of our paper forbid, we may safely conclude with asserting, that in this instance, as in many other instances our government comes out of the crucible of party brighter for the trial to which it has been exposed by the malice of its enemies.

[For the residue of the papers, commented upon above, see the last page.]

We learn, that owing to a renewed indisposition of the King of England, a regency was contemplated, to consist of the Prince of Wales, the Queen and the Duke of Portland. This circumstance was not publicly known at London. *North American.*

New York, March 6.

Capt. Marshal of the Swedish schr. Harriot, who arrived here last night in 21 days from St. Bartholemews, informs us, that 2 days before he sailed, intelligence was received, that the island of Martinique was taken by the British, under gen. Prevost, excepting Fort Bourbon, which the French had possession of.

LONDON, DEC. 17—We have extracted from the Moniteurs, an article from Copenhagen, which states that Mr. Adair has failed in his mission to the Sublime Porte.

Mr. Shaw arrived in town this morning from France. The two ladies, nieces of Talleyrand, who sailed from Dover with the foreign Messengers, arrived in Paris on Monday last. It was then known in that city, that the French army was at Madrid, but it caused no sensation, being a matter of course.

Mr. Shaw reached Paris on Tuesday, and delivered his dispatches to M. Champagny, the French minister of foreign Affairs, who received him with great politeness; and gave orders that every possible attention should be paid to him. He was entertained in the minister's house until Wednesday, when he left Paris with the answer to his dispatches.

Free trade to Hayti.

DEC. 29—Mr. Fawkener presents his compliments to Mr. Peltier, and acquaints him, that an order in council has this day been issued by his Majesty, declaring, that those ports and places of the island of St. Domingo which are not in the actual possession of France and from which the British flag is not excluded, shall be considered as not being in a state of hostility with his Majesty, and that his Majesty's subjects and others are at liberty freely to trade thereat, in the same manner as they may trade at neutral ports and places.

Council Office, Whitehall, Dec. 14, 1808

(A true copy) J. PELTIER,
Agent of Hayti

DEC. 27—Admiral Berkeley will sail in the course of a day or two from Portsmouth, in the Conqueror of 74 guns, to take the command on the coast of Portugal.—Sir C. Cotton will return in the Hibernia.
Sun.

DEC. 29.——The Milan Decree, under which it is supposed the recent seizures of American ships took place in France, has not as was formerly represented been in any manner rendered less rigorous towards Americans. Some few exceptions have been made in favor of the Tunisian flag.

From Turkey, we learn, that propositions of peace have been recently made to the Porte on the part of Russia. This explains why the Russians have not long since resumed offensive operations.

The Moniteur states, that the business of the assignments made upon half the Hanoverian domains, to the marshals of the French empire, is finally settled. The produce of the fisheries, forests, mills, corvees, &c. goes to the public treasury; but the estates and aims of the bailliages are to be made over in full property to the grantees, who are to manage them for their own benefit. These domains will yield rentals of from 55,000 to 100,000 francs to marshals Bernadotte, Mortier, Durne, Ney, Augereau, Massena, Caulicourt, Davoust, Soult, Lannes, Junot and Sebastiani.

An Imperial Ukase has been issued at Petersburgh, which allows Russian subjects to import through the harbor of Odessa, all sorts of merchandise prohibited in Russia, (with the exception of English merchandise) on condition that they are not to remain in the Empire, and not to be carried by any other roads than those pointed out in the Ukase.

A Gottenburgh Mail was received on Tuesday. The intelligence it has brought confirms the apprehensions long entertained of the results of the war in Finland. The Swedish general, after retreating before the enemy, whose forces trebled his own, finding it impossible to act with success, was under the necessity of proposing a convention. The two first articles are tantamount to an abandonment of Finland by the Swedes, and the line of demarkation throws their army upon the confines of Lapland. We subjoin the two material articles: "1. The Royal Swedish army is, immediately after the notification of this convention, to take up a position along the frontiers of the District of Uleaborg, from Kerni to Porkawera. Kerni, in consequence, remains in the hands of the Russians. 2. The Swedish army is to evacuate the town of Uleaborg within ten days next ensuing the date of this convention, and the Russian troops are to take possession of the said town on the 30th of Nov. The other parts of the country which are to be given up to the Russians, shall be evacuated according to the agreement yet to be concluded between the contracting parties." The Swedish commander, sensible of his weakness, proposed at the same time an armistice, for one month; but this was declined by Count Buxhoveden, who observed, that though he would not consent to any formal armistice, yet he would engage his word of honor that hostile operations should not commence against the Swedish arm before the expiration of 14 days, after it shall have taken up the position stipulated as above. The convention was signed on the 20th ult. The Russian army exceeded 20,000 men, and was supplied with 60 pieces of cannon: the Swedes barely amounted to 7,000 and were indifferently supplied with artillery.

