

Mr. Wickham... There was time enough to have... The mail travels from Washington to New Orleans in 27 days. He might have come, but if he has not, why is not some satisfactory evidence brought forward? We want to see the gentleman cross-examined. We want to see him committed with other witnesses. This is the ground on which we object to the production of this affidavit.

Another ground is, that according to the decision of the Supreme Court of the U. S., this affidavit does not bear upon the present motion. Mr. Swartwout, who was said to be connected with Col. Burr, was discharged by them because this affidavit did not apply to the charge of treason. Are comets then to be suffered to produce testimony on any subject that they please? A third objection is, that Gen. Wilkinson does not relate a single act committed in the district of Virginia—in Virginia, nor any where else. The Attorney for the U. S. says, that he will prove the overt act hereafter. But, sir, I repeat it, that the rules of evidence apply not only to the admissibility of evidence, but to the order in which it is to be produced. Let them first prove an overt act, if they can; and then they are at full liberty to prove the colour of it.

Again, sir, this deposition is not the best evidence which could be produced, and which the law requires. Gen. Wilkinson speaks of a cyphered letter, and of its contents, as well as he can make them out. Now, sir, where is this letter, and where is the key to it? Why are they not here? Why are they not produced before you? For these reasons, Mr. Wickham hoped that the court would not suffer the affidavit to be read in evidence.

Mr. Hay: We shall not, sir, be carried from our course by speeches, however long or animated they may be. But, sir, permit me to give those gentlemen a little information. Why talk of the affidavit before you? Do these gentlemen know, that we can positively prove the affidavit, the regret, and the denunciation which escaped from Mr. Burr, when he first heard of the publication of his cyphered letter? Let them first know what we can prove, before they abandon themselves to their triumph. Gen. Wilkinson's affidavit is the first in the series of our proofs, and it is for this reason that we wish to commence with it.

Mr. E. Randolph: Sir, we do not know what those gentlemen expect to prove. But we object to the production of Gen. Wilkinson's affidavit from what is already known; we know it to be perfectly inapplicable to the present question. Sir, this species of evidence is directly in the face of our bill of rights and of the constitution of the U. S. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him, &c. Col. Burr then, sir, has a general constitutional right to be confronted with the witnesses against him. Let gentlemen know why we object to it, if they can. And what have they done? Why, they have shown here an affidavit, an evaporated affidavit, for which there is no necessity and no law. The law positively declares, that the best evidence is always to be had; that when a witness is attainable, his affidavit is not to be admitted as testimony. We stand, therefore, sir, upon the bill of rights. Gentlemen may, indeed, attempt to evade its provisions, by saying that they can hereafter prove the material act; but I hope that this court will never countenance such illegal proceedings.

The Chief Justice stated, that the Supreme Court of the United States had already decided, that an affidavit might be admitted under certain circumstances; but they had also determined, that Gen. Wilkinson's affidavit did not contain any proof of an overt act: that he was certainly extremely willing to permit the attorney for the U. S. to pursue his own course in the order of drawing out his evidence, under a full confidence that he would not waste the time of the court by producing any extraneous matter, but where was the necessity of producing Gen. W.'s affidavit first? If there was no other evidence to prove the overt act, Wilkinson's affidavit goes for nothing; for so the supreme court of the U. S. has already decided; and by that decision he would have conceived himself bound, even if he had diffided from it. Why then produce this affidavit?

Mr. Hay observed, that there was a great difference between the course prescribed by the court and the one which he would have himself pursued; and that he seriously believed, if he had been left to himself, he would at least have satisfied the court itself that his own course was the best; that as to Gen. Wilkinson's affidavit, it might even now be confronted with witnesses, as Messrs. Bollman and Swartwout were present, and would say whether such and such conversations were ever held, as are detailed in this affidavit; that he was now before an examining court, and not before the Petit Jury: Why then the same strictness of evidence now as would be required on the trial in chief? That he really believed it was the intention of the opposite counsel, by dint of long speeches to attempt to drive him into their course; but that they ought to know he never consulted the counsel opposed to him; and that they would be the last persons in the world, whose opinions he would consult of the present occasion;—that he seriously believed, that the evidence which he produced would, beyond the possibility of a doubt, convince the mind of the court, not only of the existence of a traitorous design, but of an overt act; and that all that he asked was the liberty of producing this evidence in the order which he thought best. Is no part of this deposition, then, admissible? not at word?

