DESTRUCTION OF FAYETTEVILLE.

The editors of the North Carolina Journal and Carolina Observer, unite in giving to their readers the following account of the awful catastrophe of Sunday 29th ult.me. The delay in issuing it has been unavoidable.

About fifteen minutes after 12 o'clock, M. on Sunday, the citizens of Fayetteville were alarmed by the cry of fire, and other signals usual on such occasions. The roof of a kitchen belonging to Mr. James Kyle, near his elegant brick building lately erected at the N. W. corner of Market Square, was found to be in a blaze, but to so inconsiderable an extent, that it was believed the efforts made to extinguish it would certainly be successful. Deceitful hope! They were unavailing. In a very few moments the flames extended themselves to the large brick building, and to many small wooden buildings in its vicinity. In a few minutes more, the roof of the Town House caught, and that building was soon enveloped in flames. From thence four large torrents of flame were seen pouring in as many directions along the four principal streets of the town, with a rapidity and force which defied all stay or resistance.

In a western direction the fire extended itself up Hay street, on the right hand, a short distance beyond the point of its intersection with Old street, extending backwards in a northern direction to the very edge of the creek, embracing in its devouring sweep the intermediate buildings on Old street and Maiden lane. And on the left as far as Mr. Cante's wooden building, being the next house below Mr. John M'Rae,'s long row of wooden buildings, at the Wagon Yard, extending back southwardly to Franklin street. Along Green street the flames progressed northwardly, crossing the creek, and consuming in their transit, Mr. Eccles's mill, store and dwelling house, and the handsome bridge erected a few years since by the town, sweeping before them many valuable buildings, including the Episcopal Church, on the right hand side of the street, until they reached the private residence of James Seawell, Esq., which was saved by a providential turn of the wind, and the active exertions of a very few persons with water and blankets. On the left hand side of the street they progressed until they were stopped at the house of J. W Wright, Esq., by blowing it up, and extended back until they reached the house of T. L. Hybart, Esq., which was saved by exertions of great activity and perseverance.

Along Person street the flames destroyed every building on both sides as far eastwardly as a few doors below Liberty Point, including the store of Mr. Wm. M'Intire, situate on the opposite point formed by the junction of Person street and Cool Spring alley, extending back northwardly as far as the edge of the creek, consuming the Presbyterian church, Catholic chapel, and all the other buildings, (with the exception of the dwelling house, mills, and warehouse of Mr. James H. Hooper, all of which were saved with much exertion,) including the buildings on both sides of Bow street.

Along Gillespie street, the flames extended as far as the State Bank building, on the right hand side, which being nearly fire proof enabled the citizens to contend successfully with the flames at that point, and to save that building. On the eastern side of the street, they destroyed every building to a point opposite the State Bank building, and extending eastwardly so as to include all but three of the buildings on Dick street between Person and Mumford streets.

It is impossible to form any correct estimate of the entire loss in real estate. There probably is no instance in history of so large a portion of a town being consumed, where it was not the result of voluntary human agency. The fire continued to rage with unabated fury until about six o'clock, when, by the blowing up of houses, and the other means usual on such occasions, it was suddenly deprived of food for its raging appetite.

The public buildings destroyed were the Town House, the Cape Fear Bank, the Catholic Chapel, the Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches, the Academy, the Lafayette and Mansion Hotels. The building in which the U. S. Bank did business, and the office of the Agency of the State Bank, were also destroyed; but as they were merely rented for that purpose, they are not put down as public buildings. The private buildings destroyed, in number about six hundred, would require a long catalogue to enumerate particularly.

But besides the buildings, immense quantities of books, valuable papers, money, merchandize and produce were destroyed.—Where the fire first broke out, persons near the scene would remove such things to what were then supposed to be places of safety, but by the time they would get them fairly deposited they would discover the flames in hot pursuit of them, and would be driven to further efforts for the security of their valuables, until driven from place to place and completely worn down with their exertions, they would at last be compelled to abandon them to the power of the merciless flames;—a very small portion of any of these articles was saved.—The amount destroyed it is difficult to estimate. We cannot undertake to offer a correct list of the houses, or even point out the principal sufferers. It would be infinitely more easy to make a catalogue of those of our citizens who have not suffered.

