

With the other nations, and...
those collisions between belligerent
continues, with little variation
cession, by the Convention of 1800
1822, of all discriminating duties
of the United States...
in either country, our trade with
has increased and is increasing
disposition on the part of France
manifest to restore negotiations
according to the proposal, we have
ed the wish that it might be extended
other objects, upon which a
understanding between the powers
beneficial to the interest of both
origin of the political relations
United States and France, is
the first years of our independence
memory of it is interwoven with
our anxious struggle for national
Weakened as that occasionally
that time, it can be met by
and we should hail with joy
ment which should indicate a
equally friendly in spirit, on the
France. A fresh effort has
made, by the Minister of the
residing at Paris, to obtain a
of the just claims of citizens of
States to the reparation of wrongs
since committed, many of them
backed, and all of them
upon every principle of justice,
examination. The proposal
the French Government has
the subject, which has formed
to this consideration, to the
of a Sovereign, the common friend
To this offer no definitive answer
been received, but the gallant
spirit which has at all times
pride and glory of France, will
mately permit the demands of
sustained. That they will
consciousness of the power to
A new treaty of Amity, Navigation
and Commerce, has been concluded
the Kingdom of Sweden, which
submitted to the Senate for their
with regard to its ratification. At
recent date, a Minister Plenipotentiary
from the Hanseatic Republics of
Lubeck, and Bremen, has been
charged with a special mission for
the negotiation of a Treaty of Amity and
League between that ancient
League and the United States. This
negotiation has accordingly been
and is now in progress, the result of
if successful, be also submitted
Senate for their consideration.
Since the accession of the Emperor
Nicholas to the Imperial throne of
Russia, the friendly dispositions
of the United States, so constantly
by his predecessors, have continued
and have been recently treated
with the appointment of a Minister
to reside at that place. From the
interest taken by this sovereign in
the suffering Greeks, and from the
with which others of the great
Powers are co-operating with him,
friends of freedom and of humanity
indulge the hope, that they will
relieve from that unequal of
which they have so long and so
sustained. They will enjoy the
of self-government, which they
sufferings in the case of liberty
have richly earned; and that
dependence will be secured by those
stitutions, of which their country
the earliest examples in the
mankind, and which have conserved
immortal remembrance the very
which they are now again profusely
forth their noble and
which the People and Government of
United States have so warmly
with their cause, have been
by their Government, in a letter of
President, a translation of which
communicated to Congress, the
of that nation to whom the
of gratitude was intended to be
to whom it was justly due.
In the American hemisphere, the
of freedom and independence has
to prevail; and it is signified by
those kindred temples, which have
ed with glory some of the
it has only been from the
external force against which the
had been maintained. The
has been superseded by the
of the enemy over whom it
been achieved. Our friendly
good will, which have
followed the Southern nations of
in all the vicissitudes of their
dependence, are succeeded by a
equally ardent and cordial
wisdom and purity of their
they may secure to themselves the
blessings of social order, and the
wards of virtuous liberty. Dic
like all right and all intention
to those concerns which are
to them shall secure fit, we
every indication of their
their harmony, of their persevering
flexible homage to those primary
dom and of equal rights, which
to the genius and temper of
American nation. It has been
with some concern that we have
indications of intestine divisions in
the Republics of the South, and
ances of its union with another,
we believe to be the interest of
the results of this state of things
that the Treaties concluded by
not appear to have been
contracting parties, and that the
of the Congress at Tacubaya has
definitely postponed. In accepting
to be presented at this Congress,
while a manifestation was intended
part of the United States, of the
friendly disposition towards the
Republics by whom it had been
it was hoped that it would
opportunity for bringing all the
this hemisphere to the common
judgment and adoption of the
the regulation of their international
peace and harmony between them,
has promoted the cause of mutual
volence throughout the globe. But
obstacles appear to have arisen to
sembling of the Congress, one of
Ministers commissioned on the part
United States has returned to his
his country, while the Ministers
with the ordinary mission to Mexico
remains authorized to attend at the
of the Congress whenever they may
returned.