The Chief Justice observed, he thought no part of it admissible at this time; that Gen. Wilkinson's affidavit either contained proof of the treasonable design, which was no proof of the overt act; or it related to conversations, which however true they might bear upon those who held them, did not bear upon Col. Burr.

Mr. Hay asked how the court was to be satisfied of the contents of any paper, before it was read to them. An affidavit might contain both the proof of the overt act, and of a treasonable design. Was such a paper as this to be read under the decision of the court? Or how was the court to know, whether a paper might not contain some proof of the overt act satisfactory to them; unless they had an opportunity of inspecting this paper?

Mr. Wickham: These gentlemen talk of delay; and yet they would produce to this court whole masses of evidence that are perfectly irrelevant to the present question. They declare that they will not pursue their course; and that we were the last persons in the world, whose opinions they would consult.

They observed in a subsequent stage of this business, that an idea had since struck his mind, which he thought it necessary to state; that he had not furnished that idea; conversations were to be held, and he was to be present; and of course their conversations would bear upon him.

Take for condescendence, Sir, we do not ask them. All that we want is, that they would pursue the strict principles of law and evidence. One of the best rules of evidence is the order of evidence. If a man is charged with a crime, must not the deed itself exist, before any testimony is produced as to the intention, with which it is done? I hope that no testimony will be suffered to be introduced, before the overt act itself shall be produced; and I call upon this court to enforce the strict order of evidence.

Mr. Burr observed, that in point of fact it was very immaterial to him whether this affidavit was read or not; that what he particularly wanted, was, that the great principles of evidence should be laid down, which would be equally applicable to this and to all other affidavits. He consented that the court might have this deposition read, if they thought proper.

Mr. Hay: This deposition will prove that it was one of A. Burr's objects to seize upon Mexico: Then if we can prove by some other evidence that this object was connected with an attack upon the U. States; is not this deposition of material importance in that point of view? If both must be proved, does it make any difference which we begin with? If a conspiracy has been planned, of a misdemeanor and treason so strongly combined, that they are made to go on together, and the accomplishment of the one facilitates the accomplishment of the other, is it not of material consequence to prove the misdemeanor? I have not myself seen Mr. Taylor or Mr. Albright, but I am credibly informed that they will prove and armed assemblage of men on Blennerhassett's Island.

The Chief Justice observed, that if there was no fact, or no overt act of treason, before the court, the court could have nothing to say to the present motion: that if therefore no fact was proved, the court could not hear the prosecution: that he should be extremely sorry to waste the time of the court, and to launch into a variety of irrelevant subjects, when there was actually no testimony to prove the overt act itself, and thus to give the court a competent jurisdiction over the case.

Mr. Hay: I am bound, sir, to obey the decision of the court, however much I may lament that decision. I shall certainly acquiesce in their order. If I understand the court—

The Chief Justice said, that he was of opinion, that unless there be a fact to be proved, no testimony ought to be produced. The question before the court was not, whether there had been a treasonable intent, but an overt act. That fact itself must be proved, before there can be any treason or any commitment for treason.

Gen. Wilkinson's affidavit was accordingly put aside.

Here follow the other proceedings which we have already journalized: the production of Taylor and Albright's testimony; and of Dubas deposition, which last was finally rejected by the court.

**LAST PROCEEDINGS.**  
TUESDAY, June 9.

The same Judges were present, as yesterday. The Grand Jury had been adjourned till 10 o'clock. About 8, they all appeared, and their names being called over,

Mr. Hay observed, it might be proper to inform the court, that he had received no further intelligence of Gen. Wilkinson, except what was contained in the little scrap of paper in his hand. It was an extract from a Norfolk paper, and he believed the latest which had been published. The gentlemen from that part of the country could say, whether it was so or not: (Mr. Hay here read the extract from the "Public Ledger" of the 5th inst. already published in the American.)

