

mented it as feeble and inefficient, and proceeding more from a cowardly and pusillanimous disposition, than from a real desire to protect the nation against a repetition of outrageous insults. Love also knew (for the Gazette of the federalists have manifested such a temper for many years past) that if his reply was insulting to Mr. Jefferson and indecorous to the government generally, it would be highly reprobated by certain characters among us. The time which he referred for reply to Capt. Kalteisen, doubtless furnished him with such reflections. The event has shown that he was not mistaken. A party in the bowels of the country have affected not to wonder at his audacity, affecting that democratic policy has been the true cause of the insult. Why do men, therefore, go about with their eyes wide open, denouncing the impudence of Love? Why not trace the audacious letter to its source?—the calamities of federal writers, and the countenance and support which they give to every creature which has a portion of venom, and vigor enough to spit it at the present administration.

What was the language of the federalists in the year 1806, immediately after the president's proclamation made its appearance? They ridiculed it as weak, & decried it as impolitic. What does Love say? That it is "neither creditable nor becoming." The federalists and Love exactly agree. For one whole year the former labored to represent the proclamation as foolish and barbarous: A British officer at length comes to prove that federalists have spoken the truth; "It would (says Love) have disgraced the language of a Robespierre, or the most miserable petty flat of Barbary." A coincidence is here manifest—the case is plain—the British government is, generally speaking, hostile to the present administration, and to are the federalists. Friends assist one another. Help us to dishonor the republican administration in the eyes of the people (say the federalists) and if we get into power we will be your particular friends;—we will do it, reply the British—and lo! they use all their efforts to that effect. A bargain of this kind requires no written agreement. The British ministry can read in the federal prints what that party desires—and such men as Rufus King know very well, from experience, what will please the English government.

In another point the federalists and Love precisely meet. The latter says he "was not even on or near the American coast at the time" of Pierce's murder; implying by that remark, that it was absurd to punish a man for the fault of another. The federalists justify the observation, by asserting that the vessel ought not to be prohibited from coming into our ports. It would have pleased them, no doubt, if the president had omitted the vessels, and only embargoed the commanders. But Mr. Jefferson does not do things, which he is authorized to do, by halves. If the vessels had not been interdicted, the British had only to change the commanders, and they might then enter our ports with safety, and repeat their outrages. The exclusion of the vessels was the only effectual way of punishing the offence.

That Mr. Cheatham should join in the declaration against government is a cause of serious surprise. It is not, with him, a matter of trifling difference of opinion, but a disagreement in a radical maxim of policy. He contends for fortifications; and began by observing that nations are like individuals, and that if a man suffers himself to be insulted and kicked and cutted, without retorting in a proper manner, he cannot expect any limit to his suffering. Admitting his simile, we must enter with Mr. Cheatham altogether in the application of it. The government of this country are not, surely, going to enter into a dispute with Love, the commander of a petty loop of war. He is in the capacity of a leviant, and it is his matter who must be answerable for his conduct. If the servant of A. insult B. in the public street, in the name of his master, B. is not to contend with him, to his own degradation, but must apply to his master, for chastisement of his servant, or other satisfaction. If A. justify the conduct of his servant, then B. is bound to proceed with spirit and compel the master to do what is right. Exactly in such a situation is Love (putting the comitance between the federalists and the British government out of question) with regard to the United States—He has behaved in a very insolent manner, and his superiors are to answer for him; if they defend him, our government will then know what to do. Love may have acted from the impulse of his own proud passions, or he may have been drunk. Such might have been the case, although if it had, he certainly was furnished to greater impudence from the knowledge which he must have possessed of such a letter as his being of use to the federal party.

Mr. Cheatham stands out, in this case, upon the laws of nations, and appeals to Vattel, where he says—

"It concerns their safety and the welfare of the state, that the whole world be not permitted to come so near their possession, especially with men of war, as to hinder the approach of trading nations, and disturb navigation."

If Mr. Cheatham had pointed out at what time the "evile world" came near the possessions of the United States, and hindered the approach of trading nations, his argument would have been more cogent. And had he not run on like wildfire in his random way, and paid more attention to Vattel, he would have found that our government had proceeded in the path pointed out by the rules established between civilized nations, & that the British (whether ferocious or not we cannot say) had taken measures to do us justice. As Vattel has been appealed to on this occasion by Mr. Cheatham, let us see what he says on this point:—

"We ought not to lay in general, that we have received an injury from a nation, because we have received it from one of its members."