Language is entirely inadequate to the description of the sublime and awful scene of Sunday, or to convey an adequate idea of the appearance of ruin and desolation which our town now presents. If pity was wrung from the iron heart of stern Marius, a disinterested foreigner amid the ruins of Carthage, what must be the feelings of every warm-hearted citizen of the United States, and especially our own State, when he shall look upon the melancholp wreck of our late flourishing village. But it is by descending to an inquiry into individual losses and distresses, that our true condition can be best understood. Ma

...e morning of that day were in ...ment of all the ordinary bless... ...ave now nothing left to them but ...t of clothes which they then wo...e) ...in store either of bread or meat, ...common demands of nature, des... ...of the shelter of the rudest hovel ...clemency of the climate. Nor is ...privation confined to man in the ...nt of his natural strength and in... ...but includes all conditions of ...idowed mother bending beneath ...f years and surrounded by her ...bes,—the helpless and unprotect... ...the sick, the lame and the aged. ...were in a state of prosperity, now ...lves entirely denuded of pro... ...burdened with debts of immense

But we forbear.

...d with the foregoing outline, im... ...an, from its own resources, fill ...ture of wretchedness, with more ...by adopting the cold suggestions ...al. It seems that those who were ...o lose, were most sucessful in sa... ...Banks were all so fortunate as to ...whole of their money, books, and ...pers, although their losses must ...the destruction of real estate, and ...and partial prostration of so many ...ctors. It is a remarkable circum... ...t same money and many valuable ...t in the vaults of the two Banks, ...n out after the fire uninjured.

...to all the citizens to say that their ...were unremitting, while their ...sted, wherever there was a pros... ...ecting any thing and although ma... ...eady to faint under their labours, ...were partially burnt, it is a great ...to our sorrows, to be able to say ...es were lost.

...ves and other coloured population ...great credit for their conduct on ...iful day; there was nothing like riot ...er among them, but they all seemed ...with a zeal and intrepidity which ...d a hearty sympathy in the common ...d that devotion to the interests of ...sters, so remarkable in the African ..., before a sickly and false humani... ...stilled into his bosom the poison of ...nt, and alienated his feelings from ...om God hath appointed him to serve. ...heroism and disinterestedness were ...them on that day which it may be ...n some future occasion more parti... ...o mention.

...of our fellow citizens from the coun... ...acted by the smoke and fragments of ...materials, (some of which it is said ...rne to the distance of twenty-six ...kame in during the progress of the ...d rendered us real hearty and useful ...st a variety of causes combined to ...all their efforts for a long time una... ...and the last remnant of strength and ...on was nearly expended before the ...was subdued.

...day on which it occurred was unpro...

The citizens had just returned to ...ouses from their several places of wor... ...that state of mental calm, and compo... ...hich the day and their late employment ...o well calculated to inspire; and which, ...er propitious to the attainment of spi... ...strength, is perhaps not the most fa... ...ble state of feeling for suddenly and ...ectedly engaging in any temporal strife ...our. Besides this, being at their pri... ...residences, instead of their places of ...s, they were further removed from ...ene of action, and the enemy had gain... ...ch strength before they could bring ...elves in conflict with it. Contrary to all ...tations the supply of water was found ...cient from the water works, probably ...to the improvidently taking out some ...e upper plugs, and thus in a measure ...g it off. Owing to the pressure of the ...the sudden confusion, and the anxious ...tude of each one to save his own pro... ..., it was not found practicable to form a ...nized line of communication with the ..., and indeed the engines themselves, so ...ven as they were supplied with water, ...ed to perform their functions.

...e great heat of the weather was also ve... ...nfavourable; the sun's rays, had heated ...roofs of the houses almost to inflamma... ...and rendered them fit to be ignited by ...mallest spark; added to this was its re... ...g and oppressive effect upon those en... ...d in endeavouring to extinguish the fire ...thus diminishing their ability nearly one ...

A very large proportion of those who ...e engaged in this service were those who ...ave their own chattels. But all of the ...vourable circumstances none contributes ...largely to the spread of the fire as the ab... ...ce of any wind of sufficient force to im... ...the flames in any one certain course, ...ch would have concentrated the exertions ...the citizens to one point, and prevented ...fire from spreading in other directions.

