

IMPORTANT DECISION IN EQUITY
Nathan Center vs. Isaac Frazier

Application to open the bidding at Commissioner's Sales.
The appeal from the decree of the Circuit Court in the case stated, was argued at the late sitting by Mr. Stark for Mr. Frazier, and Mr. Desaussure for the defendant. The case is now before the court, and the decree of the Circuit Court is affirmed. The court has decided the bidding to be opened, and the decree is affirmed. The court has also decided that the defendant is entitled to a decree of specific performance of the contract, and that the plaintiff is entitled to a decree of specific performance of the contract. The court has also decided that the defendant is entitled to a decree of specific performance of the contract, and that the plaintiff is entitled to a decree of specific performance of the contract.

In Equity—Court of Appeals: Columbia, May 1823.

Nathan Center, vs. Isaac Frazier.
Motion to open or set aside a sale made by the Commissioner.
It is ordered that the sale made by the Commissioner in this case, of the house and lot of defendant, under foreclosure of the mortgage of complainant, at which Ainsley Hall was the purchaser, and which received title from the Commissioner, but without confirmation of the sale made by the Court under a report, be set aside. Because the said Hall declared publicly that he would pay all legal demands upon the property, and he has not complied with the order of the Court to that effect. That he would do so, was calculated to produce a mistake prejudicial to the sale, and injurious to the interests of Mrs. Frazier, who held a second mortgage, and the actual sale made at a most diminished price, proves that the mistake was complete. And it is further ordered, that the said house and lot be again regularly offered for sale by the Commissioner on the next sale day in June, at the bid of four thousand dollars, made to the Court by Justin Dyer, and that a higher bid may be received, but if none such be made, that the said house and lot be sold to the said Dyer, by his order. And it is also further ordered, that the decision of the Circuit Court in this case be set aside.
(Signed) HENRY W. DESAUSSURE,
THOS. WATKINS,
WM. D. JAMES,
[Clerk of the Court.]

THE HESSIAN FLY.

This destructive insect is propagated from the eggs of the fly deposited on the grains of wheat when ripening; the truth of which I learned from actual observations. The fly may be seen by the middle of June, and from that time till wheat is cut, flying about and lighting upon ears of wheat. It deposits its eggs upon the outer end of the grain, where they may be seen with a good microscope or optic glass, sometimes to the number of six or seven on one grain. They remain there till the grain is sown. The warmth necessary to produce vegetation is sufficient to animate the insect. It bursts its shell and enters the shoot, where it lies in a torpid state till the next spring, except in some instances, when wheat is sown early. The fly commences its ravages in the Fall. When this is discovered, the best method is to turn sheep upon it and pasture it short, either in the fall or in the winter.
The most effectual way to check the propagation, is in preparing the seed before sown, which should be the following manner:—Put your seed into a hoghead, tub or vat, and cover it with water; let it stand 10 or 12 hours; then put off the water, put the wheat upon a barn floor and sprinkle lime over, and with a shovel mix it till it is well covered with lime. Let it remain in that state about twenty four hours, and the eggs will be destroyed without any injury to the seed.

The following brief sketch of the observations which led to the discovery above mentioned is given, that all who wish to be satisfied of the truth of it may have ocular demonstration of the fact; if they will take the trouble. On viewing several grains of wheat in a microscope something resembling the eggs of insects was observed upon them; 20 grains were selected with those appearances; they were put upon some raw cotton and a little earth, in a tumbler of water, and observed every day; and on the day the grain opened and put forth its tender fibre, the insect burst from its shell and was to be seen.
Ten days after, 5 of the grains with their roots and blades were taken from the glass and carefully examined. In three of them the insects were found. The other 15 remained, and overspread the top of the glass. They were preserved till spring, when on examining them, every stalk had an insect in it, some 2, and some had 4.