B. II, c. 6, s. 74. Again—

"If the guilty escapes, and returns into his own country, justice may be demanded from his sovereign." Ibid. s. 75. And adds—

"The sovereign ought to oblige the guilty to repair the damage, if that be possible, or to inflict on him an exemplary punishment." Ibid. s. 76.

Here, then, our opinion is fortified by the acknowledged law of nations. In pursuance of executive duty, Whitty's conduct was reprobated to his government, he was recalled, & by this time has probably been tried. This is all that we could demand, or they were bound to do: And however the British ministry may secretly instruct her commanders, she at least preserves an outward show of respect for our government, and has conformed, in the case of Whitty at least, to the custom and usage of nations. If Whitty's guilt be established, and he is punished, American honor in that particular case will be satisfied. If Love's insolence is detested by his government, the government of the United States will know how to resent it. This brings us to another part of Mr. Cheatham's remarks. Previously, however, to discussing the subject further, we shall just remark, that all the newspaper complaints against British vessels of war have not been supported by facts; and it is a truth, well known to men of information, that much of the clamor raised in New-York by the editors of

journals there, in the year 1804, against the conduct of British men of war, exaggerated the circumstances in many instances. Mr. Cheatham himself, on that occasion, was the most noisy among the tribe of declaimers. We do not mention the fact to palliate the conduct of Great-Britain, for that has been bad enough; but in order that the affair should be placed on its true bottom, and our government not be blamed for not demanding and obtaining satisfaction for offences which did not in truth exist.

The whole of Mr. Cheatham's remarks go to the condemnation of our own government. The President's proclamation gave orders for the apprehension of Whitty: Whitty could not be traced here—and the British have not surrendered him to us: Upon this fact, the editor of the Citizen thus comments—

"It appears that the President is clearly of opinion that Whitty, having violated our laws, should be surrendered to our country for trial. It is not the meaning of that part of the proclamation, the officers of the U. States could have had no authority to apprehend the offender. Has Whitty been surrendered by his government? I need not answer the question; every body knows that he has not, and therefore that in the opinion of the President himself, incipient justice has been denied to us by the British government."

What a wise logician! "It appears that the president," &c. What a convenient way of reasoning. The only true inference to be drawn from the proclamation is, that the president was of opinion Whitty ought to be punished. The most natural proceeding was, in the first instance, to endeavor to apprehend him here: If that were impracticable, to carry the complaint to his own sovereign. "If the guilty escapes (says Vattel) and returns into his own country, justice may be demanded from his sovereign." Whitty did escape, and Mr. Jefferson, conforming to the directions of the laws of nations, demanded justice. The British government has promised it. How then, dare Mr. Cheatham say "that in the opinion of the President himself, incipient justice has been denied to us by the British government?" It is a libel on the correctness of Mr. Jefferson's conduct, and is calculated to make the false impression that the President has abandoned to the British a point of honor to the degradation of the nation over which he presides.

Mr. Cheatham proceeds further. He states, that it was the duty of the British government to instruct the commanders of the interdicted vessels to respect the authority of our government. How vague is this kind of language! Does Mr. Cheatham believe that every government is bound to instruct the commanders of all its vessels with regard to every particular law of proclamation? The thing would be an absurdity. The officers of a government know generally they are to respect the authority of a friendly power—that authority is they commonly inform themselves. It is highly probable that the British government never gave its officers any instructions in this case, expecting no doubt that her commanders would have sufficient discretion to avoid opposing the provisions of the proclamation. If any instructions were given, they must have been hostile to this country; and, once ascertained, would be good cause for severe retaliation: If none were given there has been no offence on the part of the British government. It doubtless thought the United States able to enforce its own regulations. The President's proclamation does not call upon the British government to instruct the interdicted vessels not to enter our ports, but exhorts and commands the effective force of the country to carry its provisions into effect. The case does not lay down a general rule for the government of the British navy, but a particular exception, to be observed by the commanders of certain designated vessels. Love does not justify him, if by his instructions, but speaks his own impertinent language agreeably to his own notions of the affair.