A hope was for a short time
tained, that a Treaty of Peace,
ally signed between the Govern
ments of Buenos Ayres and Brazil

world supersedes all further occasion
those collisions between belligerent
extensions and neutral rights, which
are commonly the result of maritime
war, and which have unfortunately
disturbed the harmony of the relations
between the United States and the
Brazilian Governments. At their last
session, Congress were informed that
some of the naval officers of that Em
pire had advanced and practised upon
principles in relation to the blockades
of neutral navigation, which could
not be sanctioned, and which our
found it necessary to re-assert. It ap
peared that they have not been
by the Government of Brazil itself.
Some of the vessels, captured under
the assumed authority of these erro
neous principles, have been restored,
and it is to be hoped that our
principles, have been restored, and
it is to be hoped that our just
will be made to all the citizens
of the United States who have suffered
the unwarranted captures which
Brazilian tribunals themselves
have pronounced unlawful.
In the diplomatic discussions at Rio
Janeiro, of these wrongs, sustain
ed by citizens of the United States,
by others which seemed as if
emanating immediately from that
Government itself, the Charge d'Affaires
of the United States, under an im
pression that his representations in be
half of the rights and interests of his
countrymen were totally disregarded,
and useless, deemed it his duty, with
out waiting for instructions, to ter
minate his official functions, to de
pose his passports, and return to his
own country. This movement, dic
tated by an honest zeal for the honor
and interests of his country; motives
which operated exclusively upon the
mind of the officer who resorted to it,
has not been disapproved by me. The
Brazilian government, however, com
plained of it as a measure for which
adequate intentional cause had been
shown by them; and upon an explicit
reassurance, through their Charge d'Aff
aires, residing here, that a success
ful Representative of the United
States near that Government, the
appointment of whom they desired,
should be received and treated with
the respect due to his character, and
that no injury should be promptly
made for all injuries inflicted on citi
zens of the U. States or their prop
erty, contrary to the laws of nations,
a temporary commission as Charge d'Aff
aires to that country has been is
sued, which it is hoped will entire
ly restore the ordinary diplomatic inter
course between the two Governments,
and the friendly relations between
the respective nations.
Turning from the momentous con
ditions of our Union, in its intercourse
with foreign nations, to those of the
most interest in the administration
of internal affairs, we find the re
sults of the present year correspond
as nearly as might be expected to
the anticipations of the last, and pre
sents an aspect still more favorable
to the promise of the next. The bal
ance in the Treasury, on the first of
January last, was six millions three
hundred and fifty eight thousand six
hundred and eighty-six dollars and
thirty cents. The receipts from
the day to the 30th of September
last, as near as the returns of them
received can show, amount to six
million eight hundred and eighty
thousand five hundred and eighty
dollars and thirty-two cents. The
receipts of the present quarter, esti
mated at four millions five hundred
and fifteen thousand, added to the
balance, form an aggregate of twenty
million four hundred thousand
dollars of receipts. The expendi
ture of the year may perhaps amount
to twenty-two millions three hundred
and six hundred dollars, presenting a
surplus over the receipts. But of
these twenty-two millions, upwards
of six have been applied to the dis
charge of the principal of the public
debt; the whole amount of which, ap
proaching seventy-four millions on
the 1st of January last, will, on the
first of next year, fall short of sixty
million and a half. The balance in
the Treasury, on the first of
January next, it is expected will ex
ceed five millions four hundred and
thirty thousand dollars; a sum exceed
ing that of the first of January, 1825,
though falling short of that exhibited
on the first of January last.
It was foreseen that the revenue of
the present year would not be equal to
that of the last, which had itself been
less than that of the next preceding
year. But the hope had been realiz
ed which was entertained, that these
deficiencies would in no wise inter
fere with the steady operation of the
discharge of the public debt by the an
nual ten millions devoted to that ob
ject by the act of 3d March, 1817.
The amount of duties secured on
merchandise imported from the com
mencement of the year until the 30th
of September last, is twenty-one mil
lion two hundred and twenty-six
thousand, and the probable amount of
that which will be secured during the
remainder of the year, is five millions
two hundred and seventy-four thou
sand dollars, forming a sum total of
twenty-seven millions. With the al
lowances for drawbacks and contin
gent deficiencies which may occur,
though not specifically foreseen, we
safely estimate the receipts of the
present year at twenty-two million
three hundred thousand dollars; a re

venue for the next, equal to the ex
penditure of the present year.
