Two or three English officers were at Koningsburg, and caused hopes to be entertained of the arrival of an English army.

The prince of Pless has in Silesia, twelve or fifteen thousand men, shut up in the fortresses of Briegs, Neis, Schweidnitz, and Kosel, which prince Jerome has caused to be invested.

We shall be silent concerning the ridiculous dispatch of general Benningsen; we shall only remark that it appears to contain something inconceivable. The general seems to accuse his colleague general Buxhowden. He says that he was at Mohrung. How could he be ignorant that Buxhowden was gone to Golymin, where he was beaten? He pretended to have gained a victory; and nevertheless he was in full retreat at ten at night, and this retreat was so hasty that he abandoned his wounded. Let him show us a single piece of cannon, a single French standard, a single French prisoner, but twelve or fifteen men who might have been taken here and there on the rear of the army; while we shew him 6000 prisoners, two standards, which he lost near Pultusk, and 3000 wounded, whom he abandoned in his flight.

Should general Buxhowden have given on his side, as true a relation of the engagement of Golymin, it will be evident that the French army was beaten, and that in consequence of its defeat, it took possession of 120 pieces of ordinance and 1600 baggage waggons; of all the hospitals of the Russian army; of all its wounded; and of the important position of Sierosk, Pultusk, Ostrolenka, and obliged the enemy to fall back eighty leagues. With regard to the inference attempted to be drawn by gen. Benningsen from his not having been purshed, it is sufficient to observe, that good care was taken not to pursue him, because our troops outstretched him by two days march, and that but for the bad roads, which hindered marshal Soult from following this movement, the Russian general would have found the French in Ostrolenka.

It remains only, for us to seek what could be the intention of such a relation. It is the same, no doubt as that the Russians pretended to themselves at the battle of Austerlitz. It is the same, no doubt, as that of the Turkes, by which the Emperor Alexander declined accepting the grand insignia, because he had behaved uncommonly at the battle, and accepted the small insignia for the battle he had obtained in it, although under the command of the Emperor of Austria.

He says, further more, he had the Grand Duke of Berg, and Marshal Davoust against him, while in fact he had only to cope with the division of Sachet and the corps of Marshal Lannes; the 17th regiment of light infantry, the 24th of the line, the 64th and the 88th, are the only regiments who fought against him. He must have realized very little on the position of Pultusk, I suppose that the French would take possession of that town, commanded by an open village.

There is however, one point of view under which the relation of general Benningsen may be justified. No doubt but apprehensions were entertained of the effect which the truth might produce throughout Prussia and Russian Poland, which the enemy were to cross, had it reached those countries previous to his being enabled to place his reputed and scattered detachments safe from all injury.

These fictions, however ridiculous, may still produce the advantage to the Russians of delaying for some days the arrival of faithful records which are to intrigue the Turks with; and there are circumstances in which a few days give a delay of some importance. Experience however, has proved that all wars detract their truth, and that in all things simplicity and truth are the best policy.

FIFTY SECOND BULLETIN.

Warsaw, January 19.

The 8th corps of the grand army commanded by marshal Mortier has detached the second battalion of light infantry to Wilna; three companies of the same regiment had formerly arrived there when, two or three days, they were attacked by a detachment of 600 foot and 150 horse, with four pieces of cannon, from Colberg. The French, notwithstanding the enemy's great superiority of number, carried a bridge, took four pieces of cannon and made 200 prisoners. The rest were put to flight, leaving the city of Wilna, the streets of which were covered with them. The city of Brieg in Silesia, has surrendered after a siege of five days. Poland, rich in grain and provisions, affords us a plentiful supply; Warsaw alone furnishes 100,000 rations per day.

No disease prevails in the army, nor is it possible to take more care of the health of the soldiers than is done; though the winter season is already so far advanced, no severe frost has hitherto been experienced.

The emperor is daily on the parade and reviews the different corps of the army, as well as the detachments of conscripts who arrive from France, and other necessaries out of the magazines of Warsaw.

