New York, May 11.

3.—From Saturday to clusive, there were one fifteen arrivals at this ips, 18 brigs, 55 schoon- sloops. These vessels een hundred passengers, roportion of whom are m Great Britain. Nu- vessels from Europe now on board, as we are in- at many emigrants, and from a late number of Chronicle, that several about to abandon their for the United States n in Glasgow, and were the most efficient in their des. To such persons a e is always extended.

New York Gazette.

RCE OF BOSTON.

sail of vessels arrived Saturday and Sunday.— were from foreign ports, m the south. The latter e quantity of flour—say ve and thirteen thousand

e ship Sapphire.

guese Rebel's Confes- on of Faith.

ng is a translation, says the London New Times. n of Faith, in the form of as repeated by the Ca s, who, at present, are to overturn the Portu- ution.

y son, who are you? Por- he favour of God. ou mean by that? A true

enemy of our happiness? England. e? A wicked man—the evil—the destroyer of all

y natures has he? Two; nd one diabolical. Kings of Portugal are ; one real and two un-

hey called? Don Miguel; nd George Guelph. former? The defender of true religion. d? The destroyer of our utions. The enemy of the Church isonment does a Portuguese o does not do his duty? e infamy of a traitor. d a Portuguese act? Ac e maxims of our Lord Je as preached by his ser

deliver us from our ene- dence among ourselves, arms. the English? Ancient now heretics. to kill an Englishman? one is sure of going to illing a heretic.

—A man was brought up by B. J. Hays, found un- n Maiden Lane, with a rticles of clothing in his The prisoner—who was ost sagacious of the frater- that happy state, when nes of life possess but li- n the mind, (i. e.) in his e. "a bit boosy, owing to —presented himself at the ace full of good humour, y his appearance, a per- content e. What is your name? ard McLougherty. w do you spell it? Ans. ou to find out. n I am to put it down as I

it Bill Tobin. w long have you been in

ut five weeks. ere did you come from last? n a stranger in the city. here? Ans. No: I wish I

w came you to go into the you were found? r. and misfortune drove

w did you get under the

h my hands and feet. made you go under the

rge it to rum; all to rum. at's your business? Ans. urer. abourer! You look like a

n put me down as a law- 'll put you where you will committed for trial.

New-York Spectator.

SMOKE.

quence of the thousand ma- in London and vicinity, nstantly a cloud of smoke r the city, which is continu- ding, rendering the atmos- easant to breath, and disfi whole appearance of the ci- ears from a late London pa- application has been made t to remedy this great nui- carrying the smoke through ground, a distance from

Extract of a Letter from a Gentle-

on his visiting the West Indi-

"From St. Pierres we sailed St. Thomas, to land some pass- there, and arrived after two or days sail, before that place, midnight; came to anchor under guns of the outer fort, and in morning went on shore in the Our stay was but a few hours, had but time to visit the prin- fort and roam about town a St. Thomas is a small barren belonging to the Danes. It very little produce, but being a port, i. e. exacting no duties on ports or exports, it has become place of much commerce. Ma- chandize from all parts of the and from the United States in cular, is imported into St. Thom and thence smuggled into the West Indian Islands, and in return sugar and coffee are brought to port to be exported. The city little, dusty, verdureless place, the sea shore; yet it has a good bour, well defended by the two tresses, which are maintained harbour fees, and tonnage duties.

There are on this island the of a strong town, built and fortified by the famous pirate, Black Beard, who first occupied the island, as an impregnable retreat for himself his bands, but when he was killed, they dispersed and his castle fell ruins, or rather it was destroyed much as it could be, by those who built St. Thomas, lest it should again be occupied by pirates. I wished to look at it, but it was some distance from the city, and I had not time.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser of the 8th inst.

Appointment of Mr. Canning.