The deep solicitude felt by our citi
zens of all classes throughout the
Union for the total discharge of the
public debt, will apologize for the ear
nestness with which I deem it my du
ty to urge this topic upon the consid
eration of Congress—of recommend
ing to them again the observance of
the strictest economy in the applica
tion of the public funds. The de
pression upon the receipts of the re
venue which had commenced with the
year 1826, continued with increased
severity during the two first quarters
of the present year. The returning
tide began to flow in with the third
quarter, and so far as we can judge
from experience, may be expected to
continue through the course of the
ensuing year. In the meantime an al
leviation from the burden of the pub
lic debt will, in the three years, have
been effected to the amount of nearly
sixteen millions, and the charge of an
annual interest will be reduced upwards
of one million. But among the max
ims of public economy which the stew
ards of the public moneys should never
suffer without urgent necessity to be
transcended, is that of keeping the
expenditures of the year within the
limits of its receipts. The appropria
tion of the two last years, including
the yearly ten millions of the sinking
fund, have each equalled the promised
revenue of the ensuing year. While
we persevere with confidence that the
public coffers will be replenished from
the receipts, as fast as they will be drained
by the expenditures, equal in am
ount to those of the current year, it
should not be forgotten that they
could ill suffer the exhaustion of large
disbursements.
The condition of the Army, and of
all the branches of the public service
under the superintendance of the Sec
retary of War, will be seen by the re
port from that officer, and the docu
ments with which it is accompanied.
During the course of the last sum
mer, a detachment of the Army has
been usefully and successfully called
to perform their appropriate duties.
At the moment when the Commission
ers appointed for carrying into execu
tion certain provisions of the Treaty
of August 18th, 1825, with various
tribes of the Northwestern Indians,
were about to arrive at the appointed
place of meeting, the unprovoked mur
der of several citizens, and other acts
of unequalled hostility, committed by
a party of the Winnebago tribe, one of
those associated in the Treaty, follow
ed by indications of a menacing char
acter, among other tribes of the same
region, rendered necessary an immedi
ate display of the defensive and pro
tective force of the Union in that quar
ter. It was accordingly exhibited by
the immediate and concerted move
ments of the Governors of the State of
Illinois and of the Territory of Mich
igan, and competent levies of militia
under their authority, with a corps of
seven hundred men of the U. States
troops, under the command of General
Atkinson, who, at the call of Governor
Cass, immediately repaired to the
scene of danger, from their station at
St. Louis. Their presence dispelled
the alarms of our fellow-citizens on
those borders, and overawed the hos
tile purposes of the Indians. The per
petrators of the murders were surren
dered to the authority and operation of
our laws, and every appearance of pur
posed hostility from those Indian tribes
has subsided.
Although the present organization of
the Army, and the administration of
its various branches of service, are,
upon the whole, satisfactory, they are
susceptible of much improvement in
particulars, some of which have been
heretofore submitted to the considera
tion of Congress, and others are now
first presented in the Report of the Sec
retary of War.
The expediency of providing for ad
ditional numbers of officers in the two
Corps of Engineers will, in some de
gree, depend upon the number and ex
tent of the objects of national impor
tance upon which Congress may think
it proper that surveys should be made,
conformably to the act of the 30th of
April, 1824. Of the surveys which,
before the last session of Congress, had
been made under the authority of that
act, reports were made.
1. Of the Board of Internal Improve
ment, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Can
al.
2. On the continuance of the Nation
al Road from Cumberland to the tide
waters within the District of Colum
bia.
3. On the continuation of the Nation
al Road from Canton to Zanesville.
4. On the location of the National
Road from Zanesville to Columbus.
5. On the continuation of the same
Road to the Seat of Government in
Missouri.
6. On a Post Road from Baltimore
to Philadelphia.
7. Of a survey of Kennebec river,
(in part).
8. On a national Road from Wash
ington to Buffalo.