DECEMBER 29.

Ministers yesterday received dispatches from Spain, brought home by the Orestes, which sailed from Corunna on the 14th instant. We understand that the dispatches from Lord William Bentinck and Mr. Frere, communicate the state and dispositions of the Spanish armies only up to the 3d instant. So difficult was it for the messenger to pass through the country. Rumor says, that at that time they were confident in the resolution of the popular party, which embraced the great majority of the South of Spain—and stated, that though they might be forced to retreat before the conquerors, yet they would not harbor a thought of submission; & it must be clearly seen, even from the bulletins of Bonaparte himself, that such will be found to be the determination of the inhabitants of Madrid, as well as of the army assembled there.

"Sir John Moore's dispatches are dated the 8th inst. He was at that time totally ignorant of the French having entered Madrid. It is said that he was resolved to continue his position at Salamanca, for the purpose of effecting a junction with sir David Baird; to facilitate which he had pushed a corps forward to Zamora.

"The dispatches from sir D. Baird are of the 9th inst. dated from Villa Franca. He had not been able to commence his march, from the circumstance of part of his cavalry not having come up. The remainder of the 7th regt. and the advance of the 14th, were expected to arrive the next day, when they would begin their march on Salamanca; and there was no appearance of French troops to prevent them. The army, however, was most exceedingly distressed by the want of horses to drag their artillery along. The destruction of horses by the want of provender had been most calamitous; and the desolate state of that part of the kingdom afforded them no means of repairing the loss.

"We have still the assurances repeated, that the army of the marquis de Romana had reunited to the number of 20,000 men; and that the progress of the French had not stifled the patriotic flame in the breast of the people."

FROM *FRENCH PAPERS.*

THIRTEENTH BULLETIN

Of the French Army in Spain.

St. Martins, near Madrid, December 2.

On the 29th ult. the head quarters of the Emperor were removed to the village of Bouzenlas; on the 30th at break of day, the duke of Belluno presented himself at the foot of the Sono Sierro; a division of 13,000 men of the Spanish army of reserve defended the passage of the mountains. The enemy thought themselves unattackable in that position. They had entrenched the narrow passage called Puerto, with 16 pieces of cannon. The 9th light infantry marched upon the right—the 96th upon the causeway—and the 24th followed by the side of the heights on the left—General Senarmont, with six pieces of artillery, advanced by the causeway. The action commenced by the firing of musketry and cannon.

A charge made by the General Montbrun, at the head of the Polish light horse, decided the affair—it was a most brilliant one, and the regiment covered itself with glory, and proved it was worthy to form a part of the imperial guards—cannons, flags, muskets, soldiers, all were taken or cut to pieces. Eight Polish light horse were killed upon the cannon, and sixteen have been wounded. Among the last is captain Dzinvanoski, who was dangerously wounded, and lies almost without hopes of recovery. Major Segur, marshal of the Emperor's household, charged along with the Polish troops, and received many wounds, one of which is very severe.

Sixteen pieces of cannon, 10 flags, 20 covered chests, 200 waggons laden with all kind of baggage, and the military chests of the regiment, are the fruits of this brilliant affair. Among the prisoners, which are very numerous, are all the colonels and lieutenant colonels of the Spanish division. All the soldiers would have been taken, if they had not thrown away their arms, and dispersed in the mountains.

On the 1st Dec. the head quarters of the Emperor were at St. Augustin, and on the 2d the duke of Istria, with the cavalry, commanded the heights of Madrid.

The infantry could not arrive before the 3d. The intelligence which we hitherto have received, leads us to think that this town is suffering under all kind of disorders, and that the doors are barricaded. The weather is very fine.

FOURTEENTH BULLETIN OF THE ARMY OF SPAIN.