This extract only proves, continued Mr. Hay, that Gen. W. had not left N. Orleans in the early part of May. My information therefore, was not altogether correct: The express whom Mr. Millikin met, had not travelled with the same expedition, nor arrived at N. Orleans as early as I had expected. Perhaps, he did not reach that city before the 9th or 10th of May. We have evidence however to prove that a summons had been sent to him. This fact completely shows that he was at N. Orleans. My hopes are therefore stronger, that he has actually received this summons and I have not the faintest doubt that he will soon arrive here.—The court will well recollect, that from the calculation which I had submitted to them, I concluded that he could not be here before the 14th or 15th—it is my most anxious wish, for the sake of economy, of expedition, and what is of still greater consequence, the justice due to the country and the accused, that this should be completed during the present term. Almost all the witnesses are here. I am sorry to be forced to make so many apologies to the Grand Jury, who have already manifested so much patience; but I beg them to recollect, the extreme importance of the present trial, and that it will perhaps be the last time, that they are placed in this situation.

The Chief Justice presumed that the mail from Norfolk would not arrive here, until the day after to-morrow.

Mr. Hay said that it had arrived the day before.

Mr. Martin: I have an extract from another Norfolk paper one day later, than the one quoted by the attorney: (Mr. M. here read an extract from the "Norfolk Herald" of the 5th inst.)

The ship-news in the same paper states, that the Hannah had left New-Orleans 27 days before.

Mr. Hay: If there are different vessels—

Mr. Martin: The same vessels, sir.

Mr. Hay: These vessels may convey some intelligence to Washington respecting general Wilkinson, which may consequently reach ourselves.

Mr. Burr: I hope, sir, it will not be understood, from the observations of my friend (Mr. M.) that I mean to take any part in this business. I shall certainly not interfere with the Grand Jury in this stage of the affair. The proposition of the gentleman has my cordial concurrence.

The Chief Justice observed, that if the Jury were adjourned till Thursday, some passengers might, perhaps, arrive in the next Norfolk mail, with some intelligence about Gen. W.

Mr. Hay presumed, that the Jury would not probably be wanting before Saturday.

Mr. Burr hoped that the Jury would be adjourned for as short a time as possible: at all events not longer than Thursday.

Chief Justice: This is Tuesday. The attorney for the U. States cannot probably expect Gen. W. before Thursday, if he comes by water.

Mr. Hay knew not how he was to proceed, if by water he certainly could not be expected before that time; and if by land he would certainly require one day to recover from the fatigue of travelling.

The Chief Justice then observed, to the Grand Jury that they were adjourned till Thursday, so dook.

(To be continued.)

**NEW YORK,** June 10, 1807.

Gen. Wilkinson sailed from New-Or-

leans for Norfolk in the U. S. sch'r Revenge. She put into Havana, & sailed from thence the day before the ship Maria Theresa, which arrived at this port yesterday.

**NORFOLK,** June 8.

Our last notice of the arrival of Mr. Parvianer, secretary of the American legation at London. It is expected that he went to sea this morning in the United States' vessel of war Wasp, bound to England.

**American.**  
AND  
**Commercial Daily Advertiser.**  
TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1807.

In a New-Orleans paper of the date of May we have observed, among other letters advertised as remaining at the post-office in that city, one for "Aaron Burr."

This little circumstance is one proof, and not a weak one, of the freedom and security of individuals in this country, although they may be charged with crimes of the deepest dye. Under any other government in the world, this letter of Burr's would have been seized and opened in the hope of its containing evidence of the treasonable intentions of the person to whom it is addressed. But our republican institutions secure to him, even when at the threshold of trial for treason, his private correspondences inviolate. Before a fact like this; and before all the facts in the case of Burr, how do the Crocodile tears of lamentation shed by federal patriots over the perversion of Aaron by the tyranny of the administration, evaporate!

**Arrival of Gen. Wilkinson.**—Letters received in this city announce with certainty the arrival of Gen. Wilkinson at Hampton, Virginia. He reached that place on Wednesday, the 10th inst.: His intention was to proceed immediately to Richmond, which place it was expected he would reach in a few days afterwards.

Private intelligence reached this city yesterday of the proceedings before the Circuit Court at Richmond in Burr's case on Wednesday last. Mr. Hay opposed the motion for a subpoena to the president of the United States (with a clause requiring him to produce certain papers) made by Burr and his counsel. Messrs. Luther Martin and Wickham combated Mr. Hay's arguments: But the intelligence furnishes us with no decision of the court on the motion.

Tar is said to have risen 75 cents per barrel, at Wilmington, N. C. in consequence of three large English ships and a brig being there and lading with naval stores.