Mr. Cheatham is under a small mistake with regard to Love's knowledge of the President's proclamation: He does not plead ignorance of it. He merely says he knows nothing of the one which captain Kalteisen (mistaking a figure) said was issued in May 1807. The argument which the editor of the Citizen founds upon the ignorance of Love, therefore, is destroyed. He would, however, he says, have "sunk the offending ship without parley." Captain Kalteisen judged more discreetly: He would not do an act which might give Great-Britain the color of a pretext to charge his country with rash and hasty measures. He evinced, nevertheless, a spirit determined to enforce the proclamation, and Love did not sink him at defiance, but says "As my proceeding to sea comes within the limits of my intentions, according to the orders I am under, I shall do so whenever the pilot thinks proper." Notwithstanding all his rude language his resolution to proceed to sea was evidently the effect of captain Kalteisen's demand for him to depart, and the expression of his willingness to do so whenever the pilot thought proper, could have been produced by nothing else than a fear of the consequences of remaining where he was; and although the "dutiful and loyal subjects of a beloved sovereign and an exalted country," as the conceited commander of the Driver bombastically expresses himself, "were ready to resist and punish any insult that might be offered to his flag," he took care to put to sea the first moment he could, and save the lives of his majesty's dutiful and loving subjects for other purposes.

[To be continued.]

Interruptions in the city of Baltimore last week.

Still-born,	3
Fits,	3
Pleurisy,	2
Child found dead in a garden,	2
Intemperance,	1
Bowel Complaint,	1
Consumption,	1
Bilious Fever,	1
Disease unknown,	1
Adults,	5
Children,	8—13

The ship's windham, captain McGouty, left N. London the 11th of Dec. last, for Surinam, where he arrived in 30 days, all well: found the market very bad, was not allowed to land any salted provisions, or take a way any produce but rum and molasses, and that very high: Left that port, and tried the markets down to Demerara, and found the same order from England relative to the American trade; sold part of the stock at Berbice and the remainder at Demerara; then went to Trinidad; and at last got permission to land all the provisions to a good market; but the Governor's proclamation, granting this permission, was limited to the 20th of April. The windham stopped at the Island of St. Martins in order to fell some candles; the inhabitants were much in want of them, but could pay in nothing but produce.

When the order prohibiting American vessels from landing salted provisions or taking a way coffee or sugar, came out from England,

there were a number of vessels in the river of Berbice, which had entered and received permits from government to land their cargoes and to load with coffee & sugar. The matters and supercargoes of these vessels thinking themselves safe, fold their cargoes, and some of them had partly loaded, when the government took their permits from them, and ordered them to unload. A petition and remonstrance against this arbitrary measure was presented by the masters & supercargoes to the government; but to no effect—they were obliged to take out the cargoes, land them on shore, and put them on board English vessels. The reason assigned for this injustice was that the American government had curtailed the English trade in America.—The undersigned mentions these circumstances, not because he was one of the sufferers, but for the good of his country, and to expose the frauds practiced on American commerce in the river of Berbice. He paid the sum of 300 dollars to the honorable government, for permission to go into that place.

The undersigned would observe, that the order relative to American vessels were differently construed at Demerara from what it was at Berbice. The government of Demerara decided that the order had nothing to do with vessels which had received permits to land their cargoes, &c.

In March the coast of Demerara was infested by French and Spanish robbers, from the Maone to the leeward; they take many American vessels under pretence that they have English property on board; and a vessel may as well be condemned as carried up the Oronoke river and cleared.

The whole colony of Demerara was in arms, the 14th of March last, on account of runaway negroes.

MPCOU IV.  
NEW-YORK, May 23.

A passenger in the ship Amazon, that arrived yesterday forenoon in 22 days from Trinidad, informs, that a few days before they sailed, a flag of truce arrived at Trinidad from the British, with an account of the death of the Prince of Peace, occasioned by a kick from one of his muffled chargers. The news was received direct from Madrid.

MILAN, March 17.  
We learn from Constantinople, that all the Russian merchantmen were seized on the 13th Feb and that two frigates from Corfu, with troops, had been taken at the Dardanelles.

The Strait, at the entrance of which the Dardanelles are situated, is about two miles wide, and much narrower for 30 miles. This Strait is the ancient Hellespont; and the 2 canals are one of them situated on the European shore, called Romelia; the other on the Asiatic shore, called Abidos. Gallipoli, the residence of the Ottoman fleet, is situated on this Strait.

COMMERCIAL.  
Markets at Kingston Jamaica, 18th ult. very fall for American produce—expected which was at 2 dollars per bushel.

St. Pierre, 17th April.  
This place seems rapidly approaching a state of starvation, and there is no doubt in a few days there will be a general demand. At present every thing (except flour) is on the rise. Flour is at 12 dollars per cent. none at market. Provisions generally getting in demand. Orr road seems almost deserted; only 6 or 7 vessels in port, and nearly all ready to sail.

