FROM THE ALBANY REGISTER.

LIEUT. CROSS'S DEFENCE.

To make room for the following communication, we have necessarily curtailed the contents of our editorial department, and omitted several interesting selections, prepared for our columns of this day. But for these omissions our readers will be amply compensated, in the "plain, unvarnished tale" of a brave and meritorious officer, in which he not only rescues his own character from the libellous aspersion of mobocratic ruffians—but exposes, in their true colors, the infamous violators of the just laws of their country.

FOR THE ALBANY REGISTER.

Copy of a letter from Lieut. Joseph Cross, to the Hon. Secretary at War.

Artillery Cantonment, Sacket's Harbor, October 21st, 1808.

Sir,

I have hitherto made my communications to Col. Burbeck; but understanding that he has gone to the westward, I deem it my duty, and the respect I entertain for the head of the Department of War, enjoin me to give you a brief detail of my conduct and situation, since I arrived here. I hope you, sir, will acquit me of obtrusion, when I state that the public indignation has been roused by certain false publications, in the papers of the [illegible], calculated, if they were true, to injure my feelings.

Previous to my arrival at this place, I was impressed with the idea, that I should meet with discontent, and perhaps opposition. At Oswego, the Collector had been grossly insulted and threatened—my *sentinels had been fired on in the night*—my quarters [illegible] at midnight by a mob, and an [illegible] parole rendered necessary to aid the magistrates to disperse it, and restore tranquility. A number of batteaux had arrived from Sacket's Harbor, and it is my firm belief, that they were *armed and paid* by individuals of apparent respectability, to take cargoes from Oswego, and *force a port for exportation*. The arrival of my detachment enabled the collector of that port, to enforce the laws pertaining to his department, with promptitude and energy. Hence the violent clamor that was excited against him. I was repeatedly told at Oswego, that the people of Sacket's Harbor, had determined to resist my debarkation at this port by force. I accordingly mounted a brass six pounder on the bow of one of my batteaux, left Oswego on the 15th, and on the 17th of August opened this port. Lieut. Worden, of the Onondaga Grenadiers, and six of his men, were with me as volunteers. As we stood in for port, we discovered a crowd of people exhibiting much bustle and movement, who fired two cannon pointed at us, in quick succession. Anxious to embrace every opening to harmony, I immediately returned them two blank cartridges from my 6 pounder. They kept up an irregular fire, and crowded round the place where we must necessarily land. Mr. Worden and myself, landed in the midst of them, and after regularly encamping, and mounting a quarter guard, waited on Mr. Sacket the collector; who received us with his well known hospitality. The commerce and navigation of this frontier, became the topic of conversation. Mr. Sacket declared his belief, that the embargo laws never were intended to prohibit commerce from this, to any other port or place in this district, however adjacent to the colonies of a foreign nation; that the word "port," in the 6th section of the last law, meant exclusively, a port of entry and delivery. That if it admitted of any other construction, it was *unconstitutional*, and no public officer was bound to enforce it. For his part, he had taken the opinion of Judge Kent, and other eminent lawyers, and was determined not to stop any vessel or boat, from descending the St. Lawrence; although he believed their cargoes went eventually to Kingston or Montreal. That he had been threatened with prosecutions, if he did detain cargoes bound to ports in his own district; and if he had been disposed to stop them, he had hitherto had no means of securing their detention. He suggested Carlton Island as an eligible point of observation, and the most appropriate station for my detachment—but it being in possession of British troops, he would use his utmost influence with Judge Cartright, and his Canadian friends, to procure it, &c. This evening, a man came to my tent, who styled himself a commissioner, and demanded, in the name of the citizens, that I should quit the ground on which I was encamped. I told him, if in the morning, I found my encampment of serious inconvenience to the citizens, I would cheerfully relinquish the ground; but if the demand arose from a spirit, refractory to the laws of my country, and a disposition to annoy the U. States troops, I should not yield an inch; a constant fire of powder was kept up to windward, from two cannon near the encampment, evidently with the intention of annoying us; and the language of the mob was abusive and insulting. On the 18th P. M. the mob began to press upon my encampment, and an individual came to the lines, and, after much abusive language, told the volunteers, that if he could get forty good fellows to join him, he would cut the throats of every rascal of them. I deemed it high time to act decisively, and ordered the guard to take charge of him. The order was obeyed. No civil authority demanded this man, as has been reported; nor did I ever assert that I would refuse him to such authority; but the mob, to which I will never voluntarily yield, repeatedly demanded him, and used serious threats to intimidate me to a surrender of him, and at about nine in the evening, *they loaded their largest cannon, a six pounder, with stones, and pointing it towards my encampment, with their match lighted, again demanded the prisoner, and he was again refused.* The "commissioner" repeated his visit, and demanded a surrender of the ground on which I was encamped, and I gave him a peremptory refusal. While this was going on, I made the best arrangement of the detachment in my power, placing 12 picked men under lieut. Worden, with orders *to receive, with me, the first fire in the encampment*, then to rush on with charged bayonets, capture the piece, and kill or take prisoner every man found near it. The Grenadiers and remainder of the artillery, were to remain with me to defend the encampment, having the water and our batteaux in the rear, our left flanked by a large store, our right by the field piece, with our quarter guard in front. Observing our position of defence, they desisted and partially dispersed. I was then attacked in a manner which I am not well calculated to resist. Several respectable citizens came to my tent, and represented that the prisoner's wife was very sick, and having heard of her husband's confinement, she was in extreme distress. I immediately ordered the guard and grenadiers on parade, and after the prisoner made proper concessions to the soldiers he had threatened and insulted he was liberated.

