

AN ACT, Supplementary to the act intitled "An act making provision for the redemption of the public debt of the United States."

WHEREAS it is desirable to adapt the nature of the provision for the redemption of the public debt to the present circumstances of the United States, which can only be done by a voluntary subscription on the part of the citizens...

Sec. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a subscription to the full amount of the old six per cent. deferred and three per cent. stocks be, and the same is hereby proposed; for which purpose books shall be opened at the treasury of the United States, and by the several commissioners of loans, on the first day of July next, to continue open until the seventeenth day of March next following...

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the whole or any part of any sum which shall thus be subscribed in old six per cent. or deferred stock credits shall be entered to the respective subscribers, & the subscriber or subscribers shall be entitled to a certificate or certificates purporting that the United States owe to the holder or holders thereof, his, her, or their assigns, a sum to be expressed therein, equal to the amount of principal of the stock thus subscribed, which shall remain unredeemed on the day of such subscription, bearing an interest of six per centum, per annum, payable quarterly, from the first day of the quarter, during which such subscription shall have been made, transferable in the same manner as is provided by law for the transfers of the stock subscribed, and subject to redemption at the pleasure of the United States...

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That for the whole or any part of any sum which shall thus be subscribed in three per cent. stock, credits shall likewise be entered to the respective subscribers; and the subscriber, or subscribers, shall be entitled to a certificate, purporting that the United States owe to the holder or holders thereof, his, her, or their assigns, a sum to be expressed therein, equal to fifty five per centum of the amount of principal of the stock thus subscribed, bearing an interest of six per centum, per annum, payable quarterly, from the first day of the quarter, during which such subscription shall have been made, and transferable and subject to redemption in the same manner, and under the same regulations and restrictions, as the stock created by the preceding section of this act...

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the commissioners of the sinking fund shall be, and they are hereby authorized to appoint an agent in London, and another in Amsterdam, whose duty it shall be to receive subscriptions and transfers, and to issue new certificates in the manner, and at the times above mentioned, and as the officers of the treasury department, or the commissioners of loans might do; that is to say, the agent in London, in favor of such stockholders residing in the dominions of Great Britain in Europe, and the agent in Amsterdam in favor of such stockholders residing in any other part of Europe, as may respectively become subscribers...

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the certificates issued by the said agents, shall bear interest only from the first day of the quarter next succeeding that in which the subscription shall have taken place, and that in relation to subscriptions made in old six per cent. or deferred stocks, the sums expressed in such new certificates shall be equal to the amount of the principal of the old six per cent. or deferred stocks thus subscribed, which shall remain unredeemed after payment of the dividend payable on such stocks on that day from which the interest on the new certificates shall commence...

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the subscribers of the old six per cent. and deferred stocks, who may subscribe, will receive in lieu thereof a new six per cent. stock, equal to the unredeemed amount of the stock surrendered, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, under a proviso however, that no reimbursement shall be made except for the whole amount of any such new certificate of stock, not till after six months previous notice; and the proprietors of the three per cent. stock who may subscribe, will receive in lieu thereof, a six per cent. stock, equal to sixty five per cent. of the amount of three per cent. surrendered, redeemable in the same manner, but not reimbursable however, without the assent of the holders, until after the whole of the new six per cent. (given in exchange for old six per cent. or deferred stocks) as well as the whole of the three per cent. stock of the United States, shall have been redeemed...

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the subscribers of the old six per cent. or deferred stocks, who may subscribe, shall be entitled to receive the dividend in the old six per cent. deferred, or three per cent. stock subscribed by them, respectively, which shall be payable on that day, from which the interest on the new certificates shall commence. And it shall be the duty of the said agents, respectively, to transmit, before the end of each quarter, to the register of the treasury, and to the several commissioners of loans, respectively, duplicate copies of the certificates of stock subscribed, and of the new certificates issued by them, during each quarter, in order that the proper entries may be made on the books of the treasury, and of the commissioners of loans, as the case may be, of the holders of such new certificates. And the said agents, before they enter upon the execution of their several offices, shall, respectively, take an oath or affirmation for the diligent and faithful execution of their trust, and shall also become bound with one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the commissioners of the sinking fund, or of the treasury of the United States, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, as a condition for their good behavior in their respective offices...

