"I was informed, at the same time, that your Committee was ordered to confer with me in order to deliberate on the means of obtaining this pacification, and to draw up (taking your resolutions as the basis) the treaty which, my efforts tend to conclude.

"I have since had the pleasure to inform you that my Government has acceded to your proposal, and has desired me to present to the Divan the fundamental points of agreement which you have communicated to me. I at the same time let you know the reason which obliged me for the moment to defer the execution of these orders. I am now able to announce to you that the difficulties which previously existed being removed, the offer of the mediation of my Government, founded on your demands, and supported by other Powers in alliance with my Sovereign, will be immediately communicated to the Divan.

"You will not expect me to guarantee the effect of this step, nor will you forget the amicable conduct which my character and the relations existing by treaty between my Government and the Porte make it my duty to observe, till I am able, Gentlemen, to let you know the result of these overtures.

"I depend on your noble sentiments, and on the fidelity with which you will fulfil your promises, and which is an essential condition of the mediation which you have desired.

"I have the honour to renew the assurance of my personal esteem.

STRATFORD CANNING."

SPAIN.

From the Journal des Debats.

Madrid, May 10th.

Extract of a private letter.

Despatches from Count Otalia, arrived by a courier extraordinary, give reason to hope that the French troops will leave Spain, and the English Portugal by the first of October next, excepting a strong guard of honour which will remain with the Prince Regent at Lisbon. This news has filled the apostolicals with great joy, and their agent in the ministry, M. Calomarde, has lost no time in despatching an order to have the scaffolds again prepared for the members of secret societies.

ACCIDENT AT THE THAMES TUNNEL.

A dreadful alarm was created on Friday evening, at Rotherhithe, in consequence of the water bursting into the tunnel from above, while upwards of 120 workmen were engaged below. For some days past the earth through which the miners were working was of such a description as to admit a leakage from the river of about 400 to 502 gallons a minute, but as they were approaching a more favourable soil, no apprehensions of any danger or interruption were entertained until about six o'clock on the above evening, when the men engaged at the extremity of the excavation observed the leakage to increase rapidly, and in a few moments afterwards a portion of the earth gave way, and the water rushed in in a torrent. The workmen fled towards the shaft in the greatest terror, and with loud cries of alarm, while the water rushed after them with great rapidity. They succeeded the ladder five at a time, and succeeded in reaching the top in safety, but one individual who was missing for a few minutes. He was soon, however, observed to be struggling in the water in the shaft, where it had by this time risen to a considerable height. Mr. Brunel, jun. immediately descended to his aid, and succeeded in rescuing him from his perilous situation, at the moment that his strength was exhausted. From calculations made by the engineer, from the progress of the water in the shaft, it is supposed that a cubical block of the earth under the river must have fallen into the tunnel, where it had been recently excavated, and before the brickwork had been raised to support it. It is attributed to what miners call "a fault" in the soil—that is, the meeting of the two beds of earth, where the water has always the least difficulty in insinuating itself. The engineer does not state his apprehension of any considerable obstruction, arising from this accident, to the progress of the work. He expects to have the water all pumped out in a week or two, and be then able to resume his operations. The greatest difficulty with which he will have to contend will be, the dread which this alarm must have left in the minds of the workmen.

As is generally the case on such occasions, the accounts which circulated in the neighbourhood were full of exaggeration. It is matter of congratulation that where lives of so many individuals were suddenly placed in such imminent jeopardy, none were lost. Besides the workmen, there were, two or three visiters in the tunnel, one of whom was a female, whose feet, in their retreat, were actually washed by the water; and one of the excavators, it seems, was obliged to dive under the stream in order to reach the stairs.

The following letter appeared in the papers of yesterday:—

To the Editor,—Sir: I feel it a duty incumbent on me, to make known to the public an accident which occurred this morning to the Tunnel, by the water from the river overpowering the exertions used at the time could be opposed to it. Although this circumstance will retard the progress, I am confident the accident will soon be overcome, and the works resumed. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

M. J. BRUNEL.

80, Bride-street, Blackfriars, May 18.

Since writing the above, we have heard that Mr. Brunel and Mr. Gravet, have descended in the diving bell, and that the report is of the most favorable nature. The water has been cleared ten feet, and the leak stopped.* We hope, therefore, this bold and ingenious undertaking will yet be successful.

* This was effected by throwing bags of sand into the river.

The New Solicitor General, Sir R. Tindal, has introduced a bill into the House of Commons, abolishing arrest for debt in all sums under 20l.