NEW YORK, April 7.

By the schooner Amanda, arrived yesterday from Martinique, we have received the following interesting decree, which has lately gone into operation throughout that island.

Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser.

DECREE OF THE 7TH OF MARCH, 1807.

Bearing a modification of some dispositions of the Custom House Laws in the colony during the war.

Louis Thomas Villaret-Joyeuse, Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour, Vice-Admiral, Captain General; and,

Pierre Clement Laussat, Member of the Legion of Honour, Colonial prefect of Martinique and its dependencies:

Having seen the colonial decrees of the 1st of January and 20th of June, 1803, relative to the Custom House duties:

Considering that it become necessary, from the effect of circumstances, to bring without delay some modifications which shall continue during the present war.

Have decreed,

1. Every foreign vessel coming into the ports of this island with a cargo, and who shall not take one away equal in value to three fourths of the said cargo, shall pay upon clearing out, nine per cent upon the overplus. The remaining fourth part will be abandoned to the concerned free of duty, and shall be considered as an indemnity either for that part of their importations which may remain unsold at the time of their departure, or for the expence of their stay, port charges, charges of sailing and all others.

2. This duty of overplus shall be twelve per cent, if the said vessels leave the colony in the ballast.

Those vessels shall be considered as sailing in ballast whose cargoes shall not amount to, viz.

The fifth part of the value of their imported cargo, when that cargo shall not be more than 60,000 Colonial livres, or under.

Fifteen thousand colonial livres, when the imported cargo shall have been from 60 to 100,000 livres.

Twenty thousand livres, if it has been from 200 to 300,000.

And lastly, 30,000 livres, if it has exceeded 300,000 whatever may have been the overplus of the sum.

The value of cargoes subject to the duty of 12 per cent shall not be determined but by deducting, from the total amount of the imported cargoes, the remitted fourth part granted to vessels by the preceding article.

3. The duty per quintal upon sugar shall in future be as follows:

35 sous, colonial money, for brown sugar, and 35 sous for clayed sugar; with ten sous per livre in addition, as formerly.

4. The additional duty on coffee, cotton and cocoa, shall be three and an half per cent.

5. Liquors shall be considered and treated, for all the custom house duties in the same manner as the colonial produce mentioned in the preceding article.

6. The accidental introduction of merchandize particularly prohibited, shall continue to be governed, when necessary, by special exceptions.

7. Spanish vessels remain definitively assimilated to French vessels, as to respects the custom house regulations within this colony.

8. The laws, ordinances, existing decrees, &c. &c. and all that which is not formally abrogated, shall, nevertheless, continue in force.

The Director general of Domain is charged with the execution of this decree, &c.

Done at Martinique, the 7th March, 1807.

DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

Wet Goods, *(commerciales)* 3 per cent — Dry Goods, 12 per cent.

DUTIES ON EXPORTS.

Coffee, cotton and cocoa, 9 3 4 per cent *ad valorem*.

Clayed Sugar, 7 1 4 do

Additional Duties 4 1 2, 6 2 per quintal.

Brown Sugar 7 1 4 per cent *ad valorem*.

Additional 2 1 2, 6 2 per quintal.

From the New Orleans Gazette of March 6th, received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser, by the big Mon.

On Monday last, before the District Court of the United States in this city, came on the trial of Colonel Lewis Kerr, on a charge of having "set on foot a Military Expedition against the Spanish possessions in America." The trial lasted two days, and the jury, after a retirement of only a few minutes, returned with a verdict of Not guilty. The case had been tried but a fortnight ago, in the same court, and lasted five days. But the jury could not agree, and after having remained out for four days in session were discharged by the court, and a new jury was called. The last trial did not occupy so much time as the former, on account of an agreement between the parties to submit the cause to the jury on the evidence, without any remarks of counsel on either side.

WASHINGTON, April 8.

The President of the United States yesterday left this City on a tour south.