...We have thus laid before our readers a ve... ...imperfect account of this awful catastro... ...e. Many particulars doubtless have not ...ched us, and in the present excited state ...feeling it is difficult to trust to any thing ...hich we did not ourselves see with our own ...es, and have therefore confined ourselves ...rincipally if not entirely to the relation of ...ch things. Amid such total overthrow of their ...ecuniary prospects, we are happy to say, ...here seems to be a general manifestation of ...ortitude and manly resignation under this ...flictive dispensation of Providence, together ...ith a confidence that he who hath visited ...s will provide us with the means to bear this ...isitation. The spirit of enterprise is far, ...very far from being crushed.

We cannot close this account without stat... ...ing a fact which may serve as a warning to ...other towns. In several places where the ...flames were arrested, it was owing entirely ...to the protection afforded by shade trees.

The entire loss is estimated at one million ...and a half of dollars.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, June 16, 1831.

We are authorized and requested to say, that George Cooke declines being a Candidate for the Legislature, for Anne-Arundel county.

COURT OF APPEALS, W. SHORE.

Monday June 13, Being the day designated by law for the meeting of the Court of Appeals for the Western shore, and the Term for the E. S. not having closed its session, the Court was adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Tuesday June the 14th, The same adjournment as on yesterday.

Wednesday June 15th, Same adjournment.

COMMUNICATED

For the Maryland Gazette.

Mr. Green—Having on Saturday night last witnessed the surprising performances of Mr. Roberts at our Theatre, it will be but a tribute justly due to this gentleman, to recommend him to the notice of the public, that they may avail themselves of the opportunity that will be afforded them on his return to this city, to see him, and I think I can venture to assure them, that they will have a dramatic treat, and will be amply repaid by a visit to the Hallam.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Annapolis, held at the Assembly Room on Thursday evening, the 9th instant, Col. JAMES BOYLE was called to the chair, and SOMERVILLE PINKNEY was appointed secretary.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is fit and proper that the citizens of Annapolis celebrate in a becoming manner, the approaching anniversary of our Independence.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the chair, whose duty it shall be to invite a gentleman to deliver an Oration, and another to read the Declaration of Independence, on the 4th day of July next, and to make all other necessary arrangements.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting be chairman of the committee of arrangement.

After the adoption of the aforegoing resolutions, the following gentlemen were named by the chairman, to compose the committee of arrangement, John N. Watkins, Joseph H. Nicholson, Thomas Swann, Alexander Randall, Henry Hobbs, and Somerville Pinkney.

The following resolution was then proposed and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Messrs. Alexander Randall, Lewis Neth, John H Wells, Jeremiah Hughes, George McNeir, Dr. Claude, and the Rev'd. Messrs. Guest and Blanchard, be a committee to collect from the citizens of Annapolis, contributions to relieve the sufferers by the recent fire in Fayetteville, North Carolina.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the papers of this city.

JAMES BOYLE, Chairman.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, Secretary.

COURT OF APPEALS, E. SHORE.

Commenced its session on Monday last, the 6th inst.

Earle, Martin, Stephen, Archer and Dorsey, Judges, present.

The cases Walter vs. Lloyd; Parsons vs. Anderson, and Jones vs. Wright and Hitch, were submitted without arguments, and the Court affirmed the Judgment in Brown vs. Brown, an appeal from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county.

Samuel J. K. Handy, Esq. of Snow Hill, was admitted and qualified as an Attorney.

The case of Jones vs. State use of Wilson, was argued by Bayly and Hayward, for the Appellant; and Buillitt, for the Appellee.

The case of Tootell & others vs. State, use of Ross, Adm. D. B. N. of Richard Tootell, was argued by Martin, for Appellants.

Tuesday the 7th. Buchanan, Chief Judge was present—the Court being full.

The case of Keys vs. Ross, Adm'r. D. B. N. of Tootell, was argued by Kerr, for the Appellant, and Page, for Appellee.

Wednesday June 8th. The argument in Keys vs. Ross, was continued by Martin, for the Appellee, and Bullitt for the Appellant.

Brice J. Goldsborough, Esq. of Cambridge, was admitted and qualified as an Attorney.