The intelligence which reached this city through a French paper, of the appointment of Mr. Canning to succeed the Earl of Liverpool as First Lord of the Treasury, & of the consequent resignations of seven Cabinet Ministers, is confirmed. The members of the Cabinet who resigned were—

The Lord Chancellor, (Eldon.)
The Duke of Wellington,
Earl Bathurst,
Mr. Peel,
The Earl of Westmoreland,
Lord Bexley,
Lord Lowther, (from the Treasury.)

Medical Profession in London & Paris

In the London Medical & Physical Journal for Oct. 1826, it is stated that the number of Physicians, *that is*, fellows of the Royal College, Licentiates, &c. who practise in London, and seven miles round, amounts to 174. The whole population amounts to 1,200,000—one physician for every 7000 souls.

Upwards of 300 members of the Royal College of Surgeons practise in the same capital; and as by the law, all medical officers, whether of the army, navy, or East India company, are entitled to practise as surgeons and apothecaries in every part of the British dominions, many of them, say 200, may be added to the list of surgeons, making a total of 1000 practising surgeons, or one to every 1200 inhabitants.

The whole number of apothecaries entitled from various sources to practise, as such, probably equals 2000, or one apothecary for every 600 inhabitants.

Thus, in London, the physicians are to the surgeons as one to six, to the apothecaries as one to twelve, and to both united as one to eighteen.

In Paris, there were in 1822, 600 physicians, being on a population of 800,000, one physician to every 1333 inhabitants, or five times more than in London.

In the same year there were in Paris 128 surgeons, being one to 6250 inhabitants, or four-fifths less than in London.

Taking the three branches of the medical profession in Paris, and supposing the distribution of them in that capital to the proper standard—namely, 600 physicians, 128 surgeons, 181 apothecaries, they are together about 900, or at the rate of one to every 900 inhabitants; whilst in London if the computation of 741 physicians, 1000 surgeons, 2000 apothecaries, and 300 chemists and druggists, be correct, the total number is 3474, or at the rate of one to every 345 inhabitants. In Paris, then under a due distribution of the three branches, the expense of maintaining each individual engaged in the profession, is divided among 900 persons, whilst in London it is shared among 345! the actual expense to each inhabitant of the latter, being nearly treble the expense to each inhabitant of the former city. It is supposed that in Philadelphia there are about 200 physicians, surgeons and obstetrical practitioners, which in a population of 150,000, will give one to every 750 inhabitants.

Maryland Gazette

ANNAPOLIS:

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1827.

We are requested to state that the new Episcopal Church in Broad Creek, on the North side of Severn, will be consecrated by the Right Rev. Bishop Kemp, on Wednesday next, the 23d instant. The service to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Pennsylvania met at Harrisburg on the 8th instant. There were present 48 Clerical, and 80 Lay Members. At this Convention, the Rev. Henry U. Onderdonk, Rector of St. Anne's Church, Brooklyn, New-York, was elected Assistant Bishop, of the Diocess of Pennsylvania. The Rev. John H. Hopkins, of Pittsburg, was also nominated for this office. The votes were

	Clergy.	Laity.
For the Reverend Mr. Onderdonk,	26	72
For the Reverend Mr. Hopkins,	18	58
Scattering	4	

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser of May 10.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

This great National Institution held their anniversary this morning in the Middle Dutch Church. At 9 o'clock, the officers, managers, the clergy and by delegates assembled at the Society's House, and at half past 9 o'clock proceeded in procession to the church. At 10 o'clock, his excellency Governor Clinton entered, and was conducted to the president's chair. The Rev. Dr. Day, President of Yale College, commenced the exercises of the day by reading the 7th chapter of Micah. Letters were then read from several of the Vice Presidents apologising for their not being able to attend the anniversary. Among these was one from the President of the United States, and one from the Hon. John Cotton Smith, late Governor of Connecticut.

His Excellency Governor Clinton then rose and pronounced an address, introductory to the exercises of the day, the delivery of which occupied a-bout eighteen minutes. Unfortunately the crowd was so great that we could not get near enough in time to hear it. Gentlemen, however, who were more successful speak of it as one of the most chaste and beautiful productions of the pen of its eminent author.