9. On the survey of Saugatuck har
bour and river.
10. On a Canal from Lake Pont
chartrain to the Mississippi river.
11. On surveys at Edgartown, New
buryport, and Hyannis harbor.
12. On survey of the Plaisance Bay,
in the Territory of Michigan.

And reports are now prepared, and
will be submitted to Congress.
On surveys of the Peninsula of Flo
rida, to ascertain the practicability of
a canal to connect the waters of the
Atlantic with the Gulf of Mexico, ac
ross that Peninsula; and also, of the
country between the Bays of Mobile
and Pensacola, with the view of con
necting them together by a canal.
On surveys of a route for a canal to
connect the waters of James and Great
Kenhawa rivers.
On the survey of the Swash in Pat
tico Sound, and that of Cape Fear be
low the town of Wilmington, in North
Carolina.
On the survey of the muscle shoals;
in the Tennessee River, and for a
route for a contemplated communica
tion between the Hiwassee and Coosa
rivers, in the state of Alabama.
Other reports of surveys, upon ob
jects pointed out by the several acts
of Congress of the last and preceding
sessions, are in the progress of prepa
ration, and most of them may be com
pleted before the close of this session.
All the officers of both corps of Engi
neers, with several other persons duly
qualified, have been constantly em
ployed upon these services, from the
passage of the act of 30th April, 1824,
to this time. Were no other advantage
to accrue to the country from their la
bors than the fund of topographical
knowledge which they have collected
and communicated, that alone would
have been a profit to the Union more
than adequate to all the expenditures
which have been devoted to the object;
but the appropriations for the repair
and continuation of the Cumberland
Road, for the construction of various
other roads, for the removal of obstruc
tions from the Rivers and Harbours,
for the erection of Light Houses, Bea
cons, Piers and Buoys, and for the
completion of Canals undertaken by
individual associations, but needing the
assistance of means and resources more
comprehensive than individual enter
prise can command, may be considered
rather as treasures laid up from the
contributions of the present age, for
the benefit of posterity, than as unrequi
ted applications of the accruing reve
nues of the nation. To such objects
of permanent improvement to the con
dition of the country, of real addition
to the wealth as well as to the comfort
of the People by whose authority and
resources they have been effected, from
three to four millions of the annual in
come of the nation have, by laws en
acted at the three most recent sessions
of Congress, been applied, without en
trenching upon the necessities of the
Treasury; without adding a dollar to
the taxes or debts of the community;
without suspending even the steady
and regular discharge of the debts con
tracted in former days, which, within
the same three years, have been di
minished by the amount of nearly six
teen millions of dollars.
The same observations are, in a
great degree applicable to the approp
riations made for fortifications upon
the coasts and harbours of the United
States, for the maintenance of the Mil
itary Academy at West Point, and for
the various objects under the superin
tendance of the Department of the
Navy. The Report of the Secretary
of the Navy, and those from the subor
dinate branches of both the Military
Departments, exhibit to Congress, in
minute detail, the present condition of
the public establishments dependant
upon them, the execution of the acts of
Congress relating to them, and the
views of the officers engaged in the
several branches of the service, concern
ing the improvements which may tend
to their perfection. The fortification
of the Coasts, and the gradual increase
and improvement of the Navy, are
parts of a great system of national de
fence, which has been upwards of ten
years in progress, and which, for a
series of years to come, will continue to
claim the constant and persevering
protection and superintendance of the
legislative authority. Among the mea
sures which have emanated from these
principles, the Act of the last session
of Congress for the gradual improve
ment of the Navy, holds a conspicuous
place. The collection of timber for
the future construction of vessels of
war; the preservation and reproduction
of the species of timber peculiarly ad
apted to that purpose; the constructi
on of Dry Docks for the use of the Na
vy; the erection of a marine railway
for the repair of the public ships; and
the improvement of the Navy Yards
for the preservation of the public prop
erty deposited in them; have all re
ceived from the Executive the atten
tion required by that act, and will con
tinue to receive it, steadily proceeding
towards the execution of all its pur
poses. The establishment of a Naval
Academy, furnishing the means of theo
retic instruction to the youths who de
voted their lives to the service of their
country upon the ocean, still solicits
the sanction of the Legislature. Prac
tical seamanship and the art of naviga
tion may be acquired upon the cruises
of the squadrons which, from time to
time, are despatched to distant seas;
but a competent knowledge even of the
art of ship building, the higher mathe
matics and astronomy; the literature
which can place our officers on a level
of polished education with the officers
of other marine nations, the knowledge
of the laws, municipal and national,
which in their intercourse with foreign
States and their Governments, are

continually called into operation; and
above all, that acquaintance with the
principles of honor and justice, with
the higher obligations of morals, and
of general laws, human and divine,
which constitute the great distinction
between the warrior patriot, and the
licensed robber and pirate; these can
be systematically taught and eminent
ly acquired only in a permanent school,
stationed upon the shore, and provided
with the teachers, the instruments,
and the books, conversant with and ad
apted to the communication of the
principles of these respective sciences
to the youthful and inquiring mind.