Thursday June 9th. The argument in Keys vs. Ross, was concluded by Bayly, for the Appellant.

The case of Purnell's Lessee vs. Rider, was argued by Spence, for the Appellant, and W. W. Handy, for appellee.

In the case of Harris vs. Oliver—the argument was commenced by Kerr, for the Appellant.

Friday June 10. The court affirmed the judgment in Jones vs. State use of Wilson—and reversed the judgment in Tootell vs. State, use Ross adm'r. D. B. N. of Tootell; the judgment in Purnell's Lessee vs. Rider was also reversed and judgment entered for plaintiff in error. The argument in Harris vs. Oliver was continued by Kerr for the Appellant. [*Easton Gazette.*

The citizens of Norfolk have subscribed twenty five hundred dollars for the relief of the sufferers by the fire at Fayetteville. Two of the Masonic lodges also subscribed fifty dollars each, to the same object.

A gentleman in Fayetteville, under date of May 31, writes his brother, that there is but one block of buildings standing in that town. For a mile in length, and half a mile in width, there is not a house standing. It is peculiarly fortunate that no lives were lost in the general conflagration. Since the fire several people have died, probably from excessive anxiety and fatigue. The town affords no medicine for the sick, and provisions are said to be one hundred per cent. advance. The case of our distressed fellow citizens in Fayetteville, calls for the humane and charitable interposition of all. Hundreds of those who were in comfortable circumstances before the fire, found themselves, by the act of Providence, reduced immediately to absolute penury and want, without the means of providing for themselves and families, food and raiment; they had no where to lay their heads. The distress is general throughout the whole community; they are all sufferers, without the means of administering to each other's relief.

THE MURDERER MARKLEY.

The Charleston Free Press states, that Markley formerly lived in that county (Jefferson,) where he committed a felony, for which he was sent a year to the Penitentiary *of this State*.

He was arrested in 1825, near Harpers' Ferry, as the suspected murderer of Miss Cunningham of Maryland. During his examination on this point, the justice recollected having seen an advertisement in a Frederick paper, offering a reward for the apprehension of Markley, as the robber of Mr. Newey's house. He was committed to jail, and witnesses were sent for to Cecil county, but their testimony not being sufficient to identify him as the murderer, he was delivered over to the authorities of Maryland, to be tried for the robbery of Mr. Newey's house. Upon this latter charge, he was convicted, and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Penitentiary of Maryland. During all this long confinement, he cherished in his bosom the flame of revenge against Mr. Newey, and finally perpetrated an outrage without parallel in the annals of modern atrocity.

The murderer of the unfortunate Miss Cunningham has not yet been detected. She was murdered on the road, a few years ago, in the State of Maryland—The deepest sympathy was felt for her fate—High rewards were offered—Several persons were apprehended—but they all escaped for want of proof. And more recently the memory of that horrible transaction seems to have faded almost away. If there be any reason to suspect Markley of this detestable outrage—not inferior even in point of atrocity to the destruction of Newey and his family—it would be desirable to have him interrogated, and to wring from him a final confession of his guilt—should Miss Cunningham also have fallen his victim!

It is very rarely that two such monsters as Gibbs and Markley have been brought to justice, in so short a space of time, for acts of a different a character and of so deep a dye. Either of them singly is sufficient to make the world grow pale.' *Richmond Compiler.*

NEWBURYPORT, June 7.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

We hear from Exeter, N. H. that a young white woman named Sarah Moore, was shot on Sunday night last, by a black man named Charles Tash. The particulars, as we have heard them related, are, that Tash had been in the habit of visiting the young woman, and that on Sunday night he tarried till about eleven o'clock, when her mother desired her to go to bed. Just as she was ascending the chamber stairs, Tash spoke to her, and on her turning round, he discharged a horse-pistol at her loaded with two balls; one ball passed through her side above the hip, the other into her abdomen. He then attempted to shoot himself, with another pistol, by putting the muzzle to his breast, but it took a different direction, the ball grazing across his breast, passed through the left arm. Mrs. Moore gave the alarm of murder, when the neighbours assembled, and found Sarah, supported by her mother, in the agonies of death, and Tash on the floor, weltering in his blood. On being questioned as to his horrid act, he said his intention was to have killed both Sarah and himself, and was only sorry that he had not effected his purpose. He was immediately secured, and was to have undergone an examination, before a magistrate yesterday forenoon. The young woman was living, when our informant left, but the physicians had pronounced her wounds mortal.