Just as our paper was going to press, a gentleman of respectability called at the office, and informed us, that the post master general received, last night, a letter from New Orleans, dated the 20th May, which mentions that Gen. Wilkinson was to sail the next day. Wash. Fed.

The ship Gossypium, has lately been launched at Savannah; and is the first ship that has been built in that place since the revolution.

**More Counterfeiting.**—At Shrevebury (Vet.) was arrested on the 26th ult. and committed to Rutland gaol, a person calling his name Abner Hays, on whom was found the following counterfeit bill—95 of 20 dollars United States Branch Bank, of New York, dated 10th Jan. 1806—90 of 5 dollars, New York State Bank, payable to S. N. Blecher, dated April 10, 1806—2 of 10 dollars of the last bank—23 of 4 dollars of the Hudson Bank, dated 4th Jan. 1806, payable to W. W. Van Ness, (well executed)—and 162 of two dollars on the Christian Bank.

**Extract of a letter from Capt. Clark, of the ship Walker, to his owner in New-York, dated Halifax, May 30.**

"On the 28th, when in lat. 49, 6, long. 27, 10, I was taken by a French privateer, from Bayonne, who plundered the ship of about 50 packages of the most valuable goods, long boat, etc. They took out my mate, 5 seamen, and 3 passengers, and put on board a prizemaster and 8 men, and ordered the ship for a port in France or Spain. On the 1st of May I rose on the captors, took charge of the vessel, and made the best of my way for N. Y. The same day I found myself in the midst of a British fleet of merchantmen, under convoy of the Crocodile, who put a prizemaster and 15 men on board me, and ordered me to Halifax, where we arrived on the 28th inst. What is the pretence for capture, or what they intend to do with her God only knows."

**Interments in the different burial grounds of the city and precincts of Baltimore; for the week ending yesterday morning at sun rise.**

Consumption	2
Intemperance	1
Teething	1
Sill-born	1
Accidental	1
Cholera	3
Cramp	1
Sudden	1
Fits	2
Cholera	2
Fleuryty	1
Adults	6
Children	15
Total	25

**Married.**—At Annapolis on Tuesday evening last, by the rev. Mr. Wyatt, Captain James Wright, of Baltimore, to Miss Anne Fowler, of that city.

—last Thursday evening, at Germantown, by the rev. Mr. Schuster, Mr. Jacob Clemens, formerly of Detroit, to Miss Sarah Woodrow, of the latter place.

**Marine Intelligence.**  
**Port of Baltimore.**

**ENTERED,**

Ship Iris, Wescott,	Masters
Sch'r Galois, Clark,	Masters

**ARRIVED**

Ship George Washington, Gardner, 25 days from New-Orleans, from the Chesapeake.	Masters
Ship George, Bennett, of Charleston, sailed for Baltimore; ship Union,	Masters

June 10

Hall, of New-York, 2 days before for Liverpool; ship Huron, Lytleman, 2 days before for Liverpool, brig Charles, Field, of New-York, the day before for Dominica. Last ship Diaper, Page, of New-York, ready for Liverpool; ship Perseverance, Piles, of Philadelphia, ready for Liverpool; ship Olive Branch, Littlefield, of Kennebec, in ten days for Liverpool; ship Thomas, of New-Orleans, for Liverpool ashore on the bar, and loaded so much as to make it necessary to unload her; ship Harriot, Gray, of Portland, for Liverpool in 8 days; Carmelite, Dehart, of New-York, for Liverpool in 5; ship Fair America, Hazard, of New-York, for Philadelphia in 5; ship Amity, for New-York in 5; ship Sarah, Sutton, of New-Orleans, for Bordeaux in 10; ship New-York, George, of Philadelphia, for Nantes in 8; ship Four Friends, Phillips, of Philadelphia, for Liverpool in 10. Met in the river, brig Friendship, Doa, from New-York, bound up; brig Prudence, Banker, in 47 days from Greenock, bound up; ship Rover, Coffin, and Burtus, from Liverpool, do.—Sailed in company with ship Peggy, Pearson, of Philadelphia, for Antwerp, and saw her off Cape Hatteras—Passengers, Mr. G. M. Woolsey, Mrs. Woolsey, and family, Miss M. Aspinwall, captain J. Brown, and others. Left at New-Orleans, brig Caroline, Flagg, just arrived from Charleston; sloop Independence, Phillips, of New-York; ship Argo, Hunt, of Boston, for Bordeaux; brig Ceres, Brown, of New-York, for Nantes. May 15, passed in the river bound up, the brig Spanish Lady, of Philadelphia, from Jamaica; ship Mississippi, from Lisbon, May 17, below the turn, ship Laura, of Portland, from Liverpool; ship Commerce, Code, of Warren, R. I. from Havana. 12th May, ship Orleans, Toby, from Philadelphia. May 30th, on the outside of the bar, the brig Mary, from Baltimore, with the loss of her mainmast; and a ship from Lisbon. Left at Balise, ship Harriot, Gray, of Portland, for Liverpool; and brig Polly, Pratt, for Boston.