The following is a copy of a letter received from Lieut. Gaines, dated Fort Stoddart, February 22, 1807, [see Note 1.] relating to the arrival of Colonel Burr.

"Early in the morning of the 19th of the present month I was advised by major Perkins, that a man, who he supposed to be colonel Burr, had passed through the upper end of the settlement the preceding evening; whereupon I immediately set out with a sergeant and three privates of my detachment, and after a short journey, meeting with major Perkins about 14 miles up the country, met with col. Burr, and conducted him to this place. My apprehensions relative to the Spaniards were strengthened by the arrival of a Spanish officer, who commands one of the armed vessels at Mobile (whose name I cannot recollect). He dined with me yesterday, and made request through his interpreter, to be permitted to see col. Burr, who, he said, he understood was in the fort. I promised to see the colonel, and then give him an answer. I went to the colonel's room, and informed him that the Spanish officer wished to see him.

"He immediately shewed me a paper he had just written, in which he requested me to introduce him to the Spanish officer, adding that he was anxious to send to his friend Moralles for a few necessaries. I observed that perhaps it was nothing more than idle curiosity that prompted the Spanish officer to wish to see him and I conceived, under present circumstances, admit an interview. I returned, and informed the Spanish officer, through his interpreter, that as col. Burr was a citizen of the United States and in confinement for an offence against the laws thereof, I could not permit an officer of a neighboring government to see him, especially as I presumed they could have no part of business with each other. The officer immediately set out in a small boat for Mobile. This circumstance, together with a communication, made by a Mr. Ashley, who accompanied col. Burr to this country, to one of our citizens, has induced me to adopt a measure, which had before strongly presented itself as indispensible, to send him direct to the seat of government.

[See Note 1.]

"I regret extremely that I should have been compelled to take any measure in relation to the disposal of the prisoner without instructions from my superiors; nor would I have hazarded this step, but from the fullest belief that I could not keep him secure at this place much longer; nor could I have sent him with safety to Natchez, from whence his associates are no doubt moving towards this place. But in addition to these causes, I have to combat an enemy, that might prove more formidable, and much more unpleasant than either. I have learnt from a soldier, whom I have usually found to be a man of truth, that the colonel had made overtures to two centinels (who were at different times on duty at his door) for his liberation, and had made offers of cash.

My informant, John Brown, a taylor, had been doing some work for the colonel, who finding he could speak French, and after some conversation with him in that language, and sounding him as he believed, on the subject of a bribe, inquired whether the two centinels aforesaid could be depended on. Such is my situation, that should any attempts be made either within or without the fort to rescue the prisoner before his departure, the measures which I feel bound to take will be of a much more serious nature than his removal to Washington.

"I have committed the prisoner to the charge of major R. Perkins, to whose activity and patriotism the public are indebted for the seizure of this extraordinary man. The major has selected a party of active and respectable men, [*See Note 2.*] to assist him on the route, and he will also be accompanied by sergeant Harris and Cyrus Jones, who were with me when I took the prisoner, and who are amongst the most confidential men of my detachment."

There was another circumstance, which probably operated strongly on the mind of lieut. Gaines, and which is stated on the authority of major Perkins. Information was received in conversation with a Spanish officer, that col. Burr was generally expected at the town of Mobile by the officers there, where also it was reported that Moralles then was. This, together with the *immediate* departure of the officer from Fort Stoddart, on finding an interview with Mr. Burr unattainable, probably led lieut. Gaines to believe that a rescue might be attempted.

In these circumstances it is proper to add, that Colonel Burr was treated by the officers with the greatest attention and respect from the beginning to the end of his stay, which was but two or three days. He was supplied with tea, coffee, wine and brandy, of which articles he had even a portion left on his arrival at Richmond; and although the parties were for two or three days within a few miles of Fort Stoddart, no provision, Mr. Burr and his friends thought proper to accept of the offer made by him to go out of the power of the officers, he was permitted to wear his pistols and a large sword. After his escape, he was deprived of the former.