The direct infractions of the embargo & revenue laws, on this frontier, had become so numerous and daring, that both the former and present Collectors, were decidedly of opinion, that the force under my command, would be most advantageously employed on board an armed vessel, which would be able to stand any weather, and occasionally to ply to windward. I entered fully into this opinion, and propositions were made to Capt. Eadus, for the charter of his vessel on Saturday, the 20th of Aug. which were verbally acceded to, and he promised to have a cabin built in her, and to hold her ready for charter on the ensuing Wednesday; and Mr. Massey, who resides about 12 miles from this, went home. Several vessels in port, were offered for charter, but were declined, because we believed that Eadus's vessel was fully engaged. On Sunday 21st, *after every vessel but his own had left the port*, Eadus demanded of Mr. Sacket, a clearance for Gennesee river—Mr. Sacket sent for me, and asked if I thought capt. Eadus could be permitted to go to Gennesee river, under existing circumstances. I replied, that was as he pleased, but I considered Capt. Eadus was bound in honor to charter his vessel to the United States. This Eadus denied, and was clamorous for his clearance; Mr. Sacket eventually refused it. On Monday and Tuesday, he continued to demand it. Indisposition prevented Mr. Massey, the new collector, from attending, and Mr. Sacket gave Eadus a clearance to bring a cargo from Gennesee, on condition he should return and hold his vessel for charter, on the terms which he had already verbally acceded to. On Thursday, Mr. Massey came down from Watertown, his place of residence, and entered on the duties of his office, and on Friday the vessel returned, and the negotiation for charter was renewed. Eadus assented to the collector's propositions, and directed carpenters to throw up her bulk head preparatory to building a cabin. Saturday, Eadus retracted and enhanced the terms, which were acceded to—when Eadus again receded, and in short, exhibited a series of apparent consent, evasion and falsehood, evidently calculated to amuse the collector, and prevent his obtaining his vessel or any other. He is a weak, passionate, ignorant foreigner, and agreeably to it's interest, subservient to his employers, who, I believe, without a single exception, have been concerned in the speculations arising from violations of the embargo. At length, on Monday the 23d, of August, P. M. the collector informed me, that the business was concluded, and that he was going to the office of Mr. Camp, (who drew the papers,) to sign them with captain Eadus. I saw him enter the office, and we did not meet again til eight o'clock in the evening, when I went to Franklin's tavern where I quartered, and on entering the dining room, discovered Messrs. Massey, Sacket, Camp, Eadus, and a number of other individuals in a vein of apparent sociability. They invited me, and I joined as cordially as I would any friendly circle of my fellow citizens. Believing that the meeting resulted from the execution and completion of the charter-party, I felt happy on reflecting that I should probably have an opportunity of evincing my fidelity as a soldier, and my attachment to the constitution and laws of my country, which in my oath of office I had sworn to support. The company was mixed, that is to say, honest men and smuggling speculators, and I forbore to mention the subject of the vessel. The evening passed sociably away, and between 11 and 12 o'clock, Mr. Massey, and several individuals retired; after which, Eadus informed me that "it was all up about the schooner, that Mr. Massey would not charter her." I called on Mr. Massey, stated my surprize and disappointment, and asked why the charter had not been effected. He stated that the papers were drawn by Camp in such a manner, that they would not, when signed, be obligatory on Eadus, but would bind him in such a manner as to involve his property without any adequate benefit to the U. S. He was perfectly satisfied of the intention of Eadus, and those concerned with him, and in smuggling, to prevent our obtaining a vessel that might enable us to check the daring and frequent violations of the embargo laws, and that it was not of avail to negotiate longer. I observed, I had read and heard of *impressment* in time of war, of articles necessary for the promotion of the public interest and frustration of an enemy's designs, and the present crisis appeared to be a campaign against the domestic enemies of our country, who were goaded on by foreign gold, to a wanton violation of the civil compact, and a subversion of its best interests, by shamefully proving to the world, that we had not sufficient respect for ourselves, to preserve an inviolate and patriotic adherence