cured his payal forces from that quarter. The attempt to commit Truxton by getting him to interfere in the building of boats, is also worthy of note. The cross questioning of the commodore by Burr, is a fingular specimen of gunning. " Did I fay this; and did I not fay that," with the answers, are quite irrelevant. Burr was artful enough to spice his discourse with expressions of love to his country. But such expressions do not invalidate the fact which commodore Truxton has established, that Burr wished to detach him from his affection for the service of his own country, and to engage him in that of another.

The vivid colors in which the Federal Gazette of Thursday implicated the captain of the Cybele, or Patriot, were yes terday considerably obscured by the contrite acknowledgements of the editor of that paper. Instead of the glowing aspect of crimination which was put on in the prelude, the afterpiece presents us with a scene quite al fresco. The "belief that the privateer was countenanced by the commander of the Cybele," in the course of twenty-four hours has given way to an " anxiety that the investigation ordered by the French ambassador may result in the perfect innocence of the officers and crew of the French ship Patriot;" and the vehement." protestations against the doctrine that commerce should protect itzelf," has yielded to the mild and laconic declaration that "further remark is deemed unnecessary" at the present time. We would not willingly incurthe imputation of ill-nature; but the confessions of the Gazette are made with such an inexpressible outoo for its degraced dignity, that in justice we cannot withhold them from the reader: -

From the Federal Gazette of yesterday.

"SHIP OTHELLO. es In our statement last evening of this case, supposed cause of offence is found, by the gentleman whose politeness enabled us to present that intelligence. We are sensible no material error being in that statement. we are informed that the French ship of myst in question, is the Patriot, and not the Cybelle; but this is immaterial. It was under stood at the time he made the inquiries, that the editor of the Federal Gazette would make public the information imparted. This was expressly stated by the friend, through whom we obtained the interview, and in whose preserce the conversation was held. We are not Jess anxious than others, that the investigation ordered by the French ambassador may result in the perfect innocence of the officers and crew of the Patriot. We advanced no opinion on this subject, except the one founded on the declaration of the privateersmen; and in this we stand not alone

" Further remark is deemed unnecessary, until we see an authorised statement different from our own; or until some further account is received from the Bay"

The subjoined statement will be read with interest. There seems to be no doubt of the piratical intentions of the crew of the buccaneering schooner that seized the Othello. The principal point in doubt is the assistance given by the Patriot. And as the captain of the plunderer contradicted himself with respect to the information he said he had received relative to the Othello's having British property on board, his evidence is very exceptionable with respect to receiving a supply of men from captain Kohm. At least, after so palpably contradicting himself, hi- testimony would not be held of much weight an a court of justice.

CAPTAIN GLOVER'S STATEMENT. Particulars of the detention of the flip Othello, Russel Giover, master, in the Chesapeake Bay, by a French Privateer.

The above ship sailed from Liverpool on the 29th June, with a careo of dry goods, bound to Baltimore. August 17th, being 49 days out, took a pilot off the capes of Virginia, the wind being light and contrary for several days, did not make much away -- en the 22d, it blowing fresh from the Northward the pilot thought best to anchor in the mouth of the Patuxent-that even-Ing feeing a schooner come down and anchor clole by, supposing her from Baltimore, I sent my mate on board to enquire for a newspaper, who informed him, that he had not one, and that there were no arrivals for several days. The fch'r Three Sisterslying close by, he went on board, and was informed by capt. Rich, that in his opinion he was not from Baltimore, but was a smuggler .- About 8 o'clock, an officer boarded me from the French ship Patriot, lying In the Patuzent, After enquiring the news from Europe, what British vessels were off the Capes, he requested some nevespapers and departed politely. About 2 o'clock in the after noon of the 23d, I got under way and stood up; shortly after I perceived the sch'r Three Sisters, and the privateer under way and flanding up also-at nine o'clock, wind and tide being ahead, the pilot brought the ship to anchor off Sharp's island. During the night, as I have: since been informed by the watch on deck, the Privateer worked round us, and at one time was along side; when being asked what he wanted, seered of and made no reply, but exme to anchor under the thip's flern.