Tash had always sustained a reputable character. He was brought up in the family of Col. N. Gilman, and had accumulated a handsome property. He was engaged as steward of one of our public ships, and was to have gone to Boston yesterday, there to embark for the South Seas.

The cause assigned for this dreadful deed, was his having been forbidden by the mother to visit her daughter. It is added, that Tash had several times before attempted to destroy himself.

OBITUARY.

DIED, on Saturday morning, in Baltimore, after a long illness, CHARLES MITCHELL, Esq. a distinguished Counsellor and Attorney at Law, a native of Connecticut, and son of the Hon'bl. Judge Mitchell of that State.

At a meeting on the 11th June 1831, of the Bench and Bar of Baltimore upon the occasion of the death of CHARLES MITCHELL, Esq. one of the members of the Bar, the Hon. CHARLES HANSON, was called to the Chair, and CHARLES F. MAYER, appointed Secretary. On motion of Samuel Moale, Esq. it was

Resolved, That the Members of the Baltimore Bar, as a mark of respect for the eminent talents and attainments of the deceased, will attend his funeral—and wear the usual badge of mourning during the residue of the present term of Baltimore County Court.

It was further Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be published.

CHARLES W. HANSON, Chairman.

CHARLES F. MAYER, Secretary

A CARD

DENNIS BOYD, offers his services as Elector of the Senate, and solicits the support of his Fellow-Citizens of Anne Arundel county at the approaching September Election.

Feb 17

PLEASURE TRIP.

THE STEAM-BOAT COLUMBIA.

WILL, on Friday next, proceed from Baltimore to Annapolis, & from thence to the Round Bay, and return. Price of passage for the trip 50 cents. From Annapolis to Round Bay and return 25 cents.

JAMES MITCHELL, Captain.

June 16.

INDIAN QUEEN HOTEL,

No. 15 S. Fourth street, between Market and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia.

HORATIO WADE respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from the

"GOLDEN SWAN HOTEL."

to the above establishment—which, having undergone considerable repairs, will be found to possess every comfort and convenience, for the accommodation of those gentlemen who may frequent the House. No pains will be spared to render the Indian Queen Hotel a place worthy the patronage of the public—which the proprietor earnestly solicits.

June 16, 6w.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Saturday the 9th day of July next, (if fair, if not on the Monday following,) at the late residence of John Jubb, on Stoney Creek, the remainder of the

Personal Estate

Of the said Jubb, consisting of a Negro GIRL and BOY,

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and HOGS, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

TERMS OF SALE,

A credit of six months for all sums of Ten Dollars, or upwards, the purchaser giving bond, with security, with interest from the date; under Ten Dollars, cash. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock A. M.

MARY ANN JUBB, } Admrs.
HOWARD ELLIOTT. }

June 16.

DIVIDEND.

THE President and Directors of the South River Bridge Company, have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share, for the last six months, on the Capital Stock of said Company. The same will be paid on or after the first day of July next, to Stockholders in person or to their order.

By order of the President & Directors,

THO. FRANKLIN, Treasurer.

June 16, 1831. 4w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber of Prince George's county hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Nicholas Snowden, late of Prince George's county deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are desired to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

ELIZABETH W. SNOWDEN, Adm'x.

June 16. 4w.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, June 8th 1831.

ON Application by petition of Joseph Harris Adm'r. D. B. N. of Thomas Harris, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS,
Reg. Wills A. A. county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Saint Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of Adm'n. D. B. N. on the personal estate of Thomas Harris, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 8th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of June 1831.

JOSEPH HARRIS, Adm'r. D. B. N.

June 16. 6w

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, June 8th, 1831.

ON Application by petition of Richard Thompson Ex'r of John Tydings late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS,
Reg Wills A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Tydings late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 8th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of June 1831.

RICHARD THOMPSON, Ex'r.

June 16.