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the subscribers of the old six per cent. or deferred stocks, who may subscribe, shall be entitled to receive the dividend in the old six per cent. deferred, or three per cent. stock subscribed by them, respectively, which shall be payable on that day, from which the interest on the new certificates shall commence. And it shall be the duty of the said agents, respectively, to transmit, before the end of each quarter, to the register of the treasury, and to the several commissioners of loans, respectively, duplicate copies of the certificates of stock subscribed, and of the new certificates issued by them, during each quarter, in order that the proper entries may be made on the books of the treasury, and of the commissioners of loans, as the case may be, of the holders of such new certificates. And the said agents, before they enter upon the execution of their several offices, shall, respectively, take an oath or affirmation for the diligent and faithful execution of their trust, and shall also become bound with one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the commissioners of the sinking fund, or of the treasury of the United States, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, as a condition for their good behavior in their respective offices...

in the dominions of Great Britain in Europe, at London, and at the rate of four shillings and six pence sterling, for each dollar; and the stockholders residing, at the times above mentioned, in any other part of Europe, at Amsterdam, and at the rate of two guilders and a half guilder, current money of Holland, for each dollar: in which last mentioned option the condition shall be expressed in the new certificates to be issued, and the credit or credits, to be given to the proprietors thereof, shall be entered, and shall thereafter be transferable only on the books of the treasury: Provided however, That the interest thus payable in London and Amsterdam, shall not be payable until the expiration of six calendar months from the day on which the same would be payable in the United States, and shall be subject to a deduction of one half of one per cent. on the amount payable, for commission to the bankers paying the same: And provided also, That every proprietor of such stock may, on surrendering his certificate, receive another to the same amount, the interest whereof shall be payable quarterly yearly in the United States, in the same manner as that accruing on the stock held by persons residing in the United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the same funds which heretofore have been, and now are, pledged, by law, for the payment of the interest and for the redemption or reimbursement of the stock which may be subscribed by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall remain pledged for the payment of interest accruing on the stock created by reason of such subscription, and for the redemption or reimbursement of the principal of the same: It shall be the duty of the commissioners of the sinking fund to cause to be applied, and paid out of the said fund, yearly, and every year, such sum, and sums, as may be annually wanted to discharge the annual interest and charges accruing on the stock which may be created by virtue of this act. The said commissioners are hereby authorized to apply, from time to time, such sums, out of the said fund, as they may think proper, towards redeeming, by purchase, or by reimbursement, in conformity with the provisions of this act, the principal of the said stock. And the annual sum of eight millions of dollars, vested by law, in the said commissioners, shall be, and continue appropriated to the payment of interest and redemption of the public debt, until the whole of the stock which may be created by the preceding sections of this act, shall have been redeemed or reimbursed.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed to each of the agents to be appointed by virtue of this act, in addition to the necessary expenses incurred by them, for printing, stationery and postage, a sum of three thousand dollars, as a full compensation for their services. The said agents, and the commissioners of loans, shall also be allowed such additional sum as may be actually & necessarily expended for the clerk hire requisite for carrying this act into effect. And for defraying the said compensations and allowances, and such other contingent charges as may be incurred for carrying this act into effect, a sum not exceeding sixteen thousand dollars, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, is hereby appropriated.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That whenever notice of reimbursement shall be given, as prescribed by the second and third sections of this act, the certificates intended to be reimbursed shall be designated therein. In every reimbursement the preference shall be given to such holders of certificates as, previously to the said notice, shall have notified in writing to the treasury department their wish to be reimbursed. If there should not be applications to the treasury sufficient to require the payment of the whole sum to be applied to that purpose, the secretary of the treasury, after paying off all sums for the payment of which applications shall have been made, shall determine by lot what other certificates shall be reimbursed for as to make up the whole amount to be discharged; and in case the applications shall exceed the amount to be discharged, the secretary of the treasury shall proceed to determine by lot what applications shall be entitled to priority of payment.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the agents appointed by virtue of this act, and the several commissioners of loans, shall observe and perform such directions and regulations, as shall be prescribed to them by the secretary of the treasury, touching the execution of this act.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained, shall be construed in anywise to alter, abridge or impair the rights of those creditors of the United States, who shall not subscribe to the loan created by virtue of this act.

NATHL. MACON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. GEO. CLINTON, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate. February 11, 1837. APPROVED, TH: JEFFERSON.