The revenue of the Customs at Liverpool was greater the last quarter than ever before known.

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 July inst. for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, &c.

By order. Basil Cowman, Clk.

Com. of the Tax A. A. Co.

July 8.

Maryland Gazette

ANNAPOLIS:

THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1827.

HYMENEAL.

Married, on the evening of the 26th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Watkins, Mr. *Samuel Harrison*, of Jno. to Miss *Harriet Smith*, both of South River.

The Forsyth Volunteers, of Baltimore, commanded by Capt. Moss, reached this city on Tuesday last, in the steam-boat Maryland, on their way to Easton, where they celebrated the 4th of July. The short time the Maryland remained at the wharf to receive passengers, was spent by the company in parading on shore. It made a very handsome and martial appearance.

The Grain Crops—We learn that the crops of wheat on the eastern shore of this state, have proved much heavier and more abundant, than the calculations made by farmers early in the season, taught us to expect. The rye and oat crops are better than they have been for many years.

Accident.

A servant man of Judge Done, of this city, was unfortunately drowned while bathing at Carroll's Point yesterday evening.

COURT OF APPEALS, W. S.

Thursday, June 28.—The cases of *Duvall vs. Griffith*, (Nos. 74 & 75,) were argued by *A. C. Magruder* for the Appellant, *B. S. Forrest* for the Appellee, was stopped by the Court—Judgments *affirmed*. *Sprigg vs. Kilgour* (No. 77,) was argued by *B. S. Forrest* for the Appellant. No counsel appeared for the Appellee—Judgment *Reversed*. *Hollingsworth's Adm'x. vs. Floyd and others*, (No. 79.) was argued by *A. C. Magruder* for the Appellant, and by *C. Dorsey* for the Appellees. *Robertson vs. Mills* (No. 80,) was argued by *A. C. Magruder* for the Appellant, and by *C. Dorsey* for the Appellee. *Wall vs. Forbes* two cases (Nos. 81 & 82,) were argued by *Stonestreet* and *A. C. Magruder* for the Appellant, and by *C. Dorsey* for the Appellee. *Berry vs. Scott* (No. 83,) was argued by *J. Johnson* for the Appellant, and by *Stonestreet* for the Appellee.

Friday, June 29.—The court adopted the following order. "Ordered, That the court will at its meeting at each term, commence with hearing arguments in all cases standing on the docket under rule argument, from the counties of *Saint Mary's, Charles, Prince George's, Calvert* and *Montgomery*. After which the cases from other counties will be taken up in the order in which they stand on the docket."

The argument in *Berry vs. Scott* was continued by *Stonestreet* for the Appellee, and concluded by *J. Johnson* for the Appellant, in reply. *Darnall's Ex'rs. vs. Magruder* (No. 85,) was argued by *A. C. Magruder* for the Appellants, and by *C. Dorsey* for the Appellee—Judgment *Affirmed*. *Berry vs. Warring* (No. 86,) was argued by *J. Johnson* for the Appellant, and by *Mitchell* for the Appellee—Judgment *Affirmed*. *Middleton vs. Dyer* (No. 115,) was argued by *Stonestreet* for the Appellant, and by *C. Dorsey* for the Appellee.

Saturday, June 30.—The argument in *Middleton vs. Dyer* was concluded by *Stonestreet* for the Appellant, in reply. *Crain vs. Yates* (No. 99,) was argued by *R. Johnson* for the Appellant, and by *C. Dorsey* for the Appellee. *Dent's Ex'rs. vs. Robey*, two cases (Nos. 117 & 118,) *A. C. Magruder* for the Appellants, and *Stonestreet* for the Appellee—Appeals *Dismissed*. *Bullen vs. Thompson* (No. 133,) was argued by *Stonestreet* for the Appellant, and by *R. Johnson* for the Appellee. *Carroll Ex'r. of Biscoe vs. Tyler* (No. 135,) was argued by *C. Dorsey* for the Appellant, and by *J. Johnson* and *Stonestreet* for the Appellee.

Monday, July 2.—The case of *Adair vs. Oliver Ex'r. of Thompson, garnishee of Passmore and Birkhead*, (No. 87,) was argued by *Meredith* for the Appellant, and by *Latrobe* and *Mayer* for the Appellee.