Twenty other grains were selected, and the lime applied for 12 hours. It was then washed, and the colour of the eggs was changed, and being put into a glass, in like manner as the other, the wheat grew, but the eggs did not produce. The roots were transplanted and grew well, and the bushes of wheat lined above, produced a good crop, while the neighbouring stalks suffered materially, and some were almost wholly destroyed by the fly.

Of Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

Harland Gayette.

Annapolis, Thursday, May 22, 1823.

THE HESSIAN FLY.
We regret to learn that the Hessian Fly has made its appearance on many farms in this county, and has already done considerable injury to the wheat. In several of the counties on the eastern shore it has likewise done considerable damage.
Under our agricultural head we give a few observations on the Fly from a Pennsylvania Farmer. The means which he recommends for the destruction of this insect, are so simple, easy of application and cheap, that the poorest farmer has it in his power to try them. Considering this, and the vast importance of the discovery should it be successful, no wheat grower ought to permit his seed to be put into the ground, without having them prepared in the manner prescribed in the remarks to which we allude.

THE CANAL COMMISSIONERS.
It will no doubt be gratifying to the friends of internal improvement to learn, that the commissioners appointed by the executive of this state to survey a route for the contemplated canal between Baltimore & the Susquehanna, have left Baltimore for the purpose of examining that duty. Determined to profit by the experience of others, they have proceeded to New-York to take a view of the Erie Canal now partly opened in that state, and which is so much admired for its utility as well as perfectness of construction. In fixing upon the route, it is to be hoped that the saving of a few thousands of dollars will not influence them in their choice, but that they will start from such point on the Susquehanna as will insure the greatest flow of trade to Baltimore, though such point may not lay so near to her as others which could be chosen. With full confidence in the judgement of the commissioners we will dismiss the subject for the present, and anxiously wait for their report.

THE N. YORK CANAL.
The Rochester (N. Y.) Telegraph of the 6th instant, says—ten thousand four hundred and fifty barrels of Rochester flour were shipped on the canal, from that village during the last ten days. So much for "Clinton's big ditch."

FROM GOV. WOLCOTT'S MESSAGE.
Governor Wolcott, of Connecticut, in his message at the opening of the present session of the legislature of that state, makes the following remarks on a subject of very great importance to the community, not only of that state but of all the states—
"I consider the law of the last session, authorizing limited partnerships, as highly valuable, but to extend and secure the advantages which it is adapted to produce, it is necessary to prevent partial assignments of property intended to defeat the claims of bona fide creditors. This practice has been introduced by recent habit of considering the endorser a accommodation notes as entitled to honor, in preference over other creditors. I can perceive no foundation in reason or in justice why such preferences should be allowed. All loans are voluntary, and can be secured by specific liens at the time they are made, with which the parties ought to remain satisfied; in any event they were ought to secure partial and unequal advantages above other and frequently more meritorious creditors. I also deem it proper and necessary, that the wages of labour, and the direct relations between tenants and land owners, mechanics and the improvers of real property, and between all persons and the agents and factors they employ, should be protected against secret assignments and attaching liens to their rights; and I have no doubt that this may be done, without introducing new and dangerous principles, and with advantage to every other interest."

The practice here mentioned has become so universal, that it seems to be considered as settled law. And yet in principle it cannot be vindicated. Whether a legislative body can provide against it by positive regulations or not, is something questionable. The only effectual mode would be a national system of bankrupt laws, by which all creditors would be placed on a footing, and all fraudulent conveyances be liable to be rendered null and void. The effect of a bankrupt law would be to check extravagant adventures, to prevent men from engaging in bold and daring enterprises, and from running those risks which so frequently involve them and their friends in embarrassment, distress, and ruin. The circumstances of no country more urgently require a general system of bankrupt laws than this, and yet there is but little probability that one will be adopted, at least for many years to come.
[N. Y. Daily Adv.]