Madrid, December 5.—The 2d at noon his majesty arrived in person on the heights which impend over Madrid, on which were already placed the divisions of dragoons of generals Latour Maubourg, and Lahoussaye, and the Imperial horse guards. The anniversary of the coronation, that epoque which has signalized so many days for ever fortunate for France, awakened in all hearts the most agreeable recollections, and inspired all the troops with an enthusiasm which manifested itself in a thousand exclamations. The weather was beautiful, and like that enjoyed in France in the month of May. The Marshal Duke of Istria sent to summon the town, where a military Junta was formed, under the presidency of the marquis of Castelar, who had under his orders general Morla, captain-general of Andalusia, and inspector-general of Artillery. The town contained a number of armed peasants, assembled from all quarters, 6000 troops of the line, and 100 pieces of cannon. Sixty thousand men were in arms. Their cries were heard on every side; the bells of two hundred churches rang altogether; and every thing presented the appearance of disorder and madness—The general of the troops of the line appeared to the advanced posts to answer the summons of the duke of Istria. He was accompanied by 30 men of the people, whose dress, looks, and ferocious language, recalled the recollection of the assassins of September. When the Spanish general was asked whether he meant to expose women, children and old men to the horrors of an assault, he manifested secretly the grief with which he was penetrated; he made known by signs, that he, as well as all the honest men of Madrid, groaned under oppression; and when he raised his voice, his words were dictated by the wretches who watched over him. No doubt could be entertained of the excess to which the tyranny of the multitude was carried, when they saw him write down all his words, and caused the record to be verified by the assassins who surrounded him. The aid-de-camp of the duke of Istria, who had been sent into the town, was seized by men of the lowest class of people, and was about to be massacred, when the troops of the line, indignant at the outrage, took him under their protection, and caused him to be restored to his general. A little time after, some deserters from the Walloon Guards came to the camp. Their depositions convinced us that the people of property, and honest men, were without influence; and it was to be concluded that conciliation was altogether impossible.

The marquis of Perales, a reputable man, who had hitherto appeared to enjoy the confidence of the people, had been, on the day before this, accused of putting sand in the cartridges. He was immediately strangled. It was determined that all the cartridges should be remade: 3 or 4000 monks were employed upon this work at the Retiro. All the palaces and houses were ordered to be opened to furnish provisions at discretion. The French infantry was still three leagues from Madrid. The Emperor employed the evening in reconnoitring the town, and deciding a plan of attack, consistent with the consideration due to the great number of honest people always to be found in a great capital.

At seven o'clock the division Lapisse of the corps of the duke of Belluno arrived. The moon shone with a brightness that seemed to prolong the day. The Emperor ordered the general of brigade Maison, to take possession of the suburbs, and charged the general of brigade Lauriston, to support them in the enterprize, with four pieces of artillery belonging to the guards.

The sharp-shooters of the 16th regiment took possession of some houses, and in particular, of the grand cemetry. At the first fire, the enemy shewed as much cowardice as he did of arrogance all the day. The duke of Belluno employed all the night in placing his artillery, in the posts designed for the attack. At midnight, the prince of Neufchatel sent to Madrid a Spanish lieutenant colonel of Artillery, who had been taken at Somosierra, and who saw with affright the obstinancy of his fellow-citizens. He took charge of the annexed letter, No. 1. On the 3d, at nine in the morning, the same flag of truce returned to the head quarters with the letter No. 2. But the general of brigade Lenamont, an officer of great merit, had already placed 30 pieces of artillery, and had commenced a very smart fire, which made a breach in the walls of the Retiro. The sharp-shooters of the division of Villatte having passed the breach, their battalion followed them, and in less than a quarter of an hour 1000 men, who defended the Retiro, were knocked on the head. The palace of the Retiro, the important posts of the Observatory, of the porcelaine manufactory, of the grand barrack, the Hotel of Medina Celi, and all the outlets which had been fortified, were taken by our troops. On another side, 20 pieces of cannon of the guards, accompanied by light troops, threw shells, and attracted the attention of the enemy by a false attack.

No I.

To the Commandant of the Town of Madrid.

BEFORE MADRID, *Dec. 3, 1808.*

The circumstances of the war having conducted the French army to the gates of Madrid, and all the dispositions being made to take possession of the town by storm, I hold it right, & conformable to the usage of all nations, to summon you, Monsieur general, not to expose a town so important to all the horrors of an assault, nor to render so many peaceful inhabitants victims to the evils of war. Wishing to omit nothing to inform you of your real situation, I send you the present summons by one of your officers, who has been made prisoner, and who has had an opportunity of seeing all the means that the army has to reduce the town. Receive Monsieur general, the assurances of my high consideration.