The report from the Postmaster-Gen
eral exhibits the condition of that
Department as highly satisfactory for
the present; and still more promising
for the future. Its receipts for the
year ending the first of July last
amounted to one million four hundred
and seventy three thousand five hun
dred and fifty-one dollars, and exceed
ed its expenditures by upwards of
one hundred thousand dollars. It can
not be an over-sanguine estimate to
predict that, in less than ten years,
of which one half have elapsed, the re
ceipts will have been more than dou
bled. In the mean-time, a reduced
expenditure upon established routes
has kept pace with increased facilities
of public accommodation, and addi
tional services have been obtained at
reduced rates of compensation. With
in the last year, the transportation of
the mail in stages has been greatly aug
mented. The number of Post Offices
has been increased to seven thousand;
and it may be anticipated that, while
the facilities of intercourse between
fellow citizens, in person or by cor
respondence, will soon be carried to
the door of every villa, in the Union,
a yearly surplus of revenue will accrue,
which may be applied as the wisdom
of Congress, under the exercise of
their constitutional powers, may de
vise for the further establishment and
improvement of the public roads, or
by adding still further to the facilities
in the transportation of the mails. Of
the indication of the prosperous con
dition of our country, none can be more
pleasing than those presented by the
multiplying relations of personal and
timely intercourse between the citi
zens of the Union dwelling at the re
motest distances from each other.
Among the subjects which have heret
ofore occupied the earnest solicitude
and attention of Congress, is the man
agement and disposal of that portion
of the property of the Nation which
consists of the public lands. The ac
quisition of them, made at the expense
of the whole Union, not only in trea
sure but in blood, marks a right of
property in them equally extensive.
By the report and statements from the
General Land Office, now communi
cated, it appears that, under the pre
sent Government of the United States,
a sum little short of thirty-three mil
lions of dollars has been paid from the
common Treasury for that portion of
this property which has been purchas
ed from France and Spain, and for the
extinction of the aboriginal titles. The
amount of lands acquired is near two
hundred and sixty millions of acres, of
which, on the first of January 1826,
about one hundred and thirty-nine
millions of acres has been surveyed,
and little more than nineteen millions
of acres had been sold. The amount
paid into the Treasury by the purchas
ers of the lands sold is not yet equal
to the sums paid for the whole, but
leaves a small balance to be refunded;
the proceeds of the sales of the lands
have only been pledged to the credi
tors of the Nation; a pledge from
which we have reason to hope that
they will in a very few years be red
eemed. The system upon which this
great National interest has been man
aged was the result of long, anxious,
and persevering deliberations matured
and modified by the progress of our
population, and the lessons of experi
ence. More than nine-tenths of the
lands still remain the common prop
erty of the Union, the appropriation
and disposal of which are sacred trusts
in the hands of Congress. Of the
lands sold, a considerable part were
conveyed under extended credits,
which, in the vicissitudes and fluctua
tions in the value of lands, and of their
produce, became oppressively burles
some to the purchasers. It can never
be the interest or the policy of the na
tion to wring from its own citizens the
reasonable profits of their industry and
enterprise, by holding them to the ri
gorous import of disbursements en
gaged in.