**Just Imported,**  
**BY ENOCH BAILEY,**  
**Real Green Turtle.**  
SOUP will be served up as usual, from 11 till 4, on Tuesdays and Thursdays.  
June 15

**Adam Gantz,**  
No. 94, Dugan's wharf,  
INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has on hand a general assortment of **Choice Liquors and Groceries,** Also, a constant supply of Prime BACON, all of which will be sold low for cash, country produce or acceptances in town. He likewise has a quantity of VINEGAR, equal if not superior to any in this city, at 25 cents per gallon.  
June 16  
2aw8t

**Matthew Steens, Larken Shipley, Nicholas Hall, John Wade, Belt Brushers, and George Houston,**  
AGAINST  
The Attorney General of the State of Maryland, and Gerard Davis.

**In Chancery, June 8, 1807.**

THE object of the complainants' bill is to procure a decree for the sale of part of a tract of Land, called Paris Range, situate partly in Baltimore and partly in Frederick county, containing one hundred and eighty-eight acres of land, more or less, and the net proceeds to be applied to the payment of their claims against James Cumming, late of Frederick county, deceased.

The bill states that Gerard Davis, of Frederick county, on the sixth day of November, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, agreed to sell and convey to James Cumming the land and premises above described for the consideration of one hundred and thirty pounds, which was actually paid. That a deed of conveyance was executed by the said Gerard Davis to the said James Cumming, which hath not been recorded agreeably to law. That the said James Cumming hath died intestate, and without heirs, whereby the equitable interest in the said land and premises hath become vested in the state, and as such is liable to the payment of the said Cumming's debts.

The bill further states that the said Gerard Davis hath departed from the state of Maryland, and gone to parts unknown to the complainants.

It is thereupon, on motion of the complainants, adjudged and ordered, that the said complainants cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the American three Tuesdays or three Fridays before the 11th day of July, to the end that the said Gerard Davis may be notified to appear in this court either in person or by a solicitor on or before the 11th day of November next, to shew cause, if any he hath, why a decree should not pass for a sale of the said land as prayed for.

True Copy.  
Test,  
NICHOLAS BREWER,  
Reg. Cur. Can.  
TuzR  
June 16

**Watering Place for Shipping.**  
MASTERS and owners of vessels are respectfully informed that they can have Water at the old established and well-known Watering Place, near the Glass Manufactory, with convenience and speed of filling. This water is known to equal, if not to exceed any other that is to be had in the port of Baltimore for keeping good at sea, as a number of Indian men have experienced by keeping it on board from 12 to 18 months. The well is supplied by never-failing veins of water, and the pump will deliver from 50 to 60 hogheads per day, and will be always kept in complete order.—The subscriber offers to take charge of all casks left in his care, that are to be filled or filled to sweeten; and if the master or owner wish to have a bill or is not convenient to send the money, which may not be at all times, they will be waited on with a bill, when the vessel may have finished filling for the voyage, for all sums amounting to one dollar and upwards. I shall also attend to the filling of casks myself, and discharge boats with all possible dispatch.

ROBERT BEAN.  
It may be necessary to mention that casks or boats can fill along side without landing their casks.  
June 16  
M.M.