ALEX. BERTHIER.
Major General.

No. II.—(IN SPANISH.)

To His Most Serene Highness the Prince of Neufchatel.

It is indispensably incumbent upon me, most Serene Signior, to consult, previous to my giving a categorical answer to your highness, the constituted authorities of my court, and moreover, to ascertain the dispositions of the people as impressed by the circumstances of the day. For these purposes I entreat your highness to grant, for this day, a suspension of arms, in order that I may comply with those duties, assuring you, that early in the morning, or this night, I will send a general officer with my answer to your highness; assuring you, that I profess to you all the consideration due to your high rank and merit.

MARQUIS CASTELAR.

Madrid, 3d Dec. 1808.

No. III.

To the General commanding in Madrid.

Imperial Camp, before Madrid,

Dec. 4, Eleven A. M.

Monsieur General Castelar—To defend Madrid is contrary to the principles of war, and inhuman towards the inhabitants. His majesty authorises me to send you a second summons. Immense batteries are mounted; miners are prepared to blow up your principal buildings; columns of troops are at the entrances of the town, of which some companies of sharp-shooters have made themselves masters; but the Emperor, always generous in the course of his victories, suspends the attack till two o'clock. The town of Madrid ought to look for protection and security for its peaceable inhabitants; for its ministers; in fine, the oblivion of the past. Hoist a white flag before two o'clock, and send commissioners to treat for the surrender of the town.

Accept, Mons. Gen. &c.

ALEX. BERTHIER.
Major-General.

The fifteenth bulletin is dated Madrid, Dec. 7.—It contains particulars of the conduct of several officers who distinguished themselves; with promotions. It states that gen. Lubienski had, on the 2d, reconnoitered the remains of the army of Castanos, near Guadalaxara, under the command of gen. Pena. Castanos was said to have been deposed by the General Junta. Then follows a long tirade against the duke Del Infantado, which ends with stating, that "he will lose his titles, his property valued at two millions of livres a year, and he will go to London, to seek the contempt and ingratitude with which England has always rewarded the men who sacrifice their honor and their country to the injustice of their cause." The bulletin continues, "As soon as the report of the chief of the squadron, count Lubienski, was known, the duke of Istria put himself in march, with sixteen squadrons of cavalry, to observe the enemy. The duke of Belluno followed with the infantry. The duke of Istria arrived at Guadalaxara, and found there the rear-guard of the enemy, which was filing towards Andalusia, dispersed it, and made five hundred prisoners. The general of division, Ruffin, and the brigade of dragoons of Bordesault, informed that the enemy were moving towards Aranjuez, proceeded to that place. The enemy were put to flight, and these troops were immediately put in pursuit of all those that are flying towards Andalusia.

"The gen. of division, Lahoussaye, entered the Escurial on the 3d. Five or six hundred peasants wished to defend the convent, but were driven out by a brisk attack."

Then follow further particulars of the tranquil state of Madrid, and the orderly manner in which the possession of that city was taken, &c. A French soldier, found guilty of plundering a number of watches, was shot in the principal square. The disarming was carried on without difficulty. The 'king of Spain' (Joseph) had formed two regiments of foreign troops, from the late Spanish army; one the Royal Foreigners, and the other that of Reding the younger, a Swiss general of a very different character from that of the Spanish general of the same name. The 5th and 8th corps of the French armies were but passing the Bidassoa, very far from the line of the French army, and all the victories recounted were already obtained, and the business was almost completely settled.

After a description of the disorder that reigned in Madrid, the bulletin proceeds, "The enemy had more than 1[illegible] pieces of cannon mounted—a more considerable number had been dug up, taken out of cellars, and fixed upon carts, a grotesque train, and in itself sufficient to prove the madness of a people abandoned to itself. But all means of defence were become useless. The possessors of Retiro are always masters of Madrid. The emperor took all possible care to prevent the troops from going from house to house. The city was ruined if many troops had been employed. Only some companies of sharp-shooters advanced, and the emperor constantly refused to send any to sustain them. At 11 o'clock the prince of Neufchatel wrote the annexed letter, No 3. His majesty at the same time ordered the fire to cease on all points.