Note 1. The communication here referred to, was understood to be this: While Andles was in the city, say on the evening, he said he was well acquainted with the objects of Mr. Burr's journey, and among other things said, that it was his intention to go into the Spanish dominions. On being asked the nature of his business, he just hinted to the ignorance of the views of Mr. Burr, and said that he had recently failed in a project. This Ashley is a character of some celebrity. He is reputed to be a man of talents, but very dissolute and made property, and was with Wilkinson in the Spanish country when he was taken.

Note 2. The escort was composed of the most respectable men in the country, some of them possessed of very considerable property, and others much distinguished in their districts.

American,

AND

Commercial Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1807.

The following is a copy of a letter, received at Charleston from captain Ellsworth of the brig Jeffersonian, belonging to this port.

At sea, March 21, 1807.

"This will inform you that I am captured by the British sloop of war Lacedemonian, and ordered to Bermuda, for adjudication; for what reason I do not know, as my papers are regular in order, and with proper certificates of the property. You will let my owners know that there is nothing deficient in my papers. Adieu, my dear, and the sloop of war is ready.

T. ELLSWORTH.

Extract of a letter from the American Consul at St. Jago de Cuba, dated March 25.

"Sir,—I will oblige me, in publishing for the information of merchants that, at this port, that all property will be liable to confiscation, that is notified to me in consequence from the resident Spanish Consul, in pursuance of a late order, which will come lately into effect.

"There are in this port, the ship Geo. Dyer, Watts, of Baltimore, to sail in a few days; schr Mary, Earedes, for New Orleans; [illegible] Carolina, Garrison, for Norfolk, under [illegible] Hughes, for Philadelphia, in 10 days sailing.

"Capt. Barker, exports and property seized from three since in the Port, viz. schr Belsey belonging to N. York, owned by Mr. Livingston, arrived this day from Carthagena, with his officers.

"Brig Potowmac, of Baltimore, captured in Turkes Islands and passed and carried into Barracoa, compromise with the captors. Supercargo gone with his papers to the City of St. Domingo—property under agreement to be landed and sold, amount to be deposited.

"The trial of the Nancy, Grafton, at Jamaica, was to come on about the third instant."

Marine Intelligence.

From the Merchant's Coffee House Book, April 9.

Arrived, ship Little Mary, Waters, 25 days from Havanna—sugars—to Thomas Tenant. Off Cape Look Out, spoke ship William Bingham, 50 days from Leghorn for Baltimore.

The ship Eleanora, Taylor, hence, has arrived at Cowes.

Salem, March 30.

Arrived, schooner Lark, Siffer, Alexandria, sloop Alert, Stanley, from St. Thomas. Left there brig Betsey, Shillaber, schooner Alfred, B. Shillaber; Powderpoint, Smith, of Salem; and a very large number of other vessels not recollected.

Schooner Betsey, King, 30 days from Saint Pierres, and 21 from Antigua. Left at Saint Pierre, March 1, several vessels belonging to southern ports, names unknown. Was boarded several times by British cruisers, and politely treated. On the 7th was boarded by a British cruiser, ordered for Antigua, detained one day, and then liberated without any expense. Heard of no vessels at Antigua, as I anchored in the outer harbor, and did not go on shore.—Markets very low at Saint Pierre. Spoke nothing.

Boston, April 1.

Arrived, ship America, in 46 days from Bordeaux. Spoke, March 4, ship Perseverance, from Greenock for New York, 16 days out. March 16, spoke schr. Fair Lady, of and for Portland, from Jamaica, who left part of her sails on the 10th March in a gale. Captain A. lay by her until the gale abated, and supplied her with sails—left her the 17th lying to under a two reefed mainsail. Ship Young Elias, arrived January 20th at Ile de Ree. Left at Polliac, February 8, Minerva, Paffenger, Hercules, Antelope and Friendship, all of New York. At Rochelle Charlotte, of Marblehead for Philadelphia; Boniff, of Duxbury, 34 days from Boston; Ann, of Marblehead; Olive Branch, 30 days from Boston. In the Garonne, 31st January, schooner General Warren, Jennings, from Marblehead; schooner Freedom or Friendship, of do. Spoke off the Cordovan; ship Ruby, from Alexandria, 32 days; brig Antelope, How, from New York.