HALLAM THEATRE.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Hallam Theatre, is requested at Williamson & Swann's Hotel, on Thursday evening, the 16th instant, at 6 o'clock, P. M. As business of importance will be submitted, it is desirable the stockholders should generally attend.

JAMES F. BRICE, Sec'y.

June 9. 2

IN CHANCERY,

June 14th 1831.

ORDERED, That the sale of part of the real estate of Ephraim Etchison, made and reported by the trustee, Mortimer Dorsey, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 14th day of August next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in some newspaper, before the 14th day of July next. The report states the amount of sales to be $300.

True copy
Test, RAMSAY WATERS.
Reg. Cur. Can.

June 16.

BY-LAW.

A BY-LAW explanatory of the by-law imposing a Tax on the real and personal property within the limits of the City of Annapolis, and the precincts thereof.

Whereas, an omission having been made in the by-law heretofore passed for the purpose—therefore,

BE it established and ordained, by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council men of the city of Annapolis, and the authority of the same, That a tax of seventy five cents in the one hundred dollars, be and the same is hereby imposed on all the assessable property within the said city and precincts, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, to be levied and collected agreeably to an Act of the general Assembly of Maryland, passed at December session, 1818, entitled, An act to alter and amend the charter of the City of Annapolis, and agreeably to the several By Laws of this Corporation respecting the collection of taxes.

Passed June 13 1831.

D. CLAUDE, Mayor.

June 16. 5w

BY-LAW.

Confirming the assessment of real and personal property within the City of Annapolis and the precincts thereof.

BE it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That the additional assessment of the real and personal property within the said city and precincts, as returned by the assessor for that purpose, appointed on the eleventh day of May, 1831, be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed.

Passed June 13, 1831.

D. CLAUDE, Mayor.

June 16 5w

PUBLIC SALE.

BY order of the Corporation of Annapolis the City Commissioner will offer at public sale, on Tuesday next, the 21st instant, the

DWELLING HOUSE.

Now occupied by John Philips and Robert Wilson. The purchaser to be bound to remove the house or clear the lot thereof within forty days from the day of sale.

TERMS OF SALE.

An approved negotable note, at six months.

J. HUGHES, City Commissioner.

June 16.

FOR SALE.

A PLANTATION near Herring Creek Church in Anne Arundel county, containing

325 Acres

Of fertile Land, adapted to the culture of Wheat, Corn and Tobacco, and proved by actual experiment, to produce the latter article of the first quality. There is on the premises, a convenient Dwelling House with the necessary out houses, and a great abundance of fire wood and chestnut-rail stuff. This place is very healthy and well watered. It lies within two miles of a public landing on the bay, where several small regular packets and a steam boat, present easy and constant means of transportation of produce and passengers to Baltimore. The soil is very susceptible of improvement by clover & plaister, and the neighbourhood affords good and agreeable society, & there are several schools and places of public worship within a convenient distance. The terms, which will be accommodating, may be known by applying on the premises to

P. H. O'REILLY.

June 9. tf.

BALTIMORE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

JNO. J. DONALDSON, President.

DIRECTORS.

Robert Oliver, W. W. Taylor,
Joseph Toddhunter, Edwd. G. Woodyear,
Silas Marean, Benj. D. Higdon,
John B. Morris, Saml. J. Donaldson.

GEORGE CARR GRUNDY, Secretary.

THE COMPANY proposes to insure lives for one or more years or for life—to purchase or sell annuities, to receive money on trust, paying an interest therefor, and accumulating at compound interest.—To manage trusts, and to make all kinds of contracts in which the casualities of life and interest of money is involved.

Creditors, whose hopes of payment are founded on the lives of their debtors, may secure their debts.—Salaried officers, and persons whose families are dependent on their exertions for support, may provide by annual payments, for their families, by an insurance on lives.—Aged persons, whose incomes are inadequate to their maintenance, may, by the purchase of an annuity, receive much more than the simple interest for their investments.

No money is received for less than one year, nor in sums less than one hundred dollars, and an interest of four and a half per cent per annum is allowed and paid semi-annually, or the Company will invest the money, and pay over the interest received, deducting a half per cent for compensation. The company, acting as trustee, there can be no danger from death, or insolvency.

Office No. 22 St. Paul's street, Baltimore.

Applications (post paid) attended to.

May 19. 6