TELEGRAPHS.
Paris papers mention that a new line of Telegraphs is to be erected from the Pyrenees to intersect the old line from Tientsin to Paris. The Telegraphic stations in France are kept in the most complete repair. News can be received at Paris in three minutes from Calais, by means of 33 Telegraphs. Now, Calais is 150 miles from Paris, and if 33 telegraphic machines can communicate with each other in three minutes, the average is about five miles between each telegraphic station, or 30 miles travelled in one minute, by an intellectual or signal symbol. At this rate, adding time for interruptions to the next time, it is calculated that information could reach Paris: From Calais 150 miles, by 33 machines in 3 minutes
= Lille 100 22 26 secs.
= Strasbourg 255 44 6
= London 512 100 29
= Direct 62 66 8
= Bayonne 624 85 16 36 secs.
These calculations may vary a little but even a few minutes more or less, will afford the most rapid intelligence, and show what immense improvements in modes of communication have resulted from the science of telegraphy, and how some compensation for its terrible objects and inevitable miseries. [Charleston City Gazette.]

EXTRAORDINARY HAUL.
Some men who were engaged in fishing for herring in the river Delaware, opposite Tinicum, this morning, drew up 111 sturgeon at one haul. The sturgeon probably made a mistake in their geography, and mistook the Delaware for the Hudson, and Philadelphia for Albany. N. Y. paper.

MR PERKINS'S STEAM ENGINE.

From a description of the late exhibition of Mr Perkins's Patent for a Locomotive in the Pottery Gazette. Of course, we do not doubt of its accuracy; indeed there are some parts of it not very intelligible; but we give it because every thing relating to an invention so stupendous as this is said to be, must possess interest.
"He has no boiler, properly so called, but a generator, as he terms it, is about 4 feet high, by 2 feet in diameter, of extra thickness. It stands in the middle of his furnace, which is not much larger; the fuel is put in from above; the chimney is at the bottom; this is surrounded by another case of iron, the space between which and the furnace he crams full of earth, to prevent any heat coming out and being lost. The water in the generator, which is of course always full, he keeps under great pressure by means of a pipe communicating with a forcing pump. The steam is communicated to the piston cylinder by the usual way; this works horizontally. By means of a rotary valve, the steam, which has acted is carried to a condensing well, and thence back again to the forcing pump. The water never boils; it is heated, I believe, to about 500 degrees—water boils, you know at 212—it becomes steam only when forced forward into the condensing pipe. On this condensing pipe is placed a safety bulb of wrought iron thus, which is made at one half of the strength of any other part of the machine. You will have a ride motion of the whole thing from this description. All the persons in London best qualified to judge of it, think favourably of it; but nothing but proof will do, and that we shall have in a fortnight I hope. It will produce a greater revolution in the affairs of mankind, than the invention of Watt's machine. If it succeeds, a company are ready to build a 500 ton packet, to go in 60 days to California. The voyage to America will be reduced to ten days. There is another invention of compressing gas into a small cylinder, and selling it for candles. A company is formed, which is to distribute them every morning, calling for an empty cylinder, and leaving a full one. It will stand on your table like a lamp, and will be cheaper than candles. I forgot to mention that Mr Perkins has taken out a patent for England, Scotland & Ireland, for the United States, France, and Germany, which shows he is very confident."

FRANCE & SPAIN.
Extract of a letter from Bordeaux, March 22, received at New-York.
"Your minister to Spain, Mr. Forsyth, has arrived here from Madrid. He encountered constant delays and difficulties on his route, especially between Bayonne and this place, from the want of horses. The road is said to be literally covered with troops of the invading army, commanded by Dukes, Marshals, Counts and Generals of every degree, all advancing with the confidence of victory, and expecting, or seeming to expect, to find victors and not opponents in the Spanish troops. They will, however, if reliance can be placed on the accounts of those who have recently traversed Spain, be woefully disappointed; and it is perhaps, not hazardous to say that of the 100,000 men destined to enter Spain, not 30,000 will ever recross the Pyrenees."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in New-York, dated April 5, 1823.
"The apparent disaffection among the French troops on the Pyrenean frontier, presents a new feature in the aspect of affairs in that quarter, and an increase, and confidence in the resources and energy of the Constitutionalists is here very general. For myself, I am strongly of opinion they will be an overmatch for despotism, after all."

