hhds. Muscovado sugar, 57 of which is first quality New Orleans
50 pipes Bordeaux Brandy
17 barrels and 150 bags Coffee
100 boxes first quality Havanna white Sugar
75 do. do. do. brown do.
23 puncheons Antigua Rum
37 chests Imperial Hyson and Young Hyson Tea, &c.

VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct'rs.

Sale at Auction.

THIS DAY,

The 7th April, by order of the Orphans' Court, will be sold, at half past 10 o'clock, on the premises, Hill, at the late residence of Charles Moore, deceased,

A Variety of HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE.

THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r.

Sale by Auction.

THIS DAY,

The 7th April, at half past 12 o'clock, will be sold at the premises, on terms which will then be made known,

A LOT of GROUND on the east side of Jones's Falls, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, fronting [illegible] feet on the south side of York street, and running south to Salisbury street, which property is subject to an annual rent to Mr. Robert Welsh, and was assigned by Mr. Thomas Hance, [illegible] July, 1805, to trustees, for the purpose therein mentioned.

THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r.

Sale by Auction.

THIS DAY,

The 7th April, immediately after the sale of the property on York street, there will be offered for sale on the premises,

A LOT of GROUND with all the improvements thereon, fronting 50 feet on Dulany st. and 120 feet on Harford-street, subject to an annual ground rent to Col. John Stricker. A part of the premises has lately been occupied as a grocery store, &c.

THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r.

By Virtue of an Order

OF the high court of Chancery, passed the 24th day of September, 1806, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the *eleventh of April instant*, at twelve o'clock, the following Valuable LOTS of GROUND, late the property of Samuel & Robert Purviance, esqs. deceased, viz:

Three LOTS, each fronting 32 feet on Commerce-street, and extending back sixty feet. The above lots are situated about one hundred and ten feet from the intersection of Pratt street and Commerce-street, towards the basin, and nearly opposite the warehouses the property of Messrs. Payson and Stricker.

ALSO,

Three LOTS, each fronting 30 feet on Commerce-street, and extending back sixty feet. These lots are situated nearly opposite the warehouses the property of Mr. Edward Ireland.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser of the said property, or any part thereof shall give bonds to the trustee, with security, to be approved of by him for the payment of one-third of the purchase money with interest, in three months, one-third thereof with interest in six months, and the remaining one-third with interest, within nine months from the day of sale.

A plat of the above lots may be seen at the subscriber's office.

SAMUEL MOALE.
April 7. d5t

For Sale,

AT the corner of Pratt-street and Cumberland Row, a quantity of handsome GILT CHAIRS, in excellent order for shipping, or home use. They will be sold on reasonable terms, wholesale or retail. Inquire at said corner, of

JOHN LAWLESS, Grocer.
April 7 eo4t*

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Greer, late of the city of Baltimore, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 6th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 6th day of April, 1807.

COLIN MACKENZIE, Adm'r.
April 7 2aw6w

For Sale,

BY the subscriber, at his Factory, Old-Town,

700 boxes Mould Candles,
70 do. Dipt do.

Who has also on hand,

A large supply of brown SOAP, all in good order for shipping.

HENRY LONG.
April 7 d8t

Hadley & Enser,

TAILORS,

No. 20, corner of Great York and Front-streets, and nearly opposite Christ Church,

RESPECTFULLY inform their Friends and the Public, that they have commenced business as above. They have just obtained and will regularly receive from their Correspondents in London patterns of the newest and most approved Fashions. From indefatigable attention and experience in business they hope for a share of public patronage, which they only solicit so long as they may be deemed deserving.

April 7 eo4t

Wanted,

A Person who is capable of Teaching the different branches of an English education.—None need apply that cannot come well recommended for morals—such a one will meet with encouragement, by applying to the printer. April 7 d4t

CALCUTTA GOODS.

Forty-nine BALES just received and for sale by the subscriber, consisting of

Beerboom Gurrahs,
Seerhaudconnaes,
Cossas,
Custabully, Luckpore, Jungla, } Baftas, } Entitled to drawback.
Cotton Checks,

Also,

10 pipes 4th proof barcelona Brandy.

JOHN SPERRY,
35, Smith's wharf.
April 7 eoct

Sale by Auction.

Will be offered for sale THIS MORNING,

1 trunk Madras Handkerchiefs
1 do. Ginghams
2 cases Crease
1 do. Listadoes
2 bales Ticklenburg
2 do. Brown Rolls
1 do. Hessians
1 case Brown Platillas

VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct'rs.
April 7

Sale by Auction.

Is just landed from the schooner Adherbal, and will be sold on WEDNESDAY afternoon, at half past 3 o'clock, on O'Donnell's wharf, near the head of Frederick-street dock, on a liberal credit,

160 hhds. of very prime New Orleans Sugar
25 bales Sarsaparilla
57 tons Campeachy Logwood

Also,

80 boxes Havanna white Sugar
25 boxes brown do. and
5 pipes of choice Port Wine, remaining from the ship Eliza's cargo.

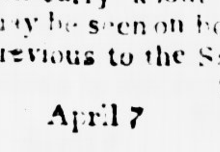
THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r.
April 7

Sale by Auction.

ON THURSDAY,

The 9th inst. at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold at the Coffee House wharf, Fell's Point,

The Ship



FAIR AMERICAN,

With all her tackle and apparel as she arrived from sea. She is about 4 years old, burthen 186 tons and will carry about 1500 barrels. An inventory may be seen on board, or at the Vendue office, previous to the Sale.

THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r.
April 7

MILLINERY.

Misses Maloniere,

No. 7, Lemmon-street,

RESPECTFULLY inform the ladies of this city, that they have just received from France, an elegant assortment of MILLINERY and GOODS, which they will open on Wednesday, the 8th inst. viz.

Hats, Bonnets and Caps, most fashionable of Paris, for spring and summer
Do. Leghorn, Chip and Colored Straw
Do. a la Quaker
Plain and figured Ribbons
Fine Artificial Flowers
Figured and plain Satin and Lutestrings, of all colors
Extra long, white and colored Gloves
Do. short—some other English and French Goods

They make Corcets, and continue always the mending and washing of fine Laces.

April 7 d4t*

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I intend to apply to Baltimore county court, or one of the Judges thereof, for the benefit of the act of Assembly, entitled an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and of the supplement thereto.

JOHN PATTERSON.
April 7 eo3m

I again offer for Sale,

THAT valuable FARM, whereon I now reside, upon Little Pipe Creek, Frederick county, Maryland, commonly known by the name of *Leigh Furnace Farm*, containing seven hundred and fifty acres of land, more or less; about the half cleared, which includes upwards of seventy acres of prime meadow land, and twenty more may be made at a very trifling expence.

This farm is generally ranked among the first in the county for grazing, and produces grain of all kinds, equal to any in the state.

No situation can exceed it in point of health, or of every requisite convenience.

The above property and the improvements having been particularly described in a former advertisement, it is thought unnecessary to repeat the description; presuming that those who wish to become purchasers, will view the premises.

WASHINGTON VAN BIBBER.
February 6 eo