In March 1824, a debt of
twenty-two millions of dollars, due by
purchasers of the public lands, had ac
cumulated, which they were unable to
pay. An act of Congress, of the 2d
of March 1821, came to their relief,
and has been succeeded by others; the
latest being the act of the 4th of May
1826, the indulgent provisions of which
expired on the 4th of that month. The
effect of these laws has been to reduce
the debt from the purchasers, to a re
maining balance of about four millions
three hundred thousand dollars due,
more than three fifths of which are for
lands within the State of Alabama. I
recommend to Congress the revival
and continuance, for a further term,
of the beneficent accommodations to
the public debtors, of that statute, and
submit to their consideration, in the
same spirit of equity, the remission,
under proper discriminations, of the

forfeitures of partial payments on ac
count of purchases of the public lands,
so far as to allow of their application
to other payments.
There are various other subjects, of
deep interest to the whole Union,
which have heretofore been recom
mended to the consideration of Con
gress, as well by my predecessors, as
under the impression of the duties de
volving upon me, by myself. Among
these are the debt, rather of justice
than gratitude, to the surviving warri
ors of the Revolutionary War; the ex
tension of the Judicial Administration
of the Federal Government to the ex
tensive and important members of the
Union, which, having risen into exist
ence since the organization of the pre
sent Judiciary establishment, now con
stitute at least one third of its terri
tory, power, and population; the forma
tion of a more effective and uniform
system for the Government of the Mil
itia; and the amelioration, in some
form or modification, of the diversifi
ed and often oppressive codes relating
to insolvency. Amidst the multiplicity
of topics of great national conc
ern, which may recommend them
selves to the calm and patriotic delibe
rations of the Legislature, it may suf
fice to say, that, on these, and all o
ther measures, which may receive their
sanction, my hearty co-operation
will be given, conformably to the duties
enjoined upon me, and under the
sense of all the obligations prescribed
by the Constitution.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Washington, December 4, 1827.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.
CONGRESS.—The first session of the
twenty-ninth Congress opened yesterday,
with the fullest attendance, in both
Houses, that ever has occurred. In
the Senate, was present every Mem
ber but two; in the House of Repre
sentatives, all the Members except six.
This early attendance shows the
deep interest which is felt in the poli
tics of the day.
The election for Speaker of the
House of Representatives, resulted in
the choice of Andrew Stevenson, of
Virginia, by a majority of four votes,
and a plurality of ten votes over John
W. Taylor, of New York, the late
Speaker. Though it is probable that
this election did not turn exclusively
on general politics, the result shows
that parties in the House are pretty
equally divided. Mr. Stevenson being
considered, we believe, an opponent,
and Mr. Taylor, a friend of the Ad
ministration.—Nat. Intell.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.
From the U. S. Telegraph of Saturday.
We learn that, upon a comparison
of the votes, the sheriff rejected votes
given to Mr. Chilton, on account of
alleged illegality. It is said that Mr.
Chilton will receive the certificate,
although Mr. Chilton received a ma
jority of votes. It is said that Messrs.
Cullon and Calloun will attend, and
each claim their right to take a seat.



Negroes for Sale.
The subscriber will offer at public
sale, for cash, on Saturday the 29th
day of December, instat, at the late
residence of Benjamin Elliott, near
South River Church, one negro man
Dek, one woman Sophia, one do
Rose, one do Sall. Sold to satisfy
a debt due James Shaw, esq. Sale
to commence at 11 o'clock.
Jno. Knighton, adm'r D. B. N.
Dec 6. of Benj Elliott.

New & Cheap Store.
The subscriber respectfully informs
the citizens of Annapolis and the pub
lic in general, that he has taken the
STORE LATELY OCCUPIED BY MR LIT
TIG, where he has opened, and now
offers for sale a
GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS,
Consisting in part of Cloth & Cas
simers, Blankets & Flannels, Kerseys,
Cassimets & Vestings, Superior Long
& Square Scarlet, White & Black Me
rio Shawls, ditto Cashmere, Crapes,
Silk & Barege ditto, Canton & Italian
Crapes, & ditto Dresses Black, White,
Cold Plaid & Figured Silks, White
& Cold Satins, Cambric, Book Jac
onet, & Swiss Muslins & ditto Hk's,
Superior Moreens; Marcellus Quills,
Furniture Chintz's & Dimities; New
Style Callico Prints, Irish Linens &
Linen Cambricks; Ladies Superior
Head Dresses, Ostrich Feathers, &c.