to laws enacted by the government of our own choice. I added that government expected vigilance and energy from subordinate public officers in support of existing laws, and in detecting and defeating their wanton violators. I observed that Eadus's vessel had been concerned, under the sanction of the ex-collector, in direct violations of the embargo laws, and I did not conceive that under existing circumstances the clearance he had obtained in ballast was of any avail, as the collector possessed the power to stop her at any moment. This he admitted, and was sensible of the finesse and duplicity which had been practised on us. I then proposed pressing the vessel into the service of the U. States, and placing a guard on board of her; to this he replied, "*very well, do as you please.*" Accustomed as I am, from long subordination, to a simple *yes* or *no* from my superiors, and knowing him to be the official director of the affairs of the port under his charge, I deemed this answer sufficient, bade him good night, and immediately repaired to my barracks and ordered a guard—the guard asked, if they should load? I replied, "No, depend on your bayonets." I had planted it on board, when Eadus came on the wharf, I told him I had taken possession of the vessel for the U. S. he insisted on coming on board, I told him he should not; he caught hold of the main shroud and attempted to board her; I struck his hand off with a small pocket pistol, and ordered him off—after much abusive and threatening language, he went. The vessel was then cleared of her crew with as little violence as possible, and the guard gained quiet possession. There was neither cabin nor cabin furniture in the vessel; the crew, at their own request, had their blankets, &c. put on the wharf. The ensuing morning, at 8 o'clock, I was on the wharf, in an undress, *without arms*, directing a carpenter to certain alterations preparatory to mounting guns. I had been there about 15 minutes, when the back door of a store (which was built across the head of the wharf) opened, and a number of men came in haste towards me—one of them (a Mr. Camp, lawyer, post-master, speculator in potashes, &c. &c.) pointing to me, said, there is one of Bonaparte's men, and immediately an individual whom I did not know, grasped me violently by the collar, and declared that I was his prisoner: Surprized by this indignant treatment, I liberated myself from his grasp, when Camp vociferated for assistance in the name of the people, while the constable (whom I now found to be such) with others, again seized me, with the epithets of *Jeffersonian tory, scoundrel, &c.* I told them I would submit to the civil authority, but that such violence was unnecessary, and that I would not suffer it. They continued forcing me in different directions, almost to the dislocation of my limbs, when I turned to the centinel on duty on board the vessel, which was about twenty feet distant, and addressed him "Centinel, if they do not take their hands off, fire!" It was an old soldier on duty—I need not observe, that a centinel on post must not receive or obey order but from the corporal who planted him—I knew that his gun was not loaded (for a soldier would be liable to the charge of mutiny was he to load without orders) but I hoped to gain time and capitulate, on condition of being exempt from personal injury and insult. But the soldier, from personal attachment, and believing me to be in danger, forgot his duty as centinel, presented his piece and imprudently *snapped it.* The mob (for such I must now call it, although acting under the high sanction of a mad constable and a speculating lawyer) retreated, or fell down, but finding itself unhurt, again seized me with the ferocity of tygers, forced me into the back of the store, and shut the door with the cry of "down with him"—and to me "now you go for it," and throwing me on some pot-ash casks, several held me down, others repeatedly struck me, while a wretch, who, from the darkness of the place, I could not identify, *attempted to strangle me!* My large leather stock, together with my struggles, barely preserved my breath, till Hart Massey, esq. the present collector, burst open the door, demanded if they were going to murder me! and, notwithstanding a number of blows were aimed at him, forced his way and liberated me. We then passed into the street, where Mr. Camp harrangued the mob with violence—stated that I was *one of Bonaparte's soldiers and agents*, and asked his fellow-citizens if they would suffer their rights to be invaded and trampled on by a handful of men under *the emissary of a foreign tyrant!* Meanwhile, at every sublime pause of the legal speculator, the constable threw in a constant fire of patriotic epithets upon me, such as *Jeffersonian scoundrel, Bonaparte tory, &c.