William W. W. Woolsey, Esq. Treasurer, read his Annual Report, and the Rev. Mr. Brighem, read the Report of the Managers. From this highly interesting document we make the following extracts:—The receipts of the Society during the year ending 1st May have amounted to $64,754 13: which is $11,774 19 more than those of the preceding year. Of the whole amount, $35,366 29 were received in payment for Bibles and Testaments, $19,282 82 as free donations, $4,225 as subscriptions to pay the debt on the Society's House, and $2,970 as per manent loans. The particular sources from which the income has been derived, are as follows:—

Donations from the Auxiliary Societies,	$13,466 90
Donations from Bible Societies not Auxiliary,	352 14
Remittances for Bibles from Auxiliary Bible Societies,	29,918 42
Remittances from Bible Societies not Auxiliary,	1,704 52
Donations from Benevolent Societies,	20
Legacies,	640
To constitute persons Directors for life,	450
To constitute Persons Members for life,	3,113
Annual contributions	444
Donations from individuals,	638 83
Congregational collections,	157 27
Proceeds of Bibles & Testaments entrusted to individuals in foreign parts,	780 31
Sales to individuals,	2,893 6
Rents of parts of Bible Society Building,	700
Dividends on Stocks,	620
Interest on money loaned to Trustees of Building,	550 36
Donations for payment of debt on Buildings,	4,225
Reimbursement of debt on Building by Trustees,	1,049 64
Permanent loans, interest to be paid in Bibles and Testaments,	2,970
	$64,764 13

It is worthy of remark, that more than four-fifths of the entire income has been received within the last months and this accounts for the fact, that a balance remains unexpended; there not having been time, in this short interval, to employ all the means which which have been furnished. The Directors express a hope that they shall be able to commence the ensuing year on a broader scale of operation, and do something more than ever before, towards supplying the destitute millions of our fellow men with the word of life. The amount of expenditures is $66,522 53.

Debt on Society's House Cancelled.

On several of the preceding anniversaries the Board have adverted with some anxiety to the unpaid debt on the Society's House. According to the last Report, this debt amounted to $8,720: and a pledge had been given that no part of the ordinary receipts of the Society should be applied to its extinction. This embarrassment is now completely removed. A meeting of individuals friendly to Bible operations having been called a few weeks since, about 100 of whom attended, a subscription was opened at their own suggestion, and a sufficient amount subscribed on the spot to diminish the debt one half. A committee from their number, in the course of a few subsequent days, obtained from other citizens subscriptions sufficient to extinguish the debt entirely. Many of them are already paid.

By this munificent act, the Society is now left in possession of an establishment worth at least $25,000; where, without rent, it can carry forward its sacred work of providing the Scriptures for our own and other lands.

Number of Bibles printed.—Within the past year there have been printed at the Society's establishment, or are now in press, 43,500 Bibles and 35,700 Testaments. There have been purchased 171 German and Dutch Bibles, and 313 German Testaments. Total 76,734, which added to 532,902 before reported, make a grand total of six hundred and nine thousand, six hundred and thirty six, printed or purchased by the Society since its information 1818.

In conclusion, we have only time to say that the general character of the speaking at this celebration, has never been excelled, if it has been equalled. The audience, notwithstanding the untoward state of the weather, was crowded to excess, and the attention of every one has been enchained for hours. Thus may it ever be at these interesting celebrations. May their numbers multiply, their means increase, and their moral influence be extended, until the light of the Gospel shines on every mountain, and illuminates every alley, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Nova Zembla to Cape Horn!

CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE CANAL

Is nearly finished from Delaware City to St. George's, a distance of 4 miles and through the marshes, which offered the greatest difficulties to its completion.

The contractors expect to carry the Managers in a sloop through this part of the canal on the 28th inst.

A steam-boat, the Essex, now runs between Salem, N. J. and Philadelphia, touching at Delaware City.