Marine Intelligence.  
Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED.	Amblerham
Ship Eleonora, Taylor,	Bordeaux
Brig Mercury, Davis,	Porto Rico
Sch'r Merchant, Bigby,	St. Thomas
Entreprise, Geoghegan,	do
Dorchester, Travers,	do
Sally, Selvester,	St. Bartholomews
John & Ely, Murphy,	Guadaloupe
Francis, Nunnell,	Portland
CLEARED.	Amblerham
Ship George Dyer, Dameron,	River Jade
Noth America, Tucker,	Nantz
Brig William, Dow,	Leghorn
Sch'r Lovely Leuce, Chalmers,	Salem
Equality, Peabody,	do.
Eliza, Whitteridge,	do.

From the Merchants' Coffee House Books.

Arrived, brig Eliza Vickery, Vickery, 15 days from Havana—Sugar and Coffee—Emanuel Valdes and others. On the 9th spoke sloop Antelope, Tuppot, from Jamaica for Norfolk, the captain sick, and short of provisions; supplied them with water and bread.

Brig Two Brothers, Richardson, 14 days from Havana—sugar and coffee—Geo. W. Blackinton. Left, brig Troy, of New York, just arrived from Rio Grande, who confirmed the account of the capture of Monte Viedo by the British. Saw a brig on Florida reef; had a number of wreckers about her. Passed 2 brigs and a schooner at Swanpoint bound up.

Boston, May 19.  
Arrived ship Adams, Coffin, 27 days from Surinam, cargo molasses, to T-mothy Rogers. Sailed in co. with the sloop Falmouth, Owen, of Portland. Left, April 20, ship Commerce, Stephenson, of Portland; Young Eagle, New York; Connecticut, do; Moses, Salem; Merchant, Portland; Catharine, do; Cook of Providence; Captain Patis, in a brig of do. James, of Norfolk. May 1, lat. 24, long. 63, fell in with a French privateer, who firing several shot boarded and robbed us of a boat, and several small articles;—she had an English brig in custody, which she had taken the Sunday previous—Same day, spoke a sch'r from New York, bound to St. Thomas, who had received considerable damage in a gale.

New-York, May 23.

Arrived, Ship Ocean, Pinder, Trinidad 24; Brig Aurora, Howell, St. Thomas 18; Eliza, Pendleton, Kingdon, Jam. 30; Jane, Lynch, Antigua 14; Sch'r Amazon, Crosby, Trinidad 22; Sloop Chancellor, Butler, Savannah 6; Industry, Newbern, N. C.

Cleared, Ship Palinurus, Mearns, Liverpool; Neptune, Baker, Liverpool; Charles, Crandon, Amsterdum; Susan, Delona, Copenhagen; George, Taylor, Greenock; brig Minerva, Hails, Bordeaux; sch'r Regulator, Brown, Curacao; Isley, Sturdevant, Portland; George, Collins, Richmond; Friendship, Melves, Camden; Alonzo, Westcott, Providence; Fame, Taber, Newbedford.

Arrived since our last. Ship Ocean, Pinder, (at quarantine) 24 days from Trinidad, and 20 from St. Thomas. Passengers, hon. J. W. Smith and lady, J. S. Smith, H. Sands, S. Curteneus, Mrs. Geddes,

and Mrs. Thompson and child. Left brig Greyhound, Smith, from New York, and several others. The Sunbury, for do. failed the day before. Ten days ago, spoke brig Cho, from Cayenne for Philadelphia; a British sloop had just arrived from England, with arms sufficient for 15,000 men. Markets good: beef 22 dollars.

Brig Aurora, Howell, 18 days from St. Thomas. Left brig Sarah Ann, Scott, of New York for St. Croix; brig Se flower, of Providence. The brig Rajah, Conklin, of New York, failed in co. for Turks Island. Three days ago, in lat. 37, spoke a sloop from Demerara for Portland. Passengers, Mr. Carver, Mr. Denham, Mrs. Hallman and family.

Brig Eliza, Pendleton, 30 days from Kingston, Jam.