* But fortunately Messrs. Camp, and Constable foamed to no violent purpose. Not a single inhabitant was armed, nor had they any ammunition, except the thunder of Mr. Camp's eloquence, and a small stock of Billingsgate abuse, of both which they were extremely liberal. We next moved to the entry of Franklin's tavern, where I asked permission to visit my room, and procure my commission and orders; by which they would probably discover, what at that moment they seemed totally ignorant of, viz. that I was an American officer and not a soldier of Bonaparte. It was eventually permitted, but the mob followed at my heels. I entered my room and saw my sword, which had been my only constant companion for eleven years, in every climate of America—my proud sensibility labored under all the poignant anguish of an insulted American soldier—insulted by those, too, who were daily trampling on the laws of their country, and prostrating its interests and dignity at the feet of petty Canadian merchants.—I took it down, and threw the belt over my shoulder without fastening it. With my commission in my left hand I advanced to the door, and was about to inform them, that I had the honor of being in the service of the United States, my native country—that I would bow with patriotic reverence to the mandates of its civil laws; but that as a soldier of rank, I could not, consistent with my character and feelings submit to personal indignity; but the mob pressed rudely upon me, and I put my hand upon my sword—was the act unnatural? It was immediately torn from me, and I was forced down stairs. Here Mr. Massey again interfered, and after some altercation the constable was ordered to relinquish his gripe. I then attended the magistrate, where after some discussion the suit (an action brought by Eadus for assault and battery) was withdrawn, and I was liberated. Some hours after I understood that Mr. Massey withdrew his sanction to the detention of the vessel, or did not conceive that he had fully given it—I *voluntarily* relinquished the vessel. I had previously ordered the guard to join the detachment, being apprehensive that the violence of the mob might occasion further difficulty. The detachment were under arms in a few moments after my arrest, and waited my orders with impatience. I gave them, "that every man should remain in the barracks, except the guard, until further orders." The next day I received a respectful invitation from a committee, chosen by the town, to investigate the affair and to report, to attend them at judge Sacket's office. I went and found that the object of the committee and the inhabitants present appeared to be a perfect understanding between the civil and military law of the place, and a restoration of harmony. Ever alive to the social and benevolent feelings of my nature, I cheerfully reciprocated a wish of this kind, and on discussion I gave to the committee a candid and conciliatory narrative of all my transactions and impressions since I had arrived, explained the nature and principles of my profession and its subordinate relation to civil authority—admitted that I had doubts as to the correctness of the principle of impressment in time of peace, and voluntarily abandoned it, choosing, in a doubtful case, to bear towards the rights of my fellow-citizens, rather than risk the establishment of a dangerous precedent—I proved to their satisfaction, that the arms of the centinel on board were not loaded, and that I knew it. I afterwards observed in the course of a desultory conversation, that if my detachment were dying of hunger or likely to perish from any other want, and I could not obtain relief by purchase or other legal method, I should certainly impress it. The committee appeared satisfied. Mr. Camp made me the proper personal concessions, and I accepted them; and it was *suggested to me*, that as the affair had ended amicably, it was best to let it drop entirely—not to publish any thing concerning it, and to destroy every scrap of paper that related to it: to this I assented. Here is where my enemies have by finesse stolen a march of me; and after the scandalous publications alluded to, the papers were industriously kept out of my way, nor have I yet seen the "Gazette" in which they were first published. In the evening, I was again waited on by some of the committee, and requested to attend a few moments, which I did. They read to me a paper, beginning "Your committee have met, &c. and sent a respectful invitation to Mr. J. Cross, he attended and consented to give such explanation and concessions as were consistent with his honor and station, &c." It appeared to be a draft of the explanation and address I had made in the morning. I pointed out a number of necessary alterations and corrections, which were immediately made.