At day light the next moining, while the crew were employed in getting up the anchor, I heard a noise on deck, and on my going up was informed by the mate and pilot, that the privateer had fired several bullets at us. I immediately took my trumpet, and hailed him to know what he wanted; I told the pilot to continue heaving the anchor, when he immediately worked to windward, fearing I should ron him down, 28 he afterwards faid-having brought his vessel within pillol fliot, all his men fired two rounds gach, while I was engaged in hailing him; they must have taken good aim, as several of the balls lodged very near, and one passed through the mate's hat - While my men were employed lowering the boat, he kept up a continual cry, et haste, baste, or I'll fire again." On my going along side, I asked if he was a pirate; he replied hot, and wished to know if any one was killed; saying, "I am no pirate, but a French privateer from Guadaloupe;" then demanded My papers which he examined superficially, and declared my ship a good prize, for having British maufadured goods on board : my boat was immediately filled with his men, armed with gups, fistois, swords, buices, &c. and after de manding my keys, proceeded on board the thip, leaving me behind . he then ordered all the frem pelow, Pricing . Hao centinels over them. fand told, the pilot to take the thip to sea, for which he flould receive four handred dollars,

all trunks, &c. in the cabin, and using to great

excess, provision, porrer, &c. &c. . About 11 o'clock in the ferencon, I was permitted to go on board the ship, he having my papers in possession; on my going below I told him that I supposed he intended to plunder; when he replied not, and returned my keys, saying he was sorry he could not prevent his men from destroying my cabin stores, and assured me that no person on board should lose any property: looking under my pillew for my watch, I discovered it was taken, and having demanded it, he ordered one of his men to restore it. I then opened my chest, where I had a considerable sum of money, when he told me he examined that hi "self and nothing would be missing, which was the case. I was then abruptly ordered on board the schooner, he declaring the ship a good and lawful prize, and said he would take her to Guadaloupe. On my requesting permission to remain on board, he replied I should not, but that all hands, excepting myself, should, and that he would take care to protect his prize. I then went on board the privateer, where I was detained until & o'clock next morning; the ship being at anchor all night off the Potomac, the wind ahead, and seeing prospect whatever of getting her out before he might be detected, he said he was very sorry he detained me so long, but being tively informed of my having English property on board, wished to discover it if possible Or demanding his authority, he said he was told so by captain Rich, which he afterwards denied; saying it was on board the French ship Patriot he heard it, and that he saw the newspapers I gave the officer who boarded me; he further said, that he had been supplied with fifteen men by the commander of said ship, being shore of hands, which I believe to be correct, as one of the men told the mate and pilot that he was with the officer who boarded me from the ship. After spologising for firing on me, saying he could not prevent his men,... lest they would use violence on himself and other officers. He proposed to liberate the ship, provided I would give a certificate de claring he did not plunder or act improperly, which I refused; but finding I had no other alternative, was obliged to comply—he further insisted on Mr. Harden, a passenger on board, to certify to the truth thereof; this being accomplished, he delivered up my papers, and permitted me to proceed, after being detained 28 hours, and the ship carried

from Sharp's Island to Point Look-Out. RUSSELL GLOVER. N. B The account published in the Federal Gazette of Thursday evening, is very incorrect.

From the N w-York Evening Post.

The four seamen. - On the third instant we republished an article from the National Intelligencer, the object of which was to show that the four feamen claimed by Capt. Humphreys from Commodore Barron were Americans. This article appearing in the government paper, was allowed fomething like the weight of an official document, and it was therefore supposed to put the controverly about the men at rest In a late Bollon paper the birth place of one of the men who ailedged he was born in Massachufetts, has been traced to one of the West India Islands; and we have just feen the copy of a letter to Mr. Gallatin, from a gentleman in this place, if we are rightly informed, which at any rate goes to leftroy all credit in the flatements of the men tiemle ves.

In a note to he article above referred to, com Barron is fai I to have reported, (doubtlefs tak ing the facts from the parties) that William Ware, Daniel Martin and John Little, alias Francis, were failors on board the brig Neptune, capt. Crafts, of this place, and that they were proffed out of her by the British frigate Melampus in the bay of Biscay.