Brig Jane, Lynch, from Martinique and Antigua, 14 days from the latter. Left at Antigua, sch'r Sperrybaker, Leach, for N. York, in 3 days; sch'r —, for Philadelphia, in 10 days; and sch'r —, Gardner, of Mablehead, from Bordeaux, cleared, and to sail next day. Sailed in company with sch'r Industry, Chesborough, for Charleston. Brig Montezuma failed for N. York a week before. Met an American brig going in. May 19, in lat. 27, 31, long. 72, spoke ship Ocean, Girdon, 22 hours from Philadelphia, for London.

Sch'r Amazon, Crosby, of Brewster, 22 days from Trinidad. The schooner Sunbury, Kelly, failed 5 days before for N. York. Left, sch'r Betsy, Freeman, for Bolton in 10 days; sch'r Two Sisters, for Newburyport, in 12; Salsus, of Salem in 8; sch'r Succets, Clark, for Bolton in 12; brig Mary, Wood, of New Jersey; sch'r Nathan and John, Bacon, for Salem in 20 days. May 6, lat. 19, 20, long. 63, spoke sch'r Federal George, of and for Baltimore, from Demerara, out 6 days. Off Dominick, was boarded in a British frigate conveying the Cork fleet of 40 sail for Jamaica.

Sch'r Chancellor, Butler, 6 days from Savannah. The S. 30 Island, for New York, sailed in company. Left the sloop Lanthaven, Field, for New York, in 5 days; and ship Poly, Bradley, of Bolton, to fail in 6 days for Jamaica.

Came passengers in the brig Jane, from Antigua, capt. Hicks, late master of the ship Eugene, which vessel founded on her passage from New York, for Dublin. Capt. H. and crew were taken off by capt. Newell, of the brig Triton, from New London, for Antigua, which vessel was lost on Barbuda, about 30 days since.

For Sale,  
ON accommodating terms, a two story Brick HOUSE, suitable for a genteel family, in a pleasant and healthy situation, (Union-street, Western Precincts.) Apply to the Printer.  
may 26 d3t

For Sale,  
LISBON, PORT and MADEIRA WINE, of the best quality, in pipes, hogheads, and quarter cases, by  
ROBERT BARRY,  
No. 12, North Gay street.  
may 25 d3t

The Brig Charlotte,  
John Jones, master.  
Will take from 2 to 300 bbls. of flour on freight to Antigua, or any of the Leeward Islands, if immediate application be made to the master on board, at Frederick-street wharf, or to  
CORNTHWAIT & YARNALL,  
No. 83, Bowly's wharf.  
5th mo. 26 d

Just received, and for sale by  
John Hagerty,  
The late remaining copies of  
MONTGOMERY'S POEMS,  
Unaltered, and in elegant engraving.

This volume contains some of the most beautiful poetry in the English language, and in point of mechanical execution, may vie with the most perfect productions which have been issued from the American press. The English edition falls for its bindings sterling with no engraving, while this book which is superior to it, is charged, One Dollar only. The English and New-York critics consider this volume to be the first modern production which has yet appeared.  
JOHN HAGERTY,  
ON SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 30,  
REMARKS upon a pamphlet intitled, "An Inquiry into the validity of Methodist Episcopacy." Dedicated to the Right Reverend Fathers in God, to Mr. Kewley, &c. By Amazeidon.  
may 26 tuth&4t

Muscovado Sugar.  
THE entire cargo of the schooner Admira Nelson, will be landed THIS DAY, at the lower end of Wright & Price's lumber yard, where they may be viewed previous to flooring, and the terms made very accommodating, if application is made in the course of this day or tomorrow. Apply to  
HU. THOMPSON.  
may 26 d3t

Second Notice is hereby given,  
THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Baltimore County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the real and personal estate of Charles King, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of May, eighteen hundred and seven.  
HENRY KING,  
Executor of Charles King.  
may 25 d4t

Baltimore Theatre.  
Messrs. WEBSTER & CONE'S BENEFIT.  
On Wednesday Evening, May 27, 1807,  
Will be presented, a Comic Opera, not acted here these ten years, called  
THE DUENNA:  
OR, THE DOUBLE ELOPEMENT.  
End of the Play, Mr. Cone will recite  
Alexander's Feast, or the Power of Music.  
To which will be added, a favorite Farce, in two acts, called  
The Irishman in London.  
BOX One Dollar—PIT, Three-Fourths of a Dollar.  
The doors will be opened at six, and the performance commence at seven o'clock precisely.  
Tickets to be had, and places in the boxes to be taken of Mr. Evans, at the office in front of the Theatre, on days of non-performance from ten till two, and on days of performance, from ten till 4 o'clock  
may 27 d4t