A London paper states that the Countess of Lopona, (Ex Queen of Naples,) had applied to the Court of Vienna for permission of her two sons to go to America to their uncle, Joseph Bonaparte, which was granted her, on condition that they never return to the Austrian dominions.

Sixty-two vessels sailed from St. John's, Newfoundland, the present season, to the Ice Islands and Fields on a sealing voyage; and 37 had returned on the 21st ult. bringing with them in the aggregate 25,383 seals.

The brig Abeona, bound from this city to Philadelphia, takes with her 106 U. States troops, under Lt. McKee. They are to join the garrison at the Yellow Stone. It is said some snow still remained in the interior of New Hampshire, a few days since.

A vessel, that was off Cape Cod on Monday last week, had her deck covered with snow to the depth of three inches.

The Virginia papers notice the ravages committed by the fly on the wheat in some of the counties of that state.

The following statement is from the Christian Observer for March last:
"Fifty years ago the number of persons living under free governments were
In the British dominions about 12,000,000
In Holland, 2,300,000
In Switzerland, 1,500,000
Total, 15,800,000
In the year 1823:
British subjects in Europe, 16,000,000
United States of America, 11,000,000
France, 29,000,000
Dutch and Netherlands, 3,200,000
South American Republicans about 13,000,000
The Brazils, 3,500,000
Spain, 9,000,000
Portugal, 2,500,000
Total, 67,200,000
Thus 87 millions have arisen from fifteen in less than fifty years."

THE OLD U. S. BANK.
The trustees of the Old Bank of the United States have declared a dividend of eight dollars and sixteen cents, on each share of the capital stock of said institution. They have likewise declared a further dividend of the trust funds of 84 cents on each share of the capital stock; both which dividends are made payable at the Banking House of Stephen Girard, Philadelphia, on the 16th day of June next.

We have this morning with the following extracts from the papers of the fourth company, from the profits part of the same author, which we think puts an end, as it is doubled, was designed to do, to all further controversy about the claims of Sir Walter Scott, if further confirmation is thought necessary to support them. The following is the substance of what we have seen in the papers, and which we think is a very good description of the French manner and principle, as he has been visiting the principal part of the time in France, and was often at Paris, while Sir Walter Scott is known, has continued to publish, or edit, or attend personally to the duties of his office, or been employed in writing and superintending the publication of Halliday Hill.
[N. Y. Evening Post.]

EXTRACT.
"The French Marquis says, 'My valet, La Jeunesse, sometimes reminds me of a character in the Bridle of Lammermoor, which you must have read, as it is the work of one of your gens de Lettres, qu'on appellerait, Je crois, le Chevalier Scott'—(One of your let letters, who is called, I believe, Chevalier Scott,) presume you mean Sir Walter?—Yes, the same, the same, said the Marquis.
"We were now led away from more painful recollections, for he put my French friend right in two places. In the first he predicted with difficulty, for the Marquis, though he disliked the English, yet having been three months in London, picked himself up understanding the most intricate difficulties of our language, and appeared to every dictionary from Florida downwards, that La Briche must mean the Bride Nay, so sceptical was he on this point of philology, when I ventured to hint that there was nothing about a bride in the whole story, he with great composure and little knowledge, to whom he spoke, laid the whole blame of that inconsistency on the unfortunate author. I had next the common candour to inform my friend, upon grounds which no one could so well as myself, that my distinguished literary countryman, of whom I will always speak with the respect his talents deserve, was not responsible for the slight works which the public had too generously, as well as too rashly ascribed to him. Surprised by the impulse of the moment, I might even have gone further, and clenched the sentence by positive evidence, owing to my entreaties that no one else could possibly have written these works, since I myself was the author, when I was saved from so rash a commitment, by the calm reply of the Marquis, that he was glad to hear these trifles were not written by a person of condition. 'We read them,' said he, 'we listen to the pleasantness of a comedian, or our ancestors to those of a professed family jester, with a good deal of amusement, which, we should be sorry to derive from the mouth of one who has better claims to our society.'
"I was completely recalled to my constitutional caution by this declaration; and became so much afraid of committing myself, that I did not venture to explain to my aristocratic friend, that the gentleman whom he had named, owed his advancement, for ought I had heard, to certain works of his, which may without injury, be compared to romances in rhyme."