On application to Capt Crafts by the Secretary of the Treasury, he has made a particular statement respecting these men, which we have teen and now feel it to be our duty to avail ourtelves of the information it contains, so far as to let the public know what fort of people these sour men are, and what credit is due to

Capt Crafts states, that he failed in the brig Neptune from New York for Bordeaux in Aug 1805. On the 17th of November following, he was taken in the bayeof Biscay by the Melampus, then commanded by capt. Poynts, and lent into Plymouth, England. All the crew excepting himfelf and boy and all the passengers were taken-out and an officer and 9 men put on board to navigate the veffel. He arrived at Plymouth on the 27th. The vessel and cargo liberated, but he remained there to complete some repairs, and for want of his crew, the Melampus not having arrived. On the first of January following the Melampus did arrive and immediately delivered up the whole crew, among whom were the aforesaid Wm Ware, Daniel Martin and Jobn Little, or Francis, all men of colour. These three men, with one Sidney Jackson, being also a coloured man, went ashore without liberty, and strong suspicions being entertained that they had stolen a bag of coffee, which was missing, and cut open and robbed another, on their return about midnight they were charged with the felony; on which Ware swore he would do no more duty, but being intoxicated, it was past over. In the morning Ware and Martin were ordered ashore with the long boat for water, which they both deferted, and left her on the beach. On the captain's going ashore he saw Ware with some of the crew of the Melampus, and asked him why he had not filled the casks; to which he gave a faucy answer, and said he would not fill them. Neither he nor Martin ever returned on board the brig again; during the day, Jackson likewife deferted, and in the evening Little did the same, getting into the boat of the Melampus as the lay along aside,—The next day Capt Craf s asked Capt. Poynts about the men, telling him . their loss would dikress him; on which Capt. Poynts said he did not want the men, for he had his complement, and besides they were coloured people, & he krongly suspected great scoundrels; but that if they did enter they should exped cap tain Crasts to pay their wages, which he refused. Since that time captain Crasts has never feen, nor heard any thing of the men till he lately faw their names in the papers, as being the persons on whose account the public Interest had been so strongly excited. He says they had A .. merican protections and he inclines to the belief that they are Americans; he has heard Ware boast of his descent and say that his father was a Scotchman, though his mother was a Squaw. Martin is a dark mulatto, Little alsoa mulatto, and Jackson a negro. The captain says, no provocation was given them to induce them to desert the Neptune, but that they were well treated in all respects.

Such is the information contained in captain Crast's Letter to Mr. Gallatin. We communicare it to the public without comment at pré-

REMARKS,

BY THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN. The loregoing article deserves the most serious attention? If it be correct

respecting the citizenship of three of the seamen forcibly taken from on board the Chesapeake by Humphreys; for captain. Crasts declares " they had American protections," and decides in favor of their being Americans. There is also another point of considerable importance, if cap tain Crafts's statement has been correctly given. It is the protection which captain Poynta, of the Melampus, gave to three American seamen who had descried from an American ship. " Captain Crafts asked " captain Poynts (mark well the words) " about the men, telling him their loss " would distress him; on which captain " Poynts said he did not want the men, " for he had his complement; and, be-" sides, they were colored people, and he " strongly suspected, great scoundrels; " but (mark again, reader!) that if they ed did enter, he should expect capt. Crafte " to fuy their weges." Here, then, we have the fact, 'that the commander of a British f. igate pe milted to enter on board his vessel three American seamen, with American protections, when by his acknowledgment he had his full complement of men and did not want them; that he refused to deliver them up when demanded by the American captain, although the latter declared "their loss would distress him." And that he even went so far as 'to demand their wages. We shall not stop to offer further comment now: But we call upon those who have raised an outery that our government is going to war to protect British deserters to note the circumstance in their papers; we call upon all triends to America to mark the scandalous dup leity of the British in this transaction; and from the partizans of Great Britain w. boldiy demand whether the charge of protecting deserters does not lay with all its force, at the door of the British, instead of that of the American government?

COMMUNICATION.

The great and good effects of the two camp meetings, held o. Mr. Gough's land between Perry Hall and the Long Calm. near the Philadelphia road, have induced a number of the preachers of the Gorpe. of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Chris', to hold a third meeting on the same spot; to begin on Thursday the first day of Oc tober next, and to continue until Tuesday the sixth. It will be well for those who bring waggons to the camp ground, to take a little more straw than they will want for their own use, that they may have the pleasure to give to those who have none.

COMMUNICATION.