On Tuesday last we experienced a severe gale accompanied with snow and rain from ESE. from ten o'clock A. M. to three P. M. when the wind shifted to the SW. Some damage was done at the several wharves. The schooner Endeavor, just arrived from the Havanna, drifted from her anchorage off the end of Long Wharf, and fell foul of the ships Concordia, and Baltic, and injured the latter considerably. The Endeavor, stove in her bows, and was very much injured, and damaged her cargo.

The sloop ——, captain Allen, belonging to Sandwich, went on shore at Manchester, in the storm on Tuesday last—vessel lost, people saved.

Several vessels were left at Cape Harbor on Monday evening last, among which were the ship Vigilant, from Havanna, and brig Patty, Harding, from Lisbon for this port; ship Ganges, from Boston for Amsterdam.

Cleared, ships Topaz, Folsier, South Seas, and Canton; Ulysses, Haskell, Copenhagen; brig Volant, Bartlett, Amsterdam; schooner Union, Blackmer, Madeira and a market.

New York, April 7.

Arrived, ship [illegible] Graves, [illegible] from Kingston, Jam. [illegible] during the late gale, in the river Delaware [illegible] put into Sandy Hook, where she was [illegible] and lost part of the cargo [illegible] Passengers, Mr. R. H. [illegible], Mr. Sandbeck, and Mr. [illegible] Lee, Mr. [illegible] N. Orleans [illegible] Cordova, Angel of Trafalgar, from Cadiz; Mentor, Gardner, Philadelphia, from Cadiz; New Grove, [illegible] cargo condemned; Prudence, Fowler, New Orleans, brig Concord, Hatch, of New York, for St. Jago de Cuba, [illegible] Bordeaux, for New Orleans, [illegible] Morgan, Lewis, Martinique, from [illegible] St. Vincent's; [illegible] Rio, Stevens, [illegible] Philadelphia, cargo condemned, [illegible] Pilot, Marsh, of New York, for Jamaica, taken by the Gladiator, [illegible] bound to St. Domingo—[illegible] Nancy, Grafton, from St. Jago de Cuba for Philadelphia, cargo condemned; Hero, Stoddard, from New York for New Orleans, 18 days, Portland, Wood, for Martinique, March [illegible] ship Mary, Richardson, for Philadelphia, March 31, ship Mary, Hamilton, of Portland, Feb. 25, for Charleston, Dudley, for Charleston, March [illegible] ship Hope, [illegible], do. Marianna, Kirk, Mil, —, do. [illegible] Haven, Gagen, for New York, March [illegible] Dickinson, do. [illegible] Mary, Gray, Cadiz, to New Orleans [illegible] Eliza, 75 days, bound by the Indian Regulator, and treated [illegible]

The schr Amanda, April 1, 26 days from St. Pierres, Mart. [illegible] Mr. Hughes, [illegible] a week before for New York, [illegible] and the Travelle, [illegible] arrived from New York [illegible] New Orleans, [illegible] Rosanna, Fowler, [illegible] Rosanna, Fowler, [illegible] for Boston, [illegible] for Jamaica. The Amanda should [illegible] the Pilot off Tortugas Isle.