Tuesday, July 3.—The argument in the preceding case was continued by *Mayer* for the Appellee, and concluded by *Meredith* for the Appellant, in reply. The case of *Dimond's Adm'x. vs. Billingslea* (No. 89,) was argued by *Williams* (District Attorney) for the Appellant, and by *Learned* for the Appellee.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

In the enjoyment of every privilege which a happy and free form of government secures to man; with peace smiling upon their land and abundance surrounding them, the American people have entered on the 51st year of their Independence. The Anniversary of the Declaration which proclaimed them freemen, was celebrated in this city yesterday in a very appropriate manner. A peal of artillery announced the auspicious morn, and the striped banner which has waved triumphant in two wars, was displayed on the state-house, and sported in the breeze throughout the day.

At 11 o'clock the volunteer companies of this city, the students belonging to the military department of St. John's college in charge of Professor Sudler, and the company of U. S. Infantry stationed at Fort Severn, formed in battalion, and under the orders of Captain *Thruston*, the accomplished Commander of this garrison, proceeded to the foot of Church-street to receive the detachment of the 5th Regiment of Baltimore, commanded by Lt. Col. Cooke, and then on its way to this place in the steamboat. This detachment having arrived and landed, it was received with the military honours usually paid on such occasions, and took post in the line. Captain *Thruston* with that politeness which is characteristic of him, tendered the command of the battalion to Colonel Cooke, who, with an affability which manifested that it would afford him pleasure to serve under Capt. Thruston, declined accepting it. The troops then proceeded to the college green, where they were reviewed by Governor Kent, General M'Donald, of Baltimore, Adjutant General Harwood, Col. Robb, and Col. Edmund B. Du Val, aid to the Governor, and Major Jessop.

The review having been concluded, His Excellency the Governor, the officers above mentioned, and the troops, partook of a sumptuous collation which had been prepared by our fellow-citizens under the spreading branches of the ancient poplar tree standing in front of the college, and on the very field where the Army of Rochambeau encamped during the revolutionary war, when on its way to the siege of York.

While at the table, Gen. Harwood, as Mayor of the city, addressed the company as follows:

"Gentlemen,

"I am not in the habit of making speeches. Much therefore will not be expected. Much, indeed, need not be said. My offering will be made in sincerity. I rejoice that an opportunity is afforded us to offer to our friends some civilities, and to make known to them the great pleasure we derive from their visit. To an American, this day causes peculiar sensations, and it is pleasing to observe so strong an expression of those feelings which the occasion calls forth; indeed, on this day, no feelings save those of pleasure and of thankfulness should be permitted to intrude. I sincerely hope that the good feeling and cordiality manifested upon this occasion, may for ever prevail between the citizens of Baltimore and Annapolis."

This address was received with acclamations, and was succeeded by the following highly complimentary toast

By Lt. Col. Cooke—*Annapolis*—The beauty of her situation, is only excelled by the politeness and hospitality of her inhabitants.

Other toasts were drunk, but as they were all volunteers, & we could not distinctly hear them, we are only able to lay the following before our readers:

By Governor Kent—The Day we celebrate.

By Gen. M'Donald—The President of the United States.

By Col. J. Boyle—*Charles Carroll of Carrollton*—The Surviving Signer of American Independence.

The aged oak thus lifts his head in air,
His sap exhausted, and his branches bare;
Midst storms and earthquakes he maintains his state
Fix'd deep in earth, and fastened by his weight:
His naked boughs still lend the shepherds aid,
And his old trunk projects an awful shade.

After refreshing themselves, the troops were invited to the Hall of St. John's College, to witness the celebration of the day by the Faculty and Students of that Institution. The ceremonies at the College consisted in an address to the throne of grace by the Rev. Dr. *Rafferty*, Principal; the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Mr. *Decker*, Professor of the English language; and the delivery of an address to the Students, by Mr. *Chas. T. Flusser*, Professor of Modern Languages. There was a brilliant assemblage of ladies and gentlemen present.

The ceremonies at the College being concluded, the troops again assembled, and the Baltimore detachment was escorted to the steam-boat waiting to receive them, by the volunteer corps of this city. They embarked accompanied by Governor Kent, General M'Donald, Adj. General Harwood, Col. E. B. Du Val, Col. Robb and Major Jessop, who had been invited to dine on board the boat. The boat proceeded to the distance of a mile from the city, where she cast anchor and the party dined. We understand that the utmost harmony pervaded the company, and that the feelings which the occasion excited in the breast, were happily expressed in many patriotic toasts.

The guests on board the steamboat having landed, she left here about 5 o'clock p.m. on her return to Baltimore, where we trust Col. Cooke and his command have arrived in safety.