Since the above affair, I have refused to obey even a positive order from the collector, unless it was written under his signature. This he has done; and in consequence of these written orders, my boats have fired on British and American boats, after they had refused to come to, and when they were actually escaping to Canada with cargoes of potash, &c. These, hon. Secretary, are the acts, repeated acts of violence anonymously insinuated against me in the public prints—but I challenge the whole county of Jefferson to say that myself or any of my party, with my knowledge, ever injured a single individual, or treated an inhabitant with incivility. On the contrary, I can safely appeal to the honest and candid citizens of Sacket's-Harbour, if I have not invariably discovered a disposition to conciliate, and they know that I have yielded them every assistance I could without an interference in my duty: while for my part, the timber which my men had cut for barracks had been repeatedly burnt; my boats cut loose in the night, stripped of their oars, and the sails and rigging cut to pieces; my sentinels stoned in the night, so as to oblige them to retreat to the guard; a number of mean arts tried to harrass and insult me, and since the *strangling affair, a villainous attempt has been made to assassinate me.* Under all these disagreeable circumstances, I have endeavored to keep myself cool and collected; attended to the discipline of my men; built my winter quarters; (without carpenters or masons) and pursued the duties and study of my profession. If I acted (under all the circumstances of the case) erroneously, much allowance must be made for my new and arduous situation. Alone, without an officer or friend to advise with; the laws daringly and openly violated; myself and party daily harrassed and insulted, is it astonishing that my enthusiasm as a soldier should lead me too far? It never occurred to me that a case could possibly arise in my profession, where my arms would be liable every moment to wound my deluded fellow-citizens—but as it has occurred, I must say that I have acted with general prudence and a cool-blooded forbearance, of which I hope I shall never be guilty in the field of battle, when called upon to contend for the rights, liberty, and honor of my country.