Elkton Press.

THE PROSPECT FOR WHEAT.

The harvest season last year was unusually wet, and the seed wheat consequently unsound. From not adverting to that circumstance, or not taking pains to get good seed, much regret has been expressed, especially on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, that the wheat was very thin. What did appear, however, looked uncommonly well through the month of March, which was very favourable; but latterly, the growth has been checked by very long continued cold, drying north westers; and it is said the fly is in some places committing great ravages. On some good lands on Elk-Ridge, where 20 bushels to the acre were expected, the destruction of the fly has been so great, as that the crop will, perhaps, not much exceed five.——American Farmer.

ICE ISLANDS.

It was mentioned in the ship news published in this paper on Monday evening, that the Pacific in her passage from Liverpool, saw immense bodies of ice near the Grand Bank. The floating islands lay along the eastern edge of the Bank, in the latitude of about 45° and between the 49th and 52d degrees of longitude. Several of them appeared to be aground, and in others, the motion upon the waves was perceptible. The officers of the ship took the altitude of one, which rose to the height of 244 feet above the sea, in a castellated form, resembling a colossal ruin. Others were in the shape of churches, houses and isolated towers, with the billows dashing furiously round their bases. In many instances, fragments of moderate size, apparently severed from the larger masses, were seen close to the ship. Fortunately the atmosphere was clear, and a vigilant watch was kept upon the bow of the ship by night and day. For two or three days the thermometer was below the freezing point, and the shrouds were coated with ice. Capt. Croker, the veteran master of the Pacific, who has crossed the Atlantic 138 times, remarked that he had never seen so many icebergs during a single voyage.

N. Y. Statesman.

SIEGE OF MISSOLONGHI.

A History of the Siege of Missolonghi, has been published at Paris, by M. Augusta Fabre. It contains a number of most interesting details with respect to that memorable event. The bravery, the self-devotion of the unfortunate Greeks are painted with a masterly pencil. It is well known, that after having been disappointed in all their hopes of aid, feeling their ramparts crumbling under their feet, seeing their fathers, their wives, and their children, perishing by famine, the garrison sent a communication to the only corps which was able to give them any succour, that of Kairaskaki, requesting it to attack the rear of the enemy on a certain day, and to announce its arrival by a general discharge of musketry, at which moment the garrison would make a sortie, and endeavour to cut their way through the besieging army. On the appointed day, the population of Missolonghi was assembled. There remained three thousand soldiers, (including those who although sick or wounded were capable of marching with the assistance of their comrades,) a thousand artificers or other men unused to fighting, & above five thousand women and children.

The Grecian women who fancied themselves strong enough to brave the fatigue and danger of the sortie, dressed themselves in men's clothes, in order that if they were unable to escape the enemy, they might be mistaken for soldiers, and put to death instantly. Many of them hung round their necks and round the necks of their children, as a protecting talisman, the revered relics of ther ancestors; and wore concealed daggers, with which either to strike the enemy, or to secure their not being taken alive. Those whose weakness forbade them to follow the troops, joined the desperately wounded, the sick, the aged, and the infants, and resolved to bury themselves in the ruin of the town. It was a terrible moment. Almost all the families of Missolonghi were divided into two parts; those who remained in expectation of death, and those who were on the point of rushing forth to vengeance and to new dangers. The hardiest warriors were subdued to tears; and the bravest hearts quailed at the approaching separation. All these preparations were, however, rendered abortive by the infamous treachery of a Bulgarian soldier, who had deserted to Ibraham, and disclosed the whole plan.