We will conclude this notice of the celebration, by wishing that the visit of the Baltimore troops to this place has been as satisfactory to them, as it has been gratifying to our fellow-citizens, whose admiration of their martial appearance and gentlemanly deportment, the lapse of years can alone efface.

Mr. Green,

Among the Invited Guests at the table on the Green on the 4th. I was pleased to see our friends Captain Thruston, Lt. Lendrum and Lt. Wade, whose conduct on that day, as always, since their residence among us, has gained them the approbation and hearty good wishes of our citizens. A Citizen.

Recent advices from Key West, state that Commodore Porter arrived there from Vera Cruz, on the 16th of June.

We have received our file of Vera Cruz papers to the 22d May, and our correspondent writes to this effect:—Balt. Gaz.

"Commodore Porter has arrived from Key West very unexpectedly, but opportunely, as the officers in Vera Cruz threw every obstacle in the way to prevent the supplies from sailing, which the Commodore had been expecting for a long time. Two or three fellows have command of the vessels—they are the most notorious cowards in Christendom, and by making a thousand excuses and apologies, they delayed so long that Commodore P. left his Frigate in Key West, the Bravo, out on a cruise, and came here in a small sloop—he was here but a short time, only one day, when he had the vessels ready for sea; this was done like magic. He has made a complete revolution in affairs—he arrested Captain Machin of the brig Victoria, I suspect for cowardice or disobedience of orders, caused by fears which Machin entertained for a Privateer, which is cruising off Campeachy, and has made six or seven captures.

"The government has complimented Commodore Porter very highly.

The Rev. Major Weems.

Two indictments have been found against this gentleman, by a grand jury at Boston. He is a thief of no common skill—an admirable impostor. He lived at Andover, (Mass.) two or three years ago; he slipped into the room of a theological student while the owner was absent, carried off a manuscript sermon, took a copy and returned the original; visited the next town, introduced himself to the clergyman as the Rev. Mr. Weems from Andover, and was invited to preach—he consented—his sermon was an excellent one, and the people were delighted. The minister being at Andover shortly after, made inquiry for the Rev. Mr. Weems, but no such preacher was to be found: a man named Weems lived there, but nobody seemed to know much concerning his character as a theologian. He has more latterly figured in Salem, Boston, &c. sometimes preaching, and then anon following his other business of stealing garments for himself, and fancy goods as presents for the ladies. This latter foible, by the way, led to his detection, He honoured New-York also with a visit, and while there styled himself Major. But his greatness has fled, and the constables, forgetting the respect due to his titles, most unceremoniously locked up the Major, the minister and the thief, in one gaol together. It is no wonder that a villain should choose to cover his wickedness, with a clerical robe; but it is wonderful that regular pastors should so forget the respect due themselves and their people, as to admit into their pulpits, without credentials, a man that no shopkeeper would trust for a shilling.

Portsmouth Journal.

Savannah, June 19.

More Trouble.

The Macon Messenger of the 12th inst. contains the following paragraph:—

By a gentleman direct from the new counties in this State, where he had been informed on the subject, we learn that there yet prevails a rebellious spirit among the Indians, who are determined not to surrender the land beyond what is called the new treaty line. That they decline any further negotiation for the land embraced by the old and not by the new treaty—and that the money appropriated by Government for them is refused to be received. In consequence of these unexpected proceedings, we learn, that Mr. Crowell has, or will immediately proceed to Washington, to make a full representation of the case. It is also stated to us, that the Cherokee chief Ridge, is in the creek nation, encouraging the views which have been manifested by the Creeks. Mr. Crowell is said to have expressed to the Indians the impropriety of their conduct, and warned them of the consequences. We have heard of no obstacles to emigrants to this, or any other, part of the new counties from the Indians.

Washington, June 29.

Navy Department, June 25, 1827.

The President of the U. States has approved the following General Regulations:

1. No person who is less than fourteen years old will be appointed a Midshipman.

2. Midshipmen of the age of 20 years, who have been five years in service, and performed active duty at sea for three years, will be entitled to be examined for promotion. If found qualified, they will be ranked as "Passed Midshipmen."

3. Those who have been twice examined and rejected, or have twice received notice to attend an examination, and have declined, will be dismissed.

4. Passed Midshipmen will receive warrants as such—will take rank of all other Midshipmen, and receive the pay of 25 dollars per month, and two rations per day.

Samuel Southard.

New-York, June 18.