Loan Office, Maryland, June 8th, 1837.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That, in conformity with the provisions of the act supplementary to the act, intitled "An act making provision for the redemption of the public debt of the United States," books will be opened at the office of the commissioner of loans for Maryland, on the first day of July next, to continue open until the seventeenth day of March, 1838, inclusively, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for such parts of the old six per cent. deferred six per cent. and three per cent. stocks, as may, on the day of subscription, stand on the books of the said commissioner of loans.

Those proprietors of the old six per cent. and deferred stocks, who may subscribe, will receive in lieu thereof a new six per cent. stock, equal to the unredeemed amount of the stock surrendered, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, under a proviso however, that no reimbursement shall be made except for the whole amount of any such new certificate of stock, not till after six months previous notice; and the proprietors of the three per cent. stock who may subscribe, will receive in lieu thereof, a six per cent. stock, equal to sixty five per cent. of the amount of three per cent. surrendered, redeemable in the same manner, but not reimbursable however, without the assent of the holders, until after the whole of the new six per cent. (given in exchange for old six per cent. or deferred stocks) as well as the whole of the three per cent. stock of the United States, shall have been redeemed...

accruing on the new stock, either in the United States as heretofore, or in London, or Amsterdam, at par: in which last case, the interest will be paid there by the bankers of the United States, six months subsequent to the day on which the same would be payable in the United States and subject to no variation; nor to any other deduction, than a commission to the bankers, of one half per cent. on the interest thus paid.

EDWARD HALL, Commissioner of Loans.

NOTE. Proprietors of 1000 dollars nominal six per cent. stock subscribed before the first October, 1837, will be entitled to receive 649 63 of new six.

If subscribed between the 1st October and 31st December, 1837, 644 37

Between the 1st January and 17th March, 1838, 619 03

Proprietors of 1000 dollars nominal deferred, subscribed before the 1st October, 1837, will be entitled to receive 855 78

If subscribed between the 1st October and 31st December, 1837, 853 62

Between the 1st January and 17th March, 1838, 831 42

Being the unredeemed amount of the old stock on the 1st July, and October, 1837, and 1st January, 1838, respectively.

Proprietors of 1000 dollars three per cent. will be entitled to receive 630 dollars of new six. June 27 1aw9m

FRENCH GRAND ARMY.

Secundum Bulletin, Frankfort April 19. "The victory of Eylau, having frustrated all the plans which the enemy had formed against the Lower Bistula, has enabled us to surround Dantzig, and to commence the siege of that fortress. But it was necessary to draw the battering artillery from the fortresses of Silesia and along the Oder, so that it had to come upwards of 100 leagues through a country in which there are no roads. This difficulty is now got over, and a part of that artillery is already arrived. One hundred pieces of cannon are now on their way from Stettin, Custrin, Glogau and Breslau, and in a few days we shall be provided with every thing necessary."

"The Prussian general Kalkuth has the command at Dantzig. The garrison consists of 14,000 Prussians, and 9000 Russians. The inundations and marshes, several lines of fortifications, and the fort of Weichselmunde have rendered it a difficult matter to surround the fortress."

"The annexed report of the siege of Dantzig will show what progress had been made to the 17th instant. Our works, already extended to within eighty rods of the fortress; we have even attacked the covered way several times, and have even damaged the palisades thereof."

"Marshal Lefebvre displays all the activity of youth. He is very successfully attended by general Savary; but the latter is now lying ill of a bilious fever, at the Abbey of Oliva, not far from the town. His illness was of a serious nature, that his life was in danger for several days. General Lefebvre has also found able assistants in the General of Brigade Schramm, in the General of Artillery Lariboisier and in the general of Engineers Kilger. The General of Engineers Chassecloup is also arrived near Dantzig."

"The Saxon, the Polish and the Baden troops since the Hereditary prince of Baden is at their head, are vying with each other in bravery."

"The enemy has not tried any other method of coming to the assistance of Dantzig, than by sending a few battalions and some provisions to the place by sea."

"In Sieie, Prince Jerome continues the siege of Niessie vigorously."

"Since the Prince of Pleiss has declined to act, Baron Kleist, Aid de camp to the King of Prussia, is arrived at Glatz, by way of Vienna, with the title of governor general of Silesia. He is accompanied by the English commissary, who must keep an eye on the manner in which the Eighty thousand Pounds Sterling are laid out which were given by England to the King of Prussia."