From the Liverpool Advertiser, April 1.
It is our painful duty to record the loss of one of the sailing packets of this port, by the sinking of which, while on her homeward voyage from Dublin, it is supposed (according to the general reports of the few survivors) upwards of 100 of our fellow creatures, men, women and children, have suddenly perished.
"The Alert sailed from Dublin on Tuesday night about half past eight, and on Wednesday morning made the coast of Wales. The wind had been generally favourable; but about 10 o'clock, A. M. the captain finding the breeze abating, and the vessel driving towards the West-Mou-e rock, sent the boat a head, in full expectation of clearing it by towing. There was, just before, a fine light breeze, which, had it continued (and of which there was every appearance) the vessel would easily have avoided the rock. The tide, however, at this unfortunate juncture, became so powerful as to render abortive the efforts of the rowers in the boat, and soon drifted the vessel upon the rocks, which she struck, though with no very great violence. But it was soon discovered that the shock caused the vessel to leak considerably, and the pumps were immediately set to work. The water, in defiance of every exertion, continued to gain upon her, and in a few minutes reached the cabin floor. All who could, now exerted their endeavours to bail out with buckets. The leak continued to increase rapidly, and it was soon perceived that all efforts to keep the vessel afloat were of no avail. She became water logged, and there being no wind it was impossible to throw her on the shore, which was, perhaps, a mile and a half distant. In this desperate situation several individuals leaped into the sea to reach the boat which had been towing a-head, and which contained five of the crew.—Those who were first in the water, as they could contain no more, were in all sixteen, amongst whom was the captain, who, by the exertion of the male (who was before in the boat) was saved. The boat was but 12 feet long, and with this load, being nearly level with the water's edge, was with difficulty, though in a comparatively smooth sea, rowed to the shore. Meantime, terror and despair seized the unfortunate beings left on board the vessel, who instantly crowded every part of her rigging. But a veil never to be penetrated, is drawn over the terrific scene that ensued, their earthly career. Those who were in the boat, gave a confused and imperfect relation of the horrors of those awful moments which preceded their escape. One of the cabin passengers saved, a respectable tradesman of Liverpool, thinks that when the boat pulled towards the shore they left about an hundred and twenty on the vessel, amongst whom were several ladies, many other females, and some children, weeping and praying! On reaching the shore a vessel was sent, three quarters of an hour) a Welshman who had observed the disaster from a hill, informed them that the vessel had disappeared. The boat returned to the fatal spot immediately, and we learn, saved three more individuals (men) who had contrived to keep afloat by clinging to egg crates: one of them was a cabin passenger, a Scotch gentleman. The rest, to the number of 100 to 150 (for reports are various, had sunk to rise no more.

The American Herald states that the late Spanish blockade on the river of the Gulf, and in 48 hours was not less than 20 feet. All the planning on the river will be lost, although it will not be too late to replant."

ERROR CORRECTED.
It has been asserted in some of the newspapers that the passengers in the schooner (Planter) are commissioners from the government of Guatemala. We are requested to state, says the Boston Patriot, that they are from the province of St. Salvador, which separated from Guatemala, formed a Congress, and declared themselves independent of the United States of North America, in whose name they sustained the war, which General Filisola with Mexican and Guatemalan troops, made against them to bring them under the Imperial government. They proceed shortly on their negotiation to Washington.

New Orleans, April 22.
By a gentleman from Madisonville and Pearl River, we learn that the rains in those parts were unusually heavy and continued several days. It is believed that the crop of corn will be materially injured, & that of cotton entirely destroyed, on most of the plantations bordering on the streams, which all into the lakes and the gulph. The states of Mississippi and Alabama will share these disasters with Louisiana.