England.—Enquiry was made of Mr. Canning, in the House of Commons, May 21st, what was the decision of the government on the subject of Emigration; and the reply was such as to give great hope that an extensive and material improvement had already taken place in the country, to the great relief of the poor. Mr. Canning said that the government had contemplated offering a sum double that which should be furnished by the Relief Committee, to be devoted to emigration; but that, on enquiring of that committee, they had given a favourable account of the improved condition of the poor manufacturers, and decidedly declared that no such measure would be necessary.

To Clean Cloth.

Those who love to keep their broad cloth coats, &c. clean, may, without doubt, take the following method, which I have done several times, that is to say: take a light rod and beat your coat, and brush it well, and after that is done, put a little beef gall in a vessel, (say a deep plate,) take a hard brush, dip it in the gall, and rub well all the greasy spots; when that is done, take a pail of clean water, put enough of gall in it to make it look a little greenish, put the whole coat in it, do the rest as a common wash woman does, except the beating with stick or paddle; when that is done rinse the coat well two or three times in clean water; purge it of the water as far as possible, put your coat in its plaits, and put it in the shade to dry. This proceeding will revive the colour of the cloth, and make it look as a new coat. You may put your coat in a clothes press, and it will be free from moth at least six months.

C. BARILLON.

Columbia, S. C. June 15.

Panama—Tacubaya.—We conversed a day or two since, with a gentleman of the first respectability, who left the city of Mexico, on the 12th of March. At that time it was anticipated that the Congress of Nations would never convene at Tacubaya. The only ministers present in Mexico, were those of the United States, and Don Pedro Gaul, Minister from Colombia. The Minister from Guatemala had resigned and returned home.—Louisville Adv.

From the Boston Statesman.

News from New Hampshire.

On Tuesday last, the following Preamble and Resolution were introduced into the House of Representatives of New Hampshire, by Mr. Wilson of Keene, and Wednesday, 10 o'clock, was assigned for their consideration:

—"It being at all times the right, and in times of peculiar excitement, the duty of the Representatives of the people, freely to express their opinion of public men and their measures, and the present posture of our national affairs requiring the expression of such opinion:

Be it therefore resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of New Hampshire, in General Court convened, That the Legislature of this State entertains the highest confidence in the talents, integrity, and public services of John Quincy Adams, President of the United States, and gives its cordial approbation of the general policy adopted, and the enlightened measures pursued in the Administration of the national government."

After a long and animated debate, the question, on the passage of the Preamble and Resolution, was indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 137 to 70. The question on postponement being taken by yeas and nays.

The Tacubaya Congress is returned "non est inventus." So much the better, we thereby are delivered from the risk we ran of forming "entangling alliances" with the military republic of the south.

Philadelphia Gazette.

Our unfortunate administration, after much labour and untiring perseverance, succeeded in forcing through the Senate and palming upon the nation, their famed mission to Panama. But with that ominous disaster which is usually attendant on bad councils, their ministers failed in their appointments, and were not present at the Congress.

Our readers are aware that after considerable despatch of business, the Congress dispersed to re-assemble at Tacubaya, within the limits of the Mexican republic. Soon after information of this translation of the Congress reached Washington, Mr. Sergeant, (who had been for nearly twelve months inactive at home with his commission, and his outfit of $9,000 in his pocket, and his salary of $9,000 per annum more, accrued or accruing,) set out to join it at Tacubaya.—On reaching there, he has found it seems, that his haste, in this instance, has been as ill-starred as his delay in the other.—He has now been nearly twelve months in Mexico, and from the latest accounts, the Congress not only has not re-assembled, but there is every reason to believe will not. Virginian.

Kentucky.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Franklin county, to his friend in Louisville, dated, June 4, 1827.

"I lately passed through the counties of Owen, Gallatin, Grant, Boone and Campbell. In Owen, there are four to one for Jackson, in Gallatin and Boone a considerable majority, and in Campbell and Grant three or four to one. In all these counties it is probable Jackson men will be elected, except in Gallatin, where the chances are in favour of the Adams candidate, in consequence of peculiar circumstances. I have no doubt M'Hatton will beat Sanford in every county, except, perhaps one, in the district. On Saturday last there was a count in the north part of Shelby, where there were 37 for Lecompte, 5 for Crittenden, and none for Allen. On the same day, at a muster, in the upper part of Gallatin, the Jackson men took a vote between Lecompte and Allen, when the former had 48, and the latter 8. There were 20 Jackson men who declined voting. At a fishing party on Eagle Creek, the next Monday, there were upwards of 40 men, and only 2 for Adams. Within the bounds of two Militia companies in Owen county, there is not a single Adams man, and the strongest Adams company in that county will not give him more than one-third of its votes.