The Turks suddenly attacked the town, and bathed themselves in Christian blood. The scene that followed was hideous. "But one voice was heard among the despairing women." says M. Fabre, "To the sea! to the sea!" Many precipitated themselves into wells, into which they first threw their children. But the wells at length became full and it was a long way from the ramparts to that part of the harbour which was sufficiently deep for the purpose of death. The conquerors, anxious for slaves, followed close on their victims. Several women, and even several children, had the address and good fortune to free themselves by throwing themselves on the naked swords of the Arabs; others plunged into the flames of the burning houses; twelve hundred, who could discover no way of destroying themselves, fell into the hands of the enemy. The attention of the conquerors was soon drawn to the powder magazine. The size and the solidity of the buildings induced them to believe that the wealth of the inhabitants had been there deposited. It contained, however, only women and children, and Capsalis (one of the primates of the town, who, having obstinately refused to accompany the garrison in their projected sortie, conducted to the powder magazine a crowd of women and children, saying, "Come and be still, I will myself set fire to it." They wept not; they had no parting to apprehend; the grave was about to unite them for ever.

The mothers tranquilly pressed their infants to their breasts, relying on Capsalis. In the meanwhile, the enemy crowded round their asylum; some attempted to break open doors; some to enter by the windows; some climbed to the roofs, and endeavoured to demolish it. At length, Capsalis, perceiving that a vast number had assembled, uttered a brief prayer, familiar to the Greeks—"Lord, remember me!"—and applied the match. The explosion was so violent, that the neighbouring houses were thrown down, large chasms were produced in the earth, and the sea moved from its bed. Inundated one part of the town. Two thousand barbarians were blown up with Capsalis." Such was the catastrophe of this terrible drama.

THE APPOINTMENT OF MR. CANNING.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

We shall look with a good degree of interest for the consequences that may follow the appointment of Mr. Canning to the office of Prime Minister, and the resignation of so large a portion of the Ministry as was mentioned on Tuesday morning. We have no doubt that the Catholic question is at the bottom of this revolution in the Cabinet. If we are not mistaken, all the individuals who have resigned their places were opposed to the claims of the Catholics. It is hardly to be supposed that the elevation of Mr. Canning would bring on a sudden paroxysm of pride or squeamishness, and induce men, however lofty and dignified, to refuse to act with a person who has been so long associated with them, whose career has been marked with a greater degree of brilliance and talent than their own, and whose popularity throughout the United Kingdom is far greater than theirs.

Lord Eldon has held the office of chancellor for more than twenty years. His family name is Scott, he is a brother to Lord Stowell, the greatest admiralty Judge that England ever had. Their father was a coal merchant; and they both rose to their present elevated stations by the force of merit and talents. Lord Lowther is of the Lonsdale family, more distinguished for wealth, than intellectual pre-eminence. Lord Bexley has very recently been elevated to the peerage. He was Mr. Vansittart, and for a number of years Chancellor of the Exchequer. He is a man of very respectable character, but not of great talents.

Mr. Peel is the son of Sir Robert Peel, who we understand was a merchant, at Manchester. The father we believe is a Knight, but on what ground he received the honour we have never heard. The son is a man of very handsome talents, and if we are correctly informed of a good private character. The Duke of Wellington is a younger branch of the Wellesley family, raised to the Dukedom for his great military talents and services. His political and parliamentary abilities do not rank very high. The Earl of Westmoreland and Lord Bathurst, are of older families in the nobility. The strength of the whole party is in Lord Eldon and Mr. Peel.

Probably some time must be occupied in arranging a new ministry; and when that is accomplished, the strength of parties must be ascertained. Should it prove to be the case, that a majority of the House of Commons go with the old ministers, we presume Parliament will be dissolved, and a new election take place. Should that be the case, we have no doubt it will be as warmly contested as any that has occurred in the last twenty years. At the last election, there was a strong disposition in many places to make it turn upon the Catholic question. At the next, if we are right in the opinion we have expressed as to the cause of resignation of the ministers, there will undoubtedly be a still more animated contest.

If Mr. Canning can bring in to his assistance a strong body of men, in whom the nation have confidence, we have no doubt he will be able to support himself in the ground he has taken.

The present must be a very interesting crisis in Great Britain. It is so long since there has been any material change of principle or policy in the ministry, that they will hardly be able, for a while at least, to realize their present situation.