MR. SYMMES.
From the National Intelligencer.
GENTLEMEN:—This letter is intended for any person or persons who may be pleased to receive it as addressed to him or them.
Newark, (Ohio,) April 17th, 1823.
I have journeyed here, and am too sick to travel homeward or onward, and am without sufficient funds to pay my way much longer, and none at home to draw for. O! that some of the citizens of our metropolis would subscribe, and authorize me to draw for, what would keep the discoverer of new worlds from the grasp of want and depression; but for lack of finances I should long since have personally explained my adventures at Washington and other Atlantic cities. I say, new worlds, for, besides the Convex, I prove that both surfaces in the mid plane space are inhabited by animals; also, the adjoining sphere above and below. I prove that the herring, and other marine fish of Europe, inhabit the Convex, and the herring, &c. on the east coast of North America, the Convex surface in the mid plane space, and that the martin family inhabit the Convex of the sphere over our heads, and the peculiar water-world of Hudson's Bay, and other parts of the borders of the Convex of our sphere (seen on this sphere) only in summer inhabit the Convex of the neighbouring sphere within; those water fowl go naked whilst here, and the martins do the same whilst away, as is proved by catching them all winter.
I have an essay written, specifying particular proofs of these positions; but, under present circumstances, it is likely to linger long on hand in an uncorrected state.
Respectfully,
JNO. CLEVES SYMMES.

"See Hearne's Journey. Hearne saw no martins far beyond where I mark the real verge nor could any of the Indians he ever saw tell where some species of the water fowl, seen at Hudson's Bay, went in winter, or where they raised their young, although he saw Indians who had been so far beyond Hudson's Bay that the climate produced no frost."

FROM MEXICO.
Capt. Mathews, at New York, who left Tampico on the 25th ult. states that on the 9th, the Congress of Mexico decreed that the Ex-Emperor Iturbide should be banished to Italy, and that he should be allowed a pension of 25,000 dollars per annum. Capt. M. has brought dispatches from the Mexican government to its minister here, from the American Consul.

POSTSCRIPT.
COM. PORTER.
A fishing smack arrived at Charleston on the 12th inst., in five days from Key West, reports that Com. Porter had returned to that depot, with the steam galleon, Sea Gull, and some other vessels of his squadron.

WAR IN SPAIN.
Our readers will perceive by the news we furnish to day, that war has actually taken place between France and Spain—during the progress of the contest, we caution them not to be led astray by French news, most of which will be false or exaggerated. It will be seen that they state the port of Cadiz of Gutzwiller has been taken by our troops. We have had a long conversation with an intelligent gentleman yesterday, who has been many years in Spain; and who informs us that this very Cadiz is nothing more nor less, than a miserable battery with three or four guns, and incapable of holding 400 men! It is the residence of fishermen, and is not entitled to the name of a military post.
The Federal Republican prefixes the following remarks to the following intelligence:

Latest from Europe.
New-York, May 18—noon.
The ship Leeds, in 24 days from Liverpool, has this moment arrived, London dates to the 22d.

The Blow is Struck.
THE FRENCH ARMY HAS ENTERED SPAIN.
EXPRESS FROM PARIS.
Courier Office, 3 o'clock.
We have just received by express, from Paris the following telegraphic communication:
Paris, April 22.
The port and citadel of Guatares has been taken by our troops. Two hundred men among whom were two Colonels and ten other officers have been taken together with five pieces of cannon and provisions. It is said that the enemy's boats returned to Burgos since the 14th. Every where the French army meet with the best reception. London, April 22.
An Embargo has been laid on all the Spanish vessels in the ports of France. The French army had crossed the Pyrenees and entered Spain. Some skirmishes

had taken place on the approach of the army.
On the 2d of April, the Duke d'Angoulême landed his proclamation announcing the war between France and Spain.
The advanced guards of the French have entered Victoria and Bilbao.
In Catalonia, General Vasseraux has been killed in a skirmish.
The first rencontre between the French and Spanish troops was at St. Sebastian, in consequence of a rally from the fortress—some loss on both sides. The French had passed the Bidass.