Washington Tavern.  
NEW-MARKET, FREDERICK COUNTY.  
THE subscriber returns his grateful thanks to a generous public, for the support in his line since his commencement, and is he is well supplied with every necessary for public accommodation, together with his prompt attention, hopes a continuation of their favors.  
JAMES WHIFFING.  
may 26 2aw4c

Sale by Auction.  
THIS AFTERNOON,  
At 4 o'clock, will be sold,  
THAT Valuable PROPERTY, (as advertised some time past by the administrators of Wm. Clemm, deceased) adjoining the country seat of Mr. H. Claggett.  
VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auctioneers.  
may 26

Sale by Auction.  
On SATURDAY,  
The 24th of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M. will be sold at public sale,  
ALL that valuable Frame HOUSE and LOT, being next to the corner of Frederick in Water-street, and fronting on acid Water-street 16 feet, and running back 100 feet to a ten feet alley. Late the property of Charles King, deceased. The terms will be made known at time of sale.  
may 26 d

Sale by Auction.  
Will be added to our sale This Morning, at 12 o'clock, at the head of Frederick-street dock,  
1500 lb. Venison Hams.  
VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auctioneers.  
may 26

Sale by Auction.  
Will be added to our sale This Morning, 1500 lbs. Ladies' SHOES, 200 do Gentlemen's do. and SLIPPERS.  
VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auctioneers.  
may 26

C. G. Boertler,  
No 50, head of Smith's wharf.  
HAS received per the Elknonora, from Amsterdam,  
6 boxes Hailem TAPES, assorted.  
A few boxes pint and half pint Tumblers, Madras, Pearl Barley,  
14,000 wt. Carracas Cozas,  
Which are offered for sale on accommodating terms.  
may 26 eodt

Benjamin Francis,  
TAKES the liberty to inform to citizens of Old-Town and the public in general, that he has opened a STORE at No 2, at the corner of Bridge and Union-streets, Old-Town, where he proposes to keep the following articles for sale, viz.  
Groceries and Liquors,  
A general assortment of Wrought and Cut Nails,  
Flooring Brads and Spikes, from 1 1/2 to 2 inches.  
An assortment of Hardware.  
A large number of Carpenters' Tools.  
A number of small articles of too little value to trouble the printer with. The articles will be offered for sale on reasonable terms, for cash or approved bank bills.  
may 26 eodm

A GHOST!!!  
THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,  
AND for sale at G. READING'S book store, 133, Market-street, (having printed a large edition, will be sold at 6-14 cents each) An Authentic Account of the appearance of a GHOST in Queen Ann's county, proved in a d county court, in the remarkable case  
State of Maryland, vs. James Fanny, Robert and Thomas Harris, executors of Thomas Harris.  
VERSUS  
Mary Harris, administratrix of James Harris.  
His Excellency Robert Wright, the present Governor of Maryland, and the Hon. Joseph H. Nicholl, Esq. were the counsel for the Plaintiff.  
John Scott and Richard T. Esq. were counsel for the Defendants.  
J. received and for sale as above.  
Sacred and Profane History epitomized with a continuation of Modern History to the present time—By Benjamin Tucker.  
The Principles of Religion as professed by the Society of Christians called Quakers.—By Henry Tuke.  
Avena, or a Tragical Poem, on the oppression of the Human Species.—By Thomas Branagan.  
Works of Lady Worthy Montague, 3 vols.  
Study of the Bible,  
Children of the Abbey, 4 vols. in 2,  
Sterne's Works, 6 vols.  
may 26 2aw3w

Notice is hereby given,  
THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of Captain John Waller, late of the aforesaid county, 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 first day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. And all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment or suits will be instituted without respect to individuals.  
ISAAC RAVEN, Administrator.  
may 26 d4t

Doctors Dorsey and Bacon,  
are recommended to the consideration of the contributors as Dispensary Physicians for the ensuing year.  
may 26 d4t

50 hds. Surinam Molasses,  
30 bags Pimento,  
5 feroons Flotant Indigo,  
For sale by  
AARON R. LEVERING,  
No. 79, Bowly's wharf.  
may 26 d4t

Washington Tavern.  
NEW-MARKET, FREDERICK COUNTY.  
THE subscriber returns his grateful thanks to a generous public, for the support in his line since his commencement, and is he is well supplied with every necessary for public accommodation, together with his prompt attention, hopes a continuation of their favors.  
JAMES WHIFFING.  
may 26 2aw4c