"On the 18th instant that Prussian Officer advanced from Glatz with a corps of 4000 men, and attacked General Lefebvre (who commands the corps of observation which covers the siege of Niessie), at Frankenstein. The operation has been ineffectual. Baron Kleist was repulsed with vigour."

"On the 14th, Prince Jerome fixed his headquarters at Munsterberg."

"General Lison has taken upon him the command at the siege of Colberg. The means for prosecuting the same are collecting. They have been subject to some delay, because it was necessary not to hinder the assembling of the train of artillery destined for the siege of Dantzig."

"Marshal Mortier, who has the direction of the siege of Colberg, had gone to that fortress, leaving General Grandjean in Pomerania, with a corps of observation, after he had given him orders to take post on the banks of the Peene."

"The garrison of Stralsund having in the mean time received a reinforcement of several regiments by sea, and being informed of the movement of General Mortier, marched out in a numerous body. Gen. Grandjean, in conformity to his instructions, crossed the Peene, and took post at Anklam. The numerous flotilla of the Swedes afforded them opportunity to land at different places, and to surprize a Dutch post of 30 men and an Italian post of 37 men. On being informed of these movements, Gen. Mortier, on the 13th, proceeded to Stettin, and having collected his forces, he manoeuvred to entice the Swedes, whose force did not amount to 12,000 men to advance."

"For these two months past, the grand army has been quiet in its cantonments. This time has been employed in retraining the cavalry, and providing them with horses, repairing the arms, establishing large magazines of biscuit and brandy, and furnishing the soldiers with shoes. Independent of one pair in ware, each man has two more pair in his knapsack."

"Silesia and the Island of Noga have furnished a number of good horses to the Cuirassiers, to the dragons and to the light cavalry."

"In the beginning of May, an army of observation, consisting of 50,000 French and Spanish troops, will be assembled on the Elbe. Whilst Russia has assembled in Poland nearly the whole of her troops, there is only a part of the French military force in that country. This however, in consequence of the great difference which exists between the essential strength of the two countries. The 500,000 Russians, which the writers of Newspapers made to march the right and gain the left, only exist in their papers and in the imagination of some readers, who are the cause, by being shown the true extent of the Russian territory, without the least mention of its extensive deserts and of its uncultivated districts."

"It is said that the guards of the Emperor of Russia have reached the army. They will see, on the first meeting, whether the Imperial guards are annihilated, as the enemy's Generals have assured. That guard is now more numerous than ever, and almost double the number it was at Austerlitz."

"Exclusive of the bridge thrown across the Naraw, another is forming on piles between Warsaw and Praga, the work is in a very forward state. The bridges on piles are stronger and more serviceable than those of boats. Although it is very laborious to construct such bridges across a river of 400 rods in breadth, it is rendered through the skill and activity of the Officers, under whose directions it is performed, and from the abundance of timber."

"The Prince of Benevento is still at Warsaw, negotiating with the Ambassador of the Porte and the Emperor of Persia. Independent of the services, which he renders to the Emperor as a Minister, some important operations are frequently entrusted to him relative to the wants of the army."

"Finkenlen, where the Emperor has fixed his residence, in order to have his headquarters nearer to the station of the army, is a very fine castle, built by Finkenlen, Governor of Frederik II and at present belongs to M. Von Dolina, great marshal of the court of Prussia."

"The cold weather has again set in for these two days; the thaw is the only symptom we have of the spring; the earliest frosts do not yet present the least sign of verdure."

LONDON, MAY 14.—Mr. Stuart, late Charge d'Affaires at the Court of St. Petersburg, arrived in town last night, with dispatches for government. These dispatches are reported to contain the particulars of A GREAT BATTLE.

CONTRADICTION. MAY 15.—The reports circulated yesterday, in consequence of the arrival of Mr. Stuart from the continent, of an action having taken place between the French and the Russians, proves unfounded, though stated in various private letters from Yarmouth as well as the public letter posted at Lloyd's.

between the contending armies in Poland, which terminated in a decisive victory on the part of the allied army. The nature of the advantages gained, the date of the battle, and number of killed and wounded, have not been stated to the public.