At five o'clock gen. Morla, one of the members of the Military Junta, and don Bernardo Yriarte, sent from the town, repaired to the tent of the Maj. Gen. They informed him that the most intelligent persons were of opinion that the town was destitute of resources, and that the continuation of the defence would be the height of madness, but that the lower orders of the inhabitants and the foreigners at Madrid, were determined to persevere in the defence. Believing that they could not do it with effect, they requested a pause of a few hours to inform the people of the real state of affairs. The major general presented the Deputies to the Emperor and king, who addressed them thus:—"You make use of the name of the people to no purpose; if you cannot restore tranquility and appease their minds, it is because you have excited them to revolt; you have seduced them by propagating falsehoods. Assemble the Clergy, the heads of the Convents, the Alcaides, the men of property and influence, and let the town capitulate by six o'clock in the morning, or it shall be destroyed. I will not, nor ought I to withdraw my troops. You have massacred the unfortunate French prisoners who had fallen into your hands; only a few days ago, you suffered two persons in the suite of the Russian Ambassador to be dragged along and murdered in the public streets, because they were Frenchmen born. The incapacity and baseness of a general had put into your power troops who surrendered on the field of battle, and the capitulation has been violated. You, Mr. Morla, what sort of an epistle did you write to that General? It well became you, sir, to talk of pillage; you who, on entering Roussillon, carried off all the women, and distributed them as booty among your soldiers! What right had you to hold such language elsewhere? The capitulation ought to have induced you to pursue a different line of conduct. See what has been the conduct of the English, who are far from piquing themselves on being rigid observers of the law of nations. They have complained of the convention of Portugal, but they have carried it into effect. To violate military treaties, is to renounce all civilization, it is placing ourselves on a footing with the banditti of the desert. How dare you, then, presume to solicit a capitulation—you who violated that of Baylen? See how injustice and bad faith always recoil upon the guilty, and operate to their prejudice. I had a fleet at Cadiz; it was under the protection of Spain, yet you directed against it the mortars of the town where you commanded. I had a Spanish army in my ranks; I would rather have viewed them embark on board the English ships, and be obliged to precipitate it from the rocks of Epinosa, than to disarm it; I would rather prefer having 7000 more enemies to fight, than be deficient in honor and good faith. Return to Madrid—I give you till six o'clock tomorrow morning—return at that hour—you have only to inform me of the submission of the people—if not, you and your troops shall all be put to the sword." This speech of the emperor, repeated in the midst of the respectable people, gave the certainty that he commanded in person. The losses sustained during the foregoing day, had carried terror and repentance into all minds. During the night the most mutinous withdrew themselves from the danger by flight, and a part of the troops was disbanded. At ten o'clock, on the 5th, Gen. Belliard took the command of Madrid; all the posts were put into the hands of the French, and a general pardon was proclaimed. [The bulletin closes with a panegeric on the order observed by the French, in taking possession of the town, the security enjoyed by the inhabitants, and with a tirade against the English.]

The 16th Bulletin, dated Madrid, Dec. 8, begins like the preceding, with the praises and rewards of distinguished officers. The gen. of division, Ruffin, having passed the Tagus at Aranjuez, advanced towards Ocana, and cut off the retreat of the remains of the army of Andalusia, which wished to retire to their own province, and throw themselves towards Cuenca.

The divisions of cavalry of Gens. Lasalle and Milhaud were directed to march on Portugal by Talavera de la Reyna.

His majesty wished to spare Saragossa till Madrid had surrendered; but if that town would be obstinate enough to make resistance, mines and bombs should bring it to reason.

The English fly on every side. The division of Lasalle has, however, fallen in with 16 men of them, who have been put to the sword. They were stragglers, or such who had gone astray.

Then follow some particulars of the siege of Rosas in Catalonia, which had not surrendered; but it is supposed the inhabitants were thinking to evacuate it. About 400 Englishmen who had landed, were killed or driven into the sea by an Italian regiment. An attack made by the Spaniards on the Huora, was repulsed with loss.

POSTSCRIPT.

Since the foregoing compilation we have had the pleasure of an interview with Mr. Purviance, from whom we learn that he entertains the strongest apprehensions relative to the fate of the immense mercantile capital that is about to be committed to the ocean by the partial repeal of the embargo. From his observations abroad, and all the information he has been able to collect, he fears that a wide spread ruin will be the consequence. Never has there, perhaps, been a season in which there existed higher inducements to prudence and circumspection.