EFFECT OF FRIGHT.

A most extraordinary circumstance lately occurred at Bampton, in this county, for the truth of which we have the authority of a near relative of the party who resides in this city. The wife of William Cooper, of the above village, when far advanced in pregnancy, paid a visit to some relatives who reside near Copenhagen House, in London, who, in their garden, kept a live tortoise. Mrs. Cooper, on seeing it, was much terrified. Some time after her return, and about five weeks since, she was delivered of a female child, which actually has on its head a substance exactly resembling a well formed tortoise, the shell projecting from the head, and striped like the real one. The child is still alive and in health, and the tortoise continues on the head. The head of the tortoise has the strongest resemblance to that of the real animal; and it actually projects from the end of the shell in a substance about the size of the top of a person's finger.

Oxford (Eng.) Herald.

The brewery of Mr. Silas Slauson, at Peekskill, was wholly destroyed by fire on the 26th ult.

Baltimore, May 15.

HORRIBLE DEPRAVITY.

Otho Shipley of Baltimore county, 23 miles from the city of Baltimore on going to the spring about 5 weeks since, found one of his children, three years old, dead in the spring, the water in which, was not more, than three or four inches deep; suspicions resting upon no particular person, it was supposed to have been an accident. The spring was afterwards covered with boards, sufficient room only being left to dip out the water. About two weeks afterwards, another child named Jemima, about 6 years old, was found dead in the spring, from which the boards had been removed; the face of the child was in the water, and had upon it marks of violence. Suspicion then attached to a black girl, who had nursed the children, but not sufficient to enable them to extort a confession from the negro, in consequence of her age, which was only ten years. Mr. Shipley, however determined upon sending the black girl, to his father's from whence he had got her, and mentioned the circumstances.

The negro girl had not been at her master's more than two weeks, before a black child was found dead, having been suffocated; she afterwards requested another negro child to lay her head upon a block, and taking an axe, said she would shew her how they killed chickens; the child became alarmed, and ran from her. At night she was discovered in a room in which some of the ladies of the house usually slept, and was turned out; in about an hour afterwards she was discovered sitting in at the window, and being asked what she wanted, she said, that she come to tell them, that it was she who had killed Jemima, (the child of Mr. Shipley, mentioned above,) and on being questioned, acknowledged that she had also killed the negro girl, and related the particulars of the murder of Jemima, as follows:

She was with the child in the garden, and struck her—the child returned the blow, she (the negro) then took a handful of sand, and stuffed it into her mouth and took her to the spring, where she immersed her face in the water, until she supposed she was dead; she then left her, and went towards the house; but, hearing the child cry, to make use of her own words, "she went back and finished it."

The above narration we have had from a source that entitles it to full credit.

Balt. Chronicle.

[On being examined before a justice of the peace, the girl confessed her guilt and corroborated the facts stated above.]

From the Quebec Mercury.

SHOCKING.

On Tuesday forenoon, Jeane Baptiste and Michael Nonarque, brothers, were taken from the gaol, escorted by large parties of the 71st and 79th regiments, to be executed at Point Levi, for the robbery of the parsonage house of that parish. The prisoners followed on foot, their coffins placed in carts, each having a halter round his neck. In this way, both collected, and even playful, they passed along St. Anne street, to Hunt's wharf, embarked on board the Chambly steam-boat, and crossing to the Lauzon wharf continued from there to walk on foot to the place of execution, a distance of two miles.

Arrived at the gallows both ascended it, confessed their guilt, and went through their devotions, assisted by the Rev. M. Aubry & Viau. The younger brother, Michael, then learned his pardon, bade adieu to his brother, telling him to die like a man, and stood a witness of the execution. In doing this, the executioner had not tied the knot well, and it slipped; the culprit, lacerated by the rope, fell to the ground; he distinctly asked for his pardon, which of course no person had authority to grant. He ascended the gallows anew; the halter was again misplaced; the knot came under the culprit's chin; he long struggled in agony; the executioner seized his feet and pulled them down; while his assistant turned the rope on his neck.