Mr. Stuart came from St. Petersburg, and brought with him important dispatches for Government. They relate not, however, to any battle, but to the line of conduct pursued by Austria at the present crisis. Some of the particulars have transpired, and are reported to be as follows:—That the Emperor of Austria had entered upon a long justification of his conduct, in the Meeting of the States of Hungary; and that the result was an animated answer on the part of the States, in which they commend the present Neutrality hitherto observed by the Emperor; exhort him to continue in the same line of conduct; and offer him all the resources of the state—the lives and fortunes of the Hungarians—to enable him to maintain the same dignified position. This State Paper is said to conclude with supplicating his Imperial Majesty to propose his mediation to each of the belligerent Powers;—and to enable him to make this offer with effect, the land tax has been doubled for three years, and the Hungarian armed militia is to be immediately called out. It is further stated, that the Emperor of Austria had in consequence offered his mediation, and had formulated, with a very powerful recommendation, some certain proposals which had been made by the Emperor Napoleon.

The Emperor Alexander, from respect to the recommendation of his Imperial Austrian Majesty had deemed it incumbent on him to submit those proposals to the several Allied Powers; M. Ribeaupierre had in consequence been sent to his Swedish Majesty; Mr. Stuart had been sent to England; and the Archduke Constantine was going to Vienna. Novolizoff, it was reported, was about to be sent to the Emperor Napoleon, and the Duke de Lancourt to the Russian Head quarters.

There is still, however, a circumstance of more importance:—the Court of Vienna is said to have made an indirect declaration, that Turkey is her Ally, and in this character has offered her negotiation between Russia and the Porte.

Such is reported to be the substance of the dispatches received. How far this may be precisely correct we cannot determine, but we are inclined on the whole, to believe that Austria has been, by some means or other, induced to listen to certain proposals made to her by Napoleon, and has in consequence adopted a line of conduct embarrassing to the Allies.

Orders were yesterday dispatched by Government to the Commissioners of the Customs, to be forwarded to all the outposts for laying an embargo upon all ships and vessels belonging to the Grand Signior; and also from the Admiralty, to detain and bring in all vessels, property, &c. belonging to the subjects of the Ottoman Porte.

Foreign Office, Downing Street, May 13. The Right Hon. George Canning, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has this day notified to the Minister of Friendly and Neutral Powers resident at this Court, that in consequence of the recent hostile proceedings of the Ottoman court, his Majesty has judged it expedient to direct that the blockade of the Straits of the Dardanelles, & the port and harbor of Smyrna, already constituted by his Majesty's naval forces and those of her allies, should be maintained and enforced in the strictest manner, according to the usages of war acknowledged and allowed in similar cases.

This Gazette likewise contains an order of the Privy Council laying an embargo upon all ships and vessels belonging to the Grand Signior; likewise an order permitting his Majesty's subjects, to trade with the Grand Signior and its dependencies; and twenty two addresses, thanking his Majesty for refusing to agree to the Roman Catholic bill, proposed by the late administration.

BOSTON, June 18. Extract of a Letter to a Gentleman in this town, dated Bordeaux, April 28, 1837. "In my former letter I gave you an account of the Imperial Family, and the Ministers of State, &c.—I must throw my ideas of political society and of the great events of Europe, into the compass of a few lines. While I was at Paris, Mr. D'Oubriel signed a treaty with France, as Plenipotentiary of Russia, which was almost immediately broken by the interruption of England. It was evidently a State trick, between the courts of London and Petersburg, to deceive France; but they will both find to their sorrow that they have deceived only themselves. To this measure Prussia became a party.—The unhappy consequence was a renewal of the horrors of war. In less than three weeks Bonaparte nearly annihilated the Prussian army, and entered Berlin in triumph.—Subsequent to