From Gibraltar.
GREEK SUCCESS.
New York, May 18.
We are indebted to a gentleman who came in the brig Shepherds, Capt. Storer, arrived from Mexico and Gibraltar, for a file of Gibraltar papers to the 1st April, and for the following information respecting the Greeks, which come from the most authentic source.
The Greeks in their struggle for freedom, have succeeded beyond the hopes of the warmest friends for their noble cause. Rejoiced by the most ardent slavery for many centuries in obligation to the level of Turks themselves, without any regular concerted plans and little harmony among them, they have in the forms and some of the islands in the vicinity, realized every effort the Ottoman government has been able to make to crush the renovating genius of their ancestors. After a long continuation of sanguinary combats and horrid cruelties on both sides, they have finally destroyed the whole of the Turks, excepting the garrison of Coron, Modon and Patrass, the two former consisting of about three hundred men, and the latter of a thousand. Several strong squadrons have been sent by the Ottoman government to raise the blockade of these and other forts in the Morea, but their designs have been constantly frustrated by a numerous squadron and armed merchant vessels manned by old and enterprising sailors, commanded principally by the owners of the vessels, inhabitants of the islands of Idera, Iperera, and Spizin, in three attempts to relieve the garrisons, the Turks have lost by configuration three ships of the line, several frigates; and the whole of the troops that they conveyed in small vessels.
The last Turkish army stationed on the North coast of the Gulf of Lepanto, commanded by Omer Pasha, has, by the late accounts we have received, been completely beaten near Monology. The Greeks have pursued him and the stragglers of his army as far as the port of Velizoz, which they have taken, and Omer Pasha has retired with 15 of his followers to Orta. This leaves the whole of Lividia, drawing a line from Vortigia to Thermopylae free of the Turks, excepting at the small garrison at Lepante, which in all probability will capitulate with that of Patrass.
The inhabitants of the Isle of Candia, who have suffered the greatest cruelties since the arrival of the Turkish squadron there, have, assisted by the Greek flotilla retaken with great loss on both sides, the forts occupied by the Turks.

Marricd: on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Davis, Mr. HORATIO GAMBLE, to Miss MARY ROBINSON.
On the same evening, by the Rev. Mr. WATKINS, Mr. FREDERICK HYDE, to Miss JANE PHILIPS, all of this city.

New & Cheap Goods.
Geo. M'Neir,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Has removed newly opposite Williamson's Hotel,
Where he has on hand a neat assortment of fashionable and reasonable GOODS, which he will sell or make up in such manner as to suit purchasers, low for cash, or to punctual men on a short credit,
May 22. 3w.

NOTICE.
The Levy Court for Anne-Arundel county, will meet at the Court-House in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 17th of June next.
By order,
WM. S. GREEN, Clk.

NOTICE.
The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne-Arundel county, will meet at the Court-House in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 17th day of June next, for the purpose of hearing appeals, and making transfers, &c.
By order,
RICHARD I. COWMAN, Clk.
May 22. M. R.

Collector's Sales.
The subscriber will sell at public sale, on Friday the 12th June next, at the residence of Charles W. Hanson, on Elk Ridge, one Negro Man named David, taken as the property of Charles W. Hanson, and sold to satisfy county assessments due for 1821 and 1822. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.—Terms Cash.
Bushrod W. Marriott,
Deputy Collector for John Knighton, Coll. A. A. County.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, on Friday the 13th June next, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, for Cash, one Negro Man named Lloyd. Seized and taken as the property of Bazil Warfield, and sold to satisfy county assessments due for 1821 and 1822. Bushrod W. Marriott,
Deputy Collector for John Knighton, Coll. A. A. County.
May 13.