Snatched away yesterday evening by the ruthless hand of death, from the affection. and triendship of his shool-fellows; and from. the tears, the prayers, and embraces of his fond parents, in the bud of life, Master flucia Mi Cultum, recond son of James 11. 11 Culloh, Esq. He was in the 14th year of his age. His death was occasioned by suddealy swallowing a bean, which by an unfortunate accident passed into his windpipe. This sweet youth has been carried off in the morning of his day, e'er the blossom of life spened into bloom. Alas! lovely boy, I feei for thy parents-I feel not for you. Thy heart was the scat of innocence, gentleness and affection: Thy dispositions were mildhy temper was amiable, and thy manners mable and pleasing: The voice of truth dwelt on thy tongue; and candor and sincecity clothed thy youthful breast: And had it pleased Providence to have ripened thy early virtues into manhood, what promising hopes would they have realized to thy parents, thy friends, and thy country !--- But, O God ! thy will be done!---

Detachments from Captains Woodland and Hynson's companies, went down the bay yesterday in pursuit of the supposed French

Who sold the Navy?-Il indubitably discovers a most depraved heart and a most libellous disposition in the Federalists, to wilfully and foolisly accuse the present administration of haring reduced the Navy of the United States, when in fact the Law which authorised the sale of them, was passed during the "reign of terror"-it was of the same class with the notorious midnight arrangements, as will appear from the Act, which bears date March the third, 1801. So ar therefore from having diminished the number of our warike vessels, they have increased it

by the addition of the 18 guns, Ship Wasp, of. Brigs Syren, Hornet, Argus, Schooners Vixen, Nautilus, Enterprize,

Bomb Ketches Ætna, Vesuvius,

from 60 to 70 Gun-Boats, and as many more which are building, and will soon be fit for service. [Eastern Aigus.

DIVINE SERVICE. Mr. DASHIELL having returned, St. Peter's Church will be opened the enfuing Sabbath, as ulual.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

From the Merchant's Coffee House Book. August 27.

Arrived, schooner Nancy & Mary, Hall, 16 days from Matanzas-Sugar and Molasses-Van Wyck & Dorsey. Left there ship Cuba, Littlefield, of New-York , brig Ploughboy, Charleston, next day : brig Mentor, Morant, Providence, (Rhode Island;) schooner Betsey, Waters, Salem ; Harriot, ---- New-York; Ctres, from Charleston, just arrived & Experiment, Wasburn, ditto, brig Ethiopian, of New-Orleans, and a Spanish brig just arrived from Campeachy, the captain of which in-formed that a schooner belopping to New-

York, from La Vera Cruz, with 200,000 dollars on board, had been taken by an English frigate off Vera Cruz.

August 28. Arrived sch'r Industry, Bonner, 20 days from Martinique Sugars. Wm. Cile.

Alfo, sloop Laurel, Beard, 28 days from St. Jago. Coffee, cotton, tobacco, &c. Andrew Dewees & Co. To the northware of Cape Maize spoke two French privateers; one of them put two men on board, taken, out of the Swedish sch'r Ambytel, that saile from Baltimere the 8th of July, and was captured the 1ft of August in the Bite of Leogane. The sch'r Ariel, White, from Charletton for Portau-Prince, was captured by the same privateers two days after. It was supposed that they were retaken by the British and sent to Jamaica as they had not appeared at St. Jago.

New-Yirk, August 25.

ARRIVED, The British sch'r Ann, Wood, of Halifax, 24 days from Curracoa. August 10, lat. 27, long. 70, spoke schoener Fame, Peterson, 19 days from Baltimore for Antigua.

Cleared, ship Rutus, Arnold, Savannah; brig Polly, Gregory, St. Thomas; schooner Franklin, Jenkins, Teneriffe; Liberty, Winant, Norfolk; Jane, Barlow, St. Jago de Cuba; David, L'Hommedieu, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, August 27. Arrived schr. Regulator, Blanchard, Passa. maquedy; Fame, Sturdivant, do. O ive Branch, Young, do-plaister; William and Mary, Tupper, Falmou h-wires, &c. 54 days.

Arrived at the Lazareno. Ship May-vide, men, St. Kitt -rum, &c. 22 ; Charlotte, Smiddart, Havana, 23; brig Welcome Return, do -sugars, 17; schr. Happy Return, Tatem, St. Thomas-coffee, &c 18 Cleared, brig Almira, Obcar, Andierdam; Lydia, Shermon, Barbadoes; James and Wil liam, Dawson, St. Jago-d -Cuba; Mary, Ni' Cutchen, New Orleans: Schr. Lively, Nelson, V. Carelina; sloop Independence, Semers, Charleston; Mahala, Pryor, Richmond.