that period, he had re-organized Poland, and in a general battle, with the Russian army, he killed wounded and made prisoners between 30 and 40,000 of the flower of the Russian corps; and the remainder were indebted for a preservation of their existence to the bad roads, which rendered all great manoeuvres in tactics impracticable. General Michelson invaded Moldavia with a Russian army, to visit the rebel Hospodar of Moldavia and Wallachia; but Turkey and Persia have formed a common union with France, and the Ottomans, inspired by the genius of the French Emperor, have gained many advantages over Michelson, who is now in full retreat, with less than a third of his invading army! The English Navy passed the Dardanelles and cast anchor under the Scraglio of Constantinople, with the view of overawing the Grand Signior, by threatening to bombard Constantinople; but in nine days the British Admiral found his own situation so perilous, that he prudently repossessed the Dardanelles, before the retreat became impossible. What a day of humiliation for the British Navy! The consequence of this attempt has been truly unfortunate for Old England, as all the ports of the Ottoman Empire are shut against the British, and all their manufactures seized, and God knows if it will ever be possible for a renewal of the accustomed relations of amity between the powers. When you recollect, that Britain possessed an almost exclusive commerce with the vast dominions of Turkey, and that she has necessarily forfeited all these indispensable advantages to further the views of Russia, will you not believe that the councils of England are in a state of lunacy! The King of Prussia is at Memel, on the frontiers of Russia, subsisting as a pensionary upon the bounty of England. All the fruits of this breach of faith, on the part of Russia, will be, the total loss of Lithuania, and what is worse, its military renown also. Poland will be re-established as a kingdom; the peace and integrity of Turkey will be confirmed; Silesia will be restored to Austria, and the King of Prussia will return to Berlin, to enjoy as many of his cities as the generosity of the French Emperor will allow him to possess. And, after this probable arrangement, it will not be in the power of any potentate to disturb the tranquility of the European Continent, without the consent of the Cabinet of the Tuileries. Nil admirari domine—for 'tis a mad world."

"P. S. We have just learned that the Whig Ministry are expelled the King of England's councils, and that Lord Melville and his party have reclaimed their places! The King will grant no further indulgences to the Catholics of Ireland, which the Fox-party deemed necessary at this eventful period. The nation is represented to be in a great ferment."

Capt. Caldwell reports that on the day of his departure from Plymouth (18th May) it was rumored, that intelligence had reached that place of a great battle having been fought between the French and Russians—in which the French were victorious. It is probable this was nothing more than the reverberation of the first report of a battle published in London on the 14th May.

MOBILE RUMOURS. Capt. Caldwell reports that on the day of his departure from Plymouth (18th May) it was rumored, that intelligence had reached that place of a great battle having been fought between the French and Russians—in which the French were victorious. It is probable this was nothing more than the reverberation of the first report of a battle published in London on the 14th May.

Sale by Auction. ON WEDNESDAY, The 1st of July, at 12 o'clock, at Price's new wharf Fell's Point, will be sold on 6 months credit, for negotiable notes, with two approved indorsers.

The United States Schooner REVENGE, Just arrived from New-Orleans, burden 150 24 9 3 tons custom-house measure, copper fastened and coppered. She was formerly the Ranger of this place; was built by William Price, of Fell's Point, in the summer of 1805, of the very best materials. She is deemed a very handsome vessel, and sails remarkably fast. Her inventory will be produced at time of sale.

And immediately after, will be sold, Her armament, consisting of 12 Six Pound Cannon, with the necessary implements, and the Provisions remaining on board. W. N. WYTK & DORSEY, Auctioneers. June 22

Sale by Auction. THIS DAY, The 27th instant, at half past 11 o'clock, will be sold at the premises, on a liberal credit, the particulars of which will be made known at the time of sale.

THAT very elegant three-story BRICK HOUSE, now occupied by Messrs. John Kennedy and Cox; the rooms are numerous, large, lofty and finished in a neat and handsome manner—the back buildings are very extensive, and afford conveniences equal to any in the city. The Lot is in fee simple, fronting on Baltimore-street 93 feet, and extending back 165 feet, to a 20 feet alley, on which is erected an excellent Stable, Coach-house, &c. The stand for mercantile business, and its healthy situation is so well known that a further description is thought unnecessary. The premises may be viewed any time previous to the sale, on application to the proprietors.

THOMAS CHASE, Auctioneer.

In Baltimore County Court. April 6th, 1837. ON application to the Judges of the said County Court, by petition in writing of John Young of said County, praying the benefit of the "Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," on the terms mentioned in the said act; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and the said County Court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said John Young has resided the two preceding years within the state of Maryland prior to the passage of the said act; and the said John Young at the time of presenting his petition as aforesaid, having produced to the said Court, the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them the amount of two-thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, by the said court, that the said John Young (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some one of the newspapers in the city of Baltimore, every other day for three months, before the tenth day of October next) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said County Court, at the court-house in the said county, at nine o'clock in the forenoon of the said tenth day of October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their satisfaction on the said John Young then and there, taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property.

Signed, By order, WM. GIBSON, Clerk. April 8

Hazlehurst, Brothers and Co. Have just received and offer for sale, 50 cases containing 500 dozen of superior CHAMPAGNE WINE. June 11 612