The brig Mary, Mag, M'Cardon, Bloomfield, of Delaware, on Thursday last, while lying at anchor off the Capes of Delaware, [illegible] Thatcher, [illegible] New York, [illegible] ship Perseverance, from New York, [illegible] days from Jamaica. At the Capes, ship Eolus, Orr, for Liverpool; Ann, [illegible] Jones, for Sunderland; [illegible] Mary, Bass, of New York, just arrived [illegible] from St. Thomas on the 15th March, [illegible] Lessa, Wilson, ready for Philadelphia, [illegible] 18 days, was boarded by the Captain, [illegible] ship Windham, Vail, 24 days from New London, left there on Saturday with the brigs Eagle, from Bristol and Neptune, from Salem, bound for New York. Off Barnegat the Revenue Boat [illegible] Chesapeake arrived at New [illegible] during the gale [illegible] up the East river. A [illegible] from Nova Scotia was boarded [illegible]

The schr. Rising Sun, [illegible] Charleston, [illegible] up. The Spaniard, [illegible] and sloop—left in the Marlboro [illegible] The South Carolina [illegible] Lessa—boarded [illegible] off. The Rosalia and Betsey is on her beam ends, [illegible]

Below, the ship and [illegible] schr. wind getting round to the Eastward.

Cleared, ship Washington, Harford, Liverpool; brig Lima, Starr, Savannah; schr Nancy, Colver, Washington; Mary Mallo, Gordon, Savannah; sloop Chancellor, Butler, Savannah.

Henry and Lindenberger,

No. 204, Baltimore-st.

HAVE received by the Fame, from Liverpool, a complete assortment of

CUTLERY,

And on hand, an extensive assortment of Hardware, Saddlery, Brass & Japanned Ware.

April 10 d

Willow Oats.

A FRESH SUPPLY, well cleaned and fit for feed, for sale by

Hollingsworth & Worthington.

April 10 d3t

LISTE DES LETTRES FRANCAISE A LA POSTE DE BALTIMORE.

A	Grenon
Messrs. Alfonse and Danielle	Gentil
	H
B	Mons. Haret 2
Mons. Berghard	L
Bayolle	Mons. Lasson
C	Lagarde
Mons. Capaud	Larue
Cholete	M
Simon Chapuy	Mons. Menier
Nthl. Cutting	N
Mad. Etiene Coke	Mons. Hy Nicold
D	P
Mons. Bapt. Daste	Mons. Pommier
Duchiraeq	S
Fs. Delaporte	Mons Stiles
Pr. Degoie	T
Mad. Desey	Mons Tell
G	V
Mons. Gogne	Mons. Salvador Vill
Garaus	James Vidalot
Gisse	Mad. Villepique

April 10 d4t

Lottery Intelligence.

ST. PAUL'S PARISH LOTTERY.

Sixteenth and seventeenth days drawing, comprising three thousand five hundred Tickets.

The following numbers were drawn prizes, viz:

Prize of 100 dollars, No. 7735.

Prize of 50 dollars, No. 2932.

Prizes of 20 dollars, Nos 3856 3902.

Prizes of 10 dollars, Nos. 864 1492 1797 2096 2434 2813 3363 3436 5822 5997 6843 7415 8705 9564 10343 10496 11067 11833 14408 15629.

And 146 prizes of six dollars.

Gain of the wheel as above, 1234.

Total gain, rating the tickets at 5 dollars, 5824 dollars.

Adjourned till Friday the 10th.

By order,

SAMUEL VINCENT,
SAMUEL COLE,
Clerks to the Managers.

April 10 1t

BLUE NANKEENS.

FIVE hundred pieces long blue Nankeens, entitled to drawback. For sale by

CORNTHWAIT & YARNALL,
No. 83, Bowly's wharf

4th mo. 10th d

AT 12 o'clock THIS DAY,

WILL be ready for delivery at the stores of WARNER & HANNA, and JOHN VANCE & CO. the

Baltimore Directory

AND

CITIZENS' REGISTER,

For 1807,

[Price ONE DOLLAR.]

Those persons who have subscribed for this work, or wish to purchase, will please call as above, as no money has been required in advance, none can be delivered without the cash.

April 10 d

Baltimore Directory

AND

CITIZENS' REGISTER

IS ready for delivery, at the Bookstores of Messrs WARNER & HANNA. Those persons who have subscribed for this work are requested to call as above.