Louisville Advertiser.

From the Baltimore Republican.

WASHINGTON AND JACKSON.

Whoever will take the trouble to recur to the past history of the country and examine the croaking "signs of the times" and prints of the period just before the elevation of the immortal Washington to the Presidency, will find a striking coincidence in the system of misrepresentation, detraction, and personal virulence, then pursued to overwhelm that great "Military Chieftain," and the course which is now adopted by the presses of the "powers that be," against the illustrious Jackson. Washington was assailed, and the people abused by the incendiary foes of pure republicanism, then: Jackson is annoyed, and the people offended by the effluxion of these blotches on the body politic, now. Washington was nearly prostrated by the forgeries and calumnies of foreign renegadoes, then: Jackson is attacked in the same manner, by an equally fungous band, that absorbs the substance of the widow and the orphan—now. Washington was denounced as a "tyrant at heart, disposed to ride with a sceptre of despotism," then: Jackson is infamously imputed with the murder of militia men, and with trampling on the rights of the people, now. The danger of raising a "Military Chieftain" to the Chief Magistracy of the Nation, was pourtrayed in glowing colors, then: the same "stale, flat, and unprofitable" objections are made, now. And the streams of abuse, falsehood, forgery, calumny, and detraction, which are incessantly ejected from the bile of those assassin slanderers, who preside over the most of the "by authority" presses—against Gen. Jackson, inundated the country previous to Washington's elevation to the Presidency. But it would not do then: it will not now. The people could not be deceived: they will not be imposed upon. They knew and felt in their grateful bosoms where confidence and gratitude was due then; they know and feel now that their confidence will never be violated by, nor their affection diminished for, the patriotic citizen soldier of the revolution, the youthful patriot whose blood flowed for freedom; the bleeding and suffering captive of a barbarous foe, whose spirit was invincible; whose virtue is incorruptible. They know and feel that this "Military Chieftain," who saved the freemen of the West from the tomahawk and scalping knife; who conquered the British veterans before New Orleans, and saved our countrymen from disgrace and slaughter; who rescued our country women from a fate as horrible as that which befel the fair daughters of Scio, and protected them too, in a manner which, while it secured the lasting gratitude of the virtue and beauty of the land, ended the war in a blaze of glory—can never betray them. And we firmly believe that, when the verdict of the people passes between Andrew Jackson and his traducers, which will be at no distant day, the defamers of this illustrious hero will be consigned to the depth of infamy, to which the base calumniators of Washington were hurled.

Sale Postponed.

The Sale of the Lots in the city of Baltimore advertised to take place on this day, is postponed until the third Monday in December next.

Jeremiah Townley Chase.

July 5.

Commissioners of Primary Schools

Are requested to meet at Butler's Tavern, Anne-Arundel county, on the first Monday in August next.

July 5

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Friday the 20th July instant, if not previously disposed of at private sale, at the store of Bryan & Anderson,

The Personal Estate

of James Smith, deceased, consisting of a number of

Valuable Books,

and one CARRYALL and HARNESS. Terms of Sale—Six months credit for all sums of ten dollars, or upwards, under that sum cash to be paid, the purchaser to give bond, with security, with interest from the date. Sale to commence at 4 o'clock P. M.

Thomas Anderson, Adm'r.

July 5.

Sheriff's sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the court of appeals and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Henry Bassford, senior, at suit of William O'Hara, I have seized and taken in execution all that

Tract of Land

whereon the said Bassford now resides, called 'Elizabeth's Fancy,' containing 204¼ acres of land more or less, (this land is situate on Patuxent, near the Governor's Bridge,) one Negro Woman named Henny, two Negro Girls, Cass and Mary, two Negro Boys, William and Benjamin, and on Saturday the 28th day of July inst at the premises, I shall proceed to sell the said property 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. A. A. County.

July 5.

NOTICE

In execution of the act of December session 1826, chapter 252, the subscriber will receive until the first of August next, proposals to lend to the State, on interest, to be payable quarterly, a sum not exceeding Fifty Thousand Dollars, to be redeemable at the pleasure of the state, at any time after ten years.

On or after the said first of August, he will contract for the amount required, on the best terms offered, in reference to the premium, as well as rate of interest, which may not exceed five per cent per annum.

George Mackubin,

Tr. W. S. Bd.

N B. The Editors of the Maryland Gazette and Carrolltonian, Annapolis; and of the American and Gazette, Baltimore, are requested to insert this notice in their respective papers once a week until the 1st August next.

July 5.