The brother, after witnessing this scene, walked back to town, and in a state of distraction, passed through the streets, reproaching heaven that it had preserved his life.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED, on the evening of the 10th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Rafferty, *George Wells*, jun. esq. of this city, to Miss *Jannetta C. Sellman*, of this county.

Laws of Maryland,

PASSED AT LAST SESSION,

JUST PUBLISHED, & FOR SALE

At this Office—Price $1 50.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Anne-Arundel county court, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Thomas Gibbs, and to me directed, at suit of the state of Mary land, at the instance and for the use of Elizabeth Claggett, I have executed and levied upon all that tract or parcel of land called Gibbs's Inheritance, being the Dwelling Plantation whereon the said Thomas Gibbs now resides, containing one hundred and ninety-six acres of land, more or less, and on Friday the 8th day of June next, at the premises, I shall proceed to sell the said land to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy the debt due as aforesaid. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

R. Welch, of Ben. Shff.

May 17 A. A. county.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Appeals, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Doctor Charles Stuart, at suit of George Armstrong, and Robert Carr, admr Jacob Whitwright, I have seized and taken in execution, the following Negroes, to wit One woman by the name of Patty, one ditto Mary and Child. one ditto Sall and three children. one ditto Dinah and Hercules, one man by the name of Charles, one ditto Peter, also sundry stock, Horses, and Cattle, and on Thursday the 7th day of June next, at the premises, I shall proceed to sell the said property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to discharge the claims, to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy the debt due as aforesaid Sale to commence at eleven o'clock.

R Welch, of Ben. Shff.

May 17 A. A. county.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Honourable the High Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will expose at public sale, on the premises ON TUESDAY THE 12th DAY OF JUNE NEXT,

If fair, if not the next fair day, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock,

Part of a Tract of Land

Called Mountville containing twenty acres. This land lies in Anne-Arundel county, about half a mile from the Lower Ferry on the Patapsco river, within full view of the City of Baltimore, and distant therefrom about a mile and three quarters. There is a comfortable Log House on the land, and an excellent Peach Orchard. Strawberries and Raspberries are cultivated in abundance. This land is valuable on account of its contiguity to the city of Baltimore, and can be made a first rate market farm, which, if attended to by the owner, would yield a handsome revenue. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that persons inclined to purchase will view the premises previous to the day of sale The terms of sale, as prescribed by the decree, are, Cash on the day of Sale, or on the ratification thereof by the Chancellor On payment of the purchase money, the trustee is authorised to execute a deed to the purchaser.

May 17 Samuel Redgraves.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of the Rev James Smith, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

Thomas Anderson, Adm'r.

May 10 3w

FRESH AND SPLENDID

Spring and Summer Goods,

George M'Neir

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Has just received a handsome assortment of Summer Goods, which in addition to his former stock, received a few days ago, makes his assortment very complete, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Drillings, best Nankeens, Bombazetts and Black Brochells, a new article for summer pantaloons, with a large and general assortment of Vestings. Among his cloths are some of the best crape face Ermine, superior to any thing heretofore offered, which he invites the public to call and examine, and which he will sell or make up in the best and latest style.

May 17

Land for sale

I will sell my farm, containing 103½ acres, about 50 acres cleared and in cultivation, 25 acres of which is prime meadow The improvements are a comfortable Log Dwelling, Stables, two Tobacco houses, and other necessary out buildings, several springs of pure water, convenient to the dwelling. Also, another Tract, about one mile distant from the above, containing 120 acres, all in thriving young Timber, and rich meadow ground, excepting about ten acres, which are in cultivation. There is a large tobacco house, and a small dwelling on this tract, other lands adjoining these tracts can be had at fair prices. Persons desirous of purchasing will call on the subscriber living thereon.—These lands are situate in the upper part of A. A. county, about four miles from Lisbon.

Warner Welsh.

May 3.