FROM LLUYD'S LIST.

July 3. The American thip Jane, Hugelt, and the George Washington, ----, from t'ngladelphia to Borde iux, are detained und sent into Plymouth. At Deal, Susan and Sarah, Hendry, for Newyork. Sailed from London derry, Abigail, Barry, for do. At Rotterdam, Mary, Southwick, Botton At Copenhagen, Bytield, Foller, Bolim. At Tonningen, John, Loring, Newyork; Sally, Hall, Philadelphia. THE REAL PROPERTY IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON OF THE P

Sale by Auction. THIS DAY,

The 29th instant, at 12 J'clock, in Smith's deck, will be sold on two, three and four menths credit,

The Schooner CONCORD:

Burthen 75 tons or 550 bar
rels; with all her tackle and Burthen 72 tons or 550 bar apparei as she arrived from sea. Her inventory may be seen at our anction room. R. LEMMON & CO. Mirt're.

Sale by Auction.

ON MONDAY, The 31st instant, at 11 o'clock, at Waters's wharf, Fell's Point, will be sold without reserve for approved indorsed notes, at two, four and six months,

The remarkable fast sailing Swedish Ship MODEST,

About two years old, is built a the pest materials and will carry about 180. barrels; her Sails, Rigging, Tackte and Apparel are in good order, an inventor, of which may be seen at the vendue office corner o Second and Frederick streets. THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r

> Buil up allicituit. On MONDAY,

The 31st inst. at 10 o'c. ch, at the auction room at the head of Gay-street dock, will commence

the sale of A Variety of Dry Goods.

After which at 12 o'clock.

32 hhds. St. Martins and St. Croix Sugar,

41 bags of Coffee, 20 pipes Bordeaux Brandy.

28 chests excellent Hylon l'ez, 22 tierces of Rice,

18 casks Clayed Sugars,

A sew pipes Cognac Brandy, &c. &c. R. LEMMON & CO. Auct'rs.

august 29

IMPORTED In the ships Othello and Canawa, from Liver. pool, and for tale by

JOHN WOOD & CO. No. 18, Calvert-Areet,

155 packages of COTTON & WOOLLEN GOODS, suitable for the present and ap-

proaching featon. august 29

Buffum & Goodhuc,

No. 84. Bowly's wharf, Have for fale, now landing from sloop Hero, Capt. Sampson, from New York, 121 caske superior quality Claret Wine,

99 baskets fine Olive Oil-both entitled to

Also from schooner Gorham Lovell, From Bos-

424 reams Wrapping Paper.

dateout. auguit 29

NOTICE.

Those persons who may stand indebted to Robert Cornthwait, are hereby warned not to make payment to any other person than the subscribers, who are the only persons legally authorised to pals receipts.

FULLER & WRIGHT. No. 80, Market fireet

august 29

For Sale,

THE time of a strong healthy Negro BOY, who has about twelve years to serve. He is

sixteen years of age, and is a good house servant, and has been employed on a farm. He is sold for no fault. Apply to the Printer. august 29 A Journeyman Cabinet-Maker,

WHO is a good Workman, is wanted to make tables, for 6 or 8 weeks, to go to the city of Washington. His stage fare to Washington and back again to Baltimore will be paid and liberal wages given. Apply to the Printer.

A NEW SYSTEM UF Dometsic Cookery.

A New System of Domestic Gookery, formed upon principles of Beonomy, and adapted to the use of Private Pamilies. By a Lady.

For sale at the Store of MATHEW CAREY. No. 1922 Market street Date by Anctiont

ON MONDAY. The 31st instant, at half part 10 o'clock in the morning, in North Howard-street, nearly opposite I. Philips & Co. A full & compleat sett of CARPENTERS' TOOLS, in small lots to suit purchasers.

Sundry HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE. Terms of sale, for cash. R. CULVERWELL, Aut'r.

For Boston,

The pick touilt Schooner GORHAM LOVELL. Jesse Lewis, Master; A Regular Trader One third of her cargo being engaged. For freight or passage, having very good accommodations, apply to the master on heard, or to.