Mr. Purviance left M. Champagny at Paris, the latter end of November, whence he was then about to follow the emperor. On the 2d of January information was received at Plymouth from London, stating that the ministry had received intelligence that the English and Spanish forces had united, and that an engagement had taken place between them and the French on the 16th of December, in which the French lost 50,000 men. A few hours after the receipt of this intelligence, the loss on the part of the French had fallen to 25,000. This news had produced great exultation at Plymouth. The general impression, however, in England among intelligent men was, that the French arms must eventually prevail in Spain.

The prints received from Baltimore and Philadelphia add considerably to the preceding mass of intelligence. We have only room for a very concise outline. Mr. Canning is said to have resigned, and to be replaced by lord Melville. English propositions for a peace are stated to have been sent to Bayonne, which, it was signified, would not be opened until the Imperial Eagles were erected at Madrid and Lisbon. A second armistice, to continue a month, had been agreed to between Sweden and Russia. The Lisbon Gazette of the 13th December calls upon all the Portuguese to arm themselves en masse against the French. A vessel arrived at Plymouth on the 3d of January from Vigo, bringing intelligence from sir D. Baird's army of the 13th of December, at Benevento, and of sir J. Moore's army on the 19th of December, stating that both armies were in [illegible]; and that there had been a massacre of 26,000 Frenchmen at Madrid; and that since the defeat of Castanos a battle had been fought at Tudela, in which the French were much worsted; that Romana had joined the British forces. A London paper of the 31st Dec. says dispatches had been received from Admiral De Courcy at Corunna, enclosing letters from sir David Baird, dated the 17th, in which he advises that he was on the point of effecting a junction with sir J. Moore, whose head quarters were then at a distance of about 2[illegible] miles.

In the National Intelligencer of the 15th ultimo, the following Card appeared, addressed to the Editor of the Boston Centinel. No answer having been given, the call is repeated by a republication of the Card.

"A CARD.

"The Editor of the Boston Centinel could not content himself with a bare vindication of the charge, *which he says* was made against the British minister, of having caused the letter of Mr. Canning of the 23d Sept. to Mr. Pinkney to be published; but has chosen to do it at the expence of others; he is therefore called on to state explicitly the authority on which he asserts "that the letter in question was taken from the Cabinet files," and to name the person thus guilty of a violation of so sacred a [illegible]."

SALE AT AUCTION.

On Monday the 13th of March, will be sold on LOWNDES'S WHARF, *at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, if fair, if not the next fair day*—

THIRTY HOGSHEADS *of First Quality*
MUSCOVADO SUGARS.

—ALSO—

FIVE THOUSAND bushels of *Isle of May and ground* ALLUM SALT, in lots that may suit the purchasers.

Terms of Sale—All purchasers to the amount of $300, three months credit—and all over $300, a credit of four months.—The purchasers to give their NOTES, negociable at the *Bank of Columbia*, or *City of Washington*, with approved indorsers.

JOHN TRAVERS, *Auctioneer.*

March 1[illegible]—

BUILDING LOTS.

TO LET on Ground rent, TEN or TWELVE Building Lots, fronting south on *Pennsylvania avenue*, about 25 feet each, situate between Mr. Weightman's bookstore and the bridge near the Capitol, on square 491. Enquire of

JAMES HOBAN,

Who has to LET, a LOT containing half an acre of good ground for gardening, well enclosed with a substantial fence.

March 13—6t

MILL WRIGHTS WANTED.

SIX good JOURNEYMEN will meet with employment by applying to the Subscriber at *Occoquan* before the 20th March, and after at *Ellicott's Lower Mills*, 8 miles from Baltimore.

ROBERT WELSH.

March 3—3t

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber west of the President's, Washington City, on the 15th February last, a Mulatto Girl, named HELON; she is 19 years old, of the middle size, with large breasts; she has a scar on the side of her neck, I think on the left side, a black mole in one of the palms of her hands, one on her forehead and between her breasts, her dress was a dark coating; she is of a sprightly turn, and capable of deception. If taken up within the district and brought to the subscriber, the above reward will be given, if taken up out of the district the person must put her in jail and information given as soon as possible to the subscriber. All persons are forewarned from harboring or employing her at their peril.

WILLIAM HOLMES.

March 10—3t