It contains many useful Tables, viz. Members of the Corporation of Baltimore; Commissioners of Health; City Commissioners, City Inspectors; Superintendants of the Powder Magazine; do. of Streets; Lamps and Sweeps; Clerks of the Market; City Constables; Custom House Officers; Permanent and Temporary Inspectors of the Customs, licensed Auctioneers; do. Brokers; Banks; Dispensary; Insurance Offices; List of Freeholders, their Occupations and Residence.—Supplement.—List of Streets, Lanes and Alleys; Government of the United States; Executive, Legislative and Judiciary; District Attornies; Marshals; Federal Courts of Law, Departments of the Federal Government; Territorial Government of the United States; Land Offices; Ministers, Consuls, &c. from Foreign Nations; Ministers, Consuls, &c. from Foreign Powers; Military Establishment; Officers of the Navy of the United States; their Pay and Subsistence; Navy Agents, Navy Yard at Washington; General Post Office Establishment; Mails; Summer Establishment, New Court of Appeals; Chancery Court; County Court; Rates of Pilotage; List of the Justices of the Peace and Levy Court; Duties on Goods imported into the United States, agreeable to Law.

The compiler thinks it unnecessary to say more in favor of this work, than that he has used his utmost exertions to render it complete and as correct as possible.

April 10 d

Sale by Auction.

TO-MORROW,

The 11th inst. at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold at the Office House of 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 10

Sale by Auction.

TO-MORROW,

SATURDAY, at eleven o'clock, at the Vendue Warehouse, at the corner of Second and Bank streets, will commence the sale of the following articles:

21 puncheons Antigua Rum,
30 barrels gold Coffee,
12 pipes Holland Gin,
34 quarter casks very choice Sherry Wine,
60 bales Cotton, and 30 tierces Rice
20 casks London bottled Porter,
80 boxes Figs, in excellent order,
25 crates of Queensware,
15 serroons best Honduras Indigo,
500 Spanish Hides

And at 12 o'clock precisely,

78 Hhds. of very prime New Orleans Sugar, (being the remainder of the ship Fair American's cargo, that could not be landed in time for the former sale.)

Also,

15 Hhds. Jamaica Sugar, and
32 boxes white and brown Havanna ditto for cash.

THOMAS CHASE, Auc'r.

April 10

Calvert County Court,

October Term, 1806.

ON application of *Levin Covington Wailes*, of Calvert county, to the Judges of the said county court, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and the said county court being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Levin Covington Wailes has resided the two preceding years prior to the passage of the said act, within this state of Maryland. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said Levin Covington Wailes give notice to his creditors of his intention to apply to the next county court, to be held at Prince Frederick-Town, in the said county, on the second Monday of May next, for a discharge from his debts, and to warn his said creditors to appear before the judges of said court, on the day and at the place aforesaid, to shew cause (if any they have) why the said Levin Covington Wailes should not be discharged agreeable to his said petition, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, and the American in Baltimore, four successive weeks, previous to the sitting of the said court; and also by causing copies of the said order to be set up at the court-house and church doors of the said county, two months previous to the sitting of the said court.

Signed by order of Court,

WILLIAM S. MORSELL, Clk.

April 10 law4w

For Sale,

At No. 19, Water-street, between Calvert and South-streets,

Spanish Hides and Tanners' Oil, first quality,
White Whiting, Shammey and Buckskins,
Red, Green, Yellow & Black Morocco Skins,
Skertin, Hogs Skins and Sheep Skins,
Calf Skins, Upper Leather, and Boot Legs,
Shoe Thread, Shark Skins & Scotch Stones,
Currying Knives and Graining Boards,
Tanners' Fleshers and Workers,
—— Faces, and Leather for Hatters,
Tanners' Brushes and Ben Soals—with a general assortment of Leather, and
about 250 bags best Green Coffee, entitled to drawback, just received, for sale as above.

JAMES BOSLEY,

April 10 eo6w

THE

Baltimore General Dispensary

Is Removed to No. 5, Copsewago-street.