CHARLES COFFIN,

No. 13, Bowly's whark

august 29

A Certain Lady,

(Who passed by the name of Anderson) arrived here from the City of Washington, in a hack stage, on Thursday evening, the 13th instant, and engaged lodgings for herself and two hired servants, in my house; and also entered two Grey Horses in my stables, alledging them to be her property. This Lady left my house on Sunday morning last, withont giving me any notice of her intention to depart, and left behind her the two servants and the horses above mentioned. I do therefore hereby request that she will come for ward and pay her bill, otherwise the horses will be sold at the expiration of 20 days for the account thereof. As it is possible that, some accident may have happened to this lady, so as to prevent her return, I shall therefore

> JAMES BRYDEN. august 29

consider myself obliged to any person who

will give me any in strion respecting her.

Ebenezer Jones

Respectfully informs the public, that on the 24th of July, 1807, he obtained a patent for a Washing Machine, on a simple and cheap construction, which will save the greatest part of the labor of washing, and can be worked by children. Liose who wish to purchase the petent right of the western shore of Maryland. or the city of Baltimore, or single patent right. will find it their interest to call on Mr. Jones' between now and next Thursday evening, He the afternoon, at Mr. Swan's, 110. 29, in Northstreet, between Liberty and Howard-streets.

I certify that I have m ... a model of a patent Washing Machine for Eben |zer Jones, and consequently know how to milite them; they are made on a simple constituction, and aremade cheap, and I believe will perform washing with ease and dispatch, though I have not had an opportunity to see the prused; and I can inform any carpenter or cabi jet maker how to make them. CHARLES G. WIGHT,

At the corner of Murket and Green-strects.

Baltimore College. THE public are respectfully influmed, that, vacation will terminate in this institution on

Monday, the S1st instant. At next public examination, on Monday, 21st. December, it is proposed to distribute premisums to the students who may excel in the different classes, in the following order : so that all who have, any desire to become candidates, ought to be punctual in their attendance on the day the college opens, as

well as on the hours assigned to cath day's instruction :-Order of Premiumai To the youth who shall have fewest marks for delinquency, and also for absence on each lay's catalogue, a Silver Midul, with suitable viotto and ribband, to be worn on the breast

during vacation, and afterwards returned. To the best scholar in logic and rhetorics in the most advanced class, a Silver Medal,

To the mathematical student who shall have made the greatest proficiency in that

science, a Silver Medal, as above. To the author of the best specimen of composition, or essay, on any subject of natural

philosophy, proposed by the faculty, a Gold Medal, to be worn, &c. as above. To the author of the best specimen of come.

position, or essay, on any subject of moral, philosophy, proposed by the faculty, a Gold. Medal, worn, &c. as above. To the author of the best specimen of come

position, or essay, on any subject of taste or imagination, proposed by the faculty, a Gold Medal, as above. To the most approved proficient in the use of

the globes, a Silver Medal, as above. To the author of the best written letter, by any student of the mathematical class, a Silver

Medal, as above. To the student who, in each class or author, shall be found to excel his fellow-students of

the same class, in that author, a Silver Medal, as above. For the best Greek exercise, a Silver Medal

For the best Latin exercise in each class, Silver Medal, &c.

For the best translation into English, from any Greek or Latin author, assigned by the faculty to each class, a Silver Medal, &c. For the best translation into French, on best

written letter in that language, a Silver Medal &c. and also a similar premium in the Spanish

For the best specimen of writing or pead manship in each class, attested, not by a single piece, but the whole book, a Silven Medal, and To the best scholar in each of the classes, in the junior or introductory school, ascertaineds

on examination, a handsome prize book. The names of all the successful candidates shall be publicly announced at the close of the

exhibition. All the essays and exercises in the transla? tion mail be executed under the eye of the faculty, and in apartments on rooms, where no suspicion can be juily formed of having received, any improper aid.

The public in general, and the patrons of literature in this city in particular, may be convinced that the Baltimore Collegais in water of no essential means of prompting the youth to diligence and excellence, by emulation in the above branches of education. They are also respectfully informed that it is the defice of the faculty to apply to the general assessed bly of of Maryland .. at their next ensuing letton, for lame extension of their bountiel patronage, for the purpose of procuring their apparatus & accommodations as may be further necessary, for promoting the interest and respec abilily of the inditutions the professors ofthis feminary, in a manner in fire infancy, bumbly hope that by the exercion of fuch talenta as they possess, by anyentially diligence and persevering industry, they may in some degree took by with model steres , to the function of the friends of literature.

the amiles of public farts.