Ladies Leghorn & Straw Hats, &
Extra Crowns, Domestic Cotton, La
dies Sheeting, Gloves & Hosiery, La
dies Shells & Horn Combs, &c. &c.
Together with many other articles
too tedious to enumerate. Any of
which articles he will sell at the Bal
timore prices, for cash. Any orders
left with him for goods that he has
not in his Store, can be procured from
Baltimore by the earliest conveyance,
furnished at the Baltimore prices.
Richard Gambrell.
December 6

Land for Sale.
The subscriber will sell at private
sale 320 acres of land, lying in Prince
George's county, twenty miles from
Annapolis, twenty miles from Wash
ington, and twenty one miles from
Baltimore, adjoining the land of Wil
liam Beckett, esq. and Mrs. Mary
Waters. The improvements are a
comfortable dwelling house & kitchen
and tobacco house. The soil is good,
well wooded and watered. Terms will
be moderate, and made known by ap
plication to the subscriber, or Jno A.
Waters, near the premises.
Mary Franklin.
Dec. 6.

Public Sale.
Will be offered at Public Sale, on
TUESDAY the 11th December, in
stant, if fair, if not, the next fair day
thereafter, at the residence of the sub
scriber on the north side of Severn.
Horses, Cattle, Oxen,
Sheep, Corn, Fodder, Oat and Wheat
Straw, Farming Utensils &c.
Terms of Sale: For all sums of \$0
or upwards, a credit of six months
will be allowed, the purchaser giving
Note, with security, with interest from
the date; under that sum the cash to be
paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
Ann Boone.
December 6

Trustee's Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the Chan
cery Court, the subscriber will expose
at public sale, on Tuesday the 8th of
January next, at 11 o'clock, on the
premises,
All that part of a tract of land lying
and being in Anne Arundel county,
called Hammond's Second Concession,
containing 139 acres, formerly occu
pied by the late James O'Rourke. This
land will be sold subject to the right
of dower of the said O'Rourke's Wi
dow. Terms of Sale are—Cash to be
paid on the day of sale, or on the ratifi
cation thereof by the chancellor. On
the payment of the purchase money, the
subscriber as trustee, is authorized to
convey the property to the purchaser.
Somerville Fiskney, Trustee.
Dec. 6.

Latest from England
The Packet ship Cortez, Captain De
Cost, arrived at New York on Satur
day from Liverpool, and brought
of Liverpool papers to the 24th of
October, London to the 25d and Shipping
lists to the 22d. We are indebted to
our correspondents of the Commercial
Journal of Commerce, and Mercantile
Advertiser, for copious extracts, and to
the first named for the annexed summa
ry:—
The dates from the Continent are no
later than those received by the Bol
ivar from Havre. We have no later
intelligence from Greece or Constanti
nople. The impression among the Lon
don Journalists is that the Porte will
peremptorily reject the mediation of the
Allies.
Advices from St. Petersburg are to
the 8th of October. It is said that the Em
peror Nicholas insisted more positively than
ever on the proposals of pacification made
to the Porte. We believe, however, that
nothing positive was known, either in Lon
don or elsewhere, upon this subject. A St.
Petersburg paper of Sept. 29, states, pos
itively, that "the news of the rejection of
the mediation by the Porte, arrived at that
Capital on the 16th of that month." But it
is hardly probable that Mr. S. Ganning, the
British Minister at Constantinople, would
not have taken measures to communicate
so important a fact to his own government,
at least as soon as it could reach the British
Capital via the North of Europe.
The St. Petersburg Journal of the
6th October gives an account of ano
ther affair which took place near the
village of Vansud, between the Rus
sian troops, and a body of 3000 Per
sian cavalry. A sanguinary conflict
ensued, but the Persians were repulsed
and driven back towards Ordabad.