**Twenty Dollars Reward,**  
WILL be paid for apprehending & securing Negro NED, so that I get him. He is about five feet ten inches high, 21 years of age, well dressed in his person, handsome features, has a down look when spoken to, shows his teeth very much when he speaks, and wears his hair plaited over his forehead. Had on a blue cloth coat, a Bonnet's cord, laced red and yellow striped, nankeen pantaloons, and brown top boots. He is well known and supposed to be at present in this city.  
WILLIAM BRANSON,  
June 16  
64t

**Sale by Auction.**  
Will be added to our file This Morning, An invoice of Dimey, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Sheetings, Pillowcases, &c. directed and sold for account of whom it may concern.  
June 16

**Sale by Auction.**  
On THURSDAY, The 10th inst. at 11 o'clock, on Smith's dock, opposite Mr. Kalkman's warehouses, will be sold,  
The fast sailing Schooner BETSEY & CHAMLOTTE, With all her tackle & apparel, and other articles on board, she is bound for 67 tons, she is well found, and may be fitted at a trifling expense. Terms will be made known at the time of sale.  
R. LEXMON & CO. Auctioneers.  
June 16

**Sale by Auction.**  
TO-MORROW, The 17th inst. at 11 o'clock, at the auction room, at the head of Gay's dock, will be sold, the Cargo of the Schooner JAMES, (which was not landed in time on Monday), Consisting of  
62 hhd. Of prime Matucado Sugar, 57 barrels  
A small parcel of Coffee.  
R. LEXMON & CO. Auctioneers.  
June 16

**Sale by Auction.**  
Will be added to our file This Morning, A quantity of Household and Kitchen FURNITURE. The sale to commence precisely at half past 9 o'clock.  
VAN WICK & DORSEY, Auctioneers.  
June 16

**To Let.**  
On very reasonable terms, A two story BRICK HOUSE on the Bay, with two tenements, about two hundred yards above the French Settlement, containing two rooms on a floor and a garden; a pleasuring yard and a large garden; with excellent water at the door; it is very well situated for the season.  
The terms will be made known by applying at No. 7, Shakspeare Street, Fell's Point, to the subscriber, or at No. 162, 2-2, Baltimore Street.  
WILLIAM H. FODOR,  
June 16

**A meeting of the Creditors**  
OF TAGART & CALWELL, is requested, to be held This Evening, at 6 o'clock, at their counting house.  
June 16

**This is to notify all**  
manner of persons that we, the subscribers, part of the heirs of William Bull, deceased, lay in our objection and claim to that parcel or tract of land and mill, now advertised by Mr. A. C. Hanson, trustee between Mr. Francis Daws and Doctor Rutledge; we claim all the title that ever was invested in the deceased, and further notify all manner of persons from buying the same only under the claim of the heirs. Given under our hands.  
WALTER BULL,  
ELISHA BULL,  
June 16

**City Commissioners' Office.**  
Baltimore, 16th June, 1807.  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the City Commissioners will meet on Saturday next, the 20th inst. at 9 o'clock A. M. to establish the lines of a Lot of Ground, near the north-west intersection of Conway and Sharp streets, conveyed by Peter Hedges to Ritson Browning on the first day of July, 1806.  
Those who are interested in the above establishments are requested to attend, with the surveyor, land marks, and papers, necessary for establishing the same.  
By order of the Board,  
SAMUEL VINCENT, Clerk.  
June 16

**FRENCH**  
**Dry Goods and Millinery,**  
Received by the ship Young Elias, of Philadelphia,  
1 box Elegant Bonnets,  
Elegant Silk Scarves,  
Broad Minuta Ribbons,  
Elegant Lince Veils,  
Ladies Handkerchiefs do,  
Men's Silk Stockings,  
Fine Cambric,  
Neck Handkerchiefs do,  
Pocket do. do,  
Elegant Silk Lace Shawls—  
For sale cheap for cash, or negotiable notes, Apply at No. 38, North Frederick Street.  
June 16

**For Sale,**  
A new Pilot Boat SCHOONER, About 25 tons, carrying 100 barrels, now lying at the wharf, if it is intended to be among the fastest sailers that belong to the port. For terms apply on board, or to Armstrong & Davis, Chesapeake.  
JOHN DAVIS,  
The subscriber has a quantity of good materials, and would contract to build a vessel from 100 to 200 tons, on moderate terms. Apply as above.  
June 16

**A bright bay Colt**  
STAYED by the subscriber's carriage on the 7th inst. which was about a week old; had one white hind foot, a very full forehead. Whoever finds this colt, and brings it to that I can get it again, or deliver it to John Sinclair, near the Adams Church, shall receive a reward of \$50 dollars.  
ROBT. SINCLAIR,  
June 16

**Wanted to hire**  
A COOK  
15 women in a small household, who are well recommended will receive the best wages.  
March 29