I might produce (for I have been offered) a number of depositions corroborative of the above, but I shall only subjoin the following from gentlemen of known respectability.

JOSEPH CROSS.

I certify, upon honor, that the circumstances detailed in the above communication, as far as I am acquainted with them, and so far as my name is referred to, are facts.

HART MASSY, *Collector.*

Extract of a letter from the senior officer on the Northern frontier, to his friend, a member of Congress.

"Many things have been said, and much pains taken since Lieut. Cross arrived at this place last summer, to impress the public with an unfavorable opinion of that gentleman; all which I am pretty well convinced, since my arrival and acquaintance with him, originated with and were circulated by enemies to the embargo laws, and the wanton violators of them: whose schemes were frustrated in a great measure, by the vigilant and soldierly conduct of Mr. Cross."

Perhaps, Mr. Editor, at some future day, when more at leisure, I shall disclose *and prove* a number of important facts, which will surprise those who are not personally acquainted with affairs on this frontier.

J. C.

CHARLES B. VARDEN,

MERCHANT TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the gentlemen of the district of Columbia and Public in general, that he has received by a late arrival from Philadelphia, a *Choice Assortment* of superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, single and double milled, superfine Coating, black silk Florentines. Likewise an elegant assortment Sponcelets & rich silk Moleskins for Waistcoats with a variety of other articles suitable for the season. *Regimentals and Navy Uniforms* made in the most elegant and uniform stile of fashion.

Richard Horwell's celebrated PATENT PARALLEL SUSPENDERS far superior to any hitherto in use can be had on the same terms retail, as at his Manufactory.

November 27—tf

RICHARD BECK,

HAS just received from Philadelphia a Large and Handsome Assortment of Seasonable and Fashionable GOODS, among which are—

Superfine cloths and cassimeres,
Second do. do.
Moleskin and silk waistcoating
Bennets cord and Spanish marcels, do.
Constitution cords and velverets
Coating, frizes and kerseys
Rose and striped blankets
Worsted, cotton and silk hosiery
Flannel and baizes
Navy blue cloths
Checks, calicoes and Chintzes
White and colored cambrics
Dimities, brown Holland and dowlasses
Bandanno and Madrass handkerchiefs
Durants and calimancoes
Tapes and Bobbins
Silk and cotton chambray
4-4th and 7-8th Irish linens
4-4th and 7-8th cotton shirting
London and other lutts
Plain India mul muslins
Seeded do. do.
Diagonal and Trafalgar do.
Plain and figured leno[e]s
Linen cambrics
Damask, silk and serge shawls
Tabby velvets for pelices
Italian Mantua
Bombazets and bombazeens
Elegant assortment thread and cotton laces
Handsome assortment ribbons
Kid and silk gloves
Picknet silk mits and gloves
Diaper and diaper table cloths
Kid and Morocco shoes
A few bales India muslins assorted
Ticklenburgs and osnaburgs, &c. &c.

All of which being bought on the best terms will be sold by the piece or retail very low for cash or approved notes.

Georgetown, Nov. 11—tf

NOTICE

ALL Persons to whom JAMES DUDDLE is indebted are requested to produce their accounts properly adjusted on or before the 25th inst. to the Subscribers, who have been appointed trustees to all his property and effects, at a general meeting of his creditors.

BULLER COCKE,
MATTHEW WRIGHT.

January 16—3t

Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company.

THE Stockholders of the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company are hereby notified that the *Fifth & last instalment* of TEN Dollars on each share is called for by the President and Directors of the said company, and is required to be paid to Charles Page, Treasurer in Alexandria, on or before the 23d day of January next, agreeable to an act of Congress, entitled "An act for the establishment of a Turnpike company in the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia."

By order of the Directors,

G. DENEALE, President.

December 28—tJan23

THE SALE of the Valuable PROPERTY advertised to be sold at the Union Tavern, Georgetown, at 12 o'clock THIS DAY, is Postponed till MONDAY the 23d inst. at the same hour and place.

JOHN DAVIDSON,
WALTER HELLEN.

January 16—4t

RICHARD PARROTT,

Has just arrived at Alexandria, on board the Sea-Flower, capt. Marshall from Savannah.

75 tierces Rice,
20 bales cotton, (best quality),

And in Store, (at his Warehouse, George Town) at Wholesale or Retail.

5000 bushels, Isle May, Turk's Island, St. Ubes, ground Allum and Blown Salt.
3 pipes Cogniac Brandy,
2 pipes Gin,
3 hhds. Antigua Rum,
2 do. Jamaica do.
9 do. Molasses,
3 do. Loaf and Lump Sugars,
5 do. & 20 barrels Muscovado Sugar,
200 casks Boston Lime,
8 casks Goshen Cheese,
100 barrels Tar,
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson & Bohea, } TEAS.
Coffee,
Alspice, Pepper, Mustard,
Mould & Dipt Candles,
Soap,
Snuff.
Fish Oil, Plaister Paris (ground & in stone)
Bacon, Pork, Herrings, Whiskey, Flour, Meal, Corn, Rye, and Flax-seed.
Philadelphia Bar Iron,
Boiled Linseed Oil, in jugs of 3 gallons each,
Bed-cords, Plough-Lines, Traces, Sail-Twine, and Cordage of every description.

☞ Cash and liberal prices given for well cleaned country Hemp, Provisions, and Produce.

RICHARD PARROTT.

January 9—tf

THE COMMERCIAL COMPANY OF WASHINGTON,

Have received by the schooner Citizen, capt. Sturges, from New York, in addition to their supply of GOODS, and now offer for Sale,

20 hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
6 Pipes Holland Gin,
9 hhds. Rum,
3 pipes Cogniac Brandy,
6 pipes L. P. Madeira, } WINE.
2 pipes Marsalla,
5 qr. casks Lisbon,
5 qr. casks Sherry,
15 qr. casks Catalonia,
80 boxes Claret,
17 chests, Imperial, Hyson and Young Hyson, Tea,
25 barrels Loaf Sugar,
16 boxes Spermaceti } Candles.
25 do. Mould
8 casks Ginger,
2 do. Salt Petre,
2 do. Pimento,
5 do. Pepper,
12 boxes Mustard,
3 bales Cassia,
6 do. soft shelled Almonds,
20 boxes Raisins,
8 do. Olives,
10 do. long and short Pipes,
10 barrels Mackerel,
3 do. Cranberries,
2 do. Fig Blue,
50 boxes Spanish Segars,
50 bags Corks,

They have also for Sale,

Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Sallad Oil, Sperm. Oil, Butter, Whiskey, Soap, Sheet Iron, Powder, Shot, Stone Ware in crates, &c. &c.

JOSEPH FORREST, Pres.

December 5—

Alexander Greer & wife vs. Reberca Bond, Caroline Cecelia Bond, Martha Vanswearingen, Elizabeth Mary Vanswearingen, Peter Campbell, Richard Llewellen, Nicholas Pearce, Eleanor his wife, Ann Jordan, Henry Jordan, Charles Jordan, David Easton & Sarah his wife, & others, heirs of John Jordan, deceased. } *In Chancery, December 27, 1808.*

THE object of the bill is to obtain a sale of certain tracts of land of which the said John Jordan, died, seized & possessed in fee simple, for the purpose of paying a debt due from the said John Jordan to the aforesaid Alexander Greer and Sally his wife, executrix, of the last will and testament of William Trueman Stoddert, deceased. The bill states that the above-named defendants reside out of the state.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainants, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three successive weeks in the National Intelligencer, before the 1st day of February next, give notice to the absent defendants of this application, and of the substance and object of the bill, that they may be warned to appear here in person or by a solicitor or solicitors of this court, on or before the first Monday of June next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

True Copy,

Test, NICHOLAS BREWER,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Jan. 4—10t

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the *Commercial Company of Washington* are hereby notified that an Instalment of Two Dollars & Fifty Cents on each share is required to be paid at the office of the Company, on Monday the 20th of March next, agreeably to the Articles of Association. Those who neglect to pay will not be entitled to Dividend.

JOSEPH FORREST, Pr.

January 18—

NOTICE.

THE cautions given to many trespassing on my plantation not being [illegible], I therefore give this Public Notice, to prevent all persons from HUNTING, with either dog or gun, or in any manner trespassing thereon, as I am determined to put the law in force against all such offenders.

BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

Prince George's County, Dec. 19—[illegible]