hand of major general Brock, on the sixteenth day of August in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve aforesaid, and finding upon his said arrival at Detroit aforesaid, that the works of the said fort Detroit were greatly damaged and delapidated, that the guns and gun carriages belonging to the said fort of Detroit, were also damaged and out of repair; and moreover, well knowing the importance of the said fort Detroit to the service of the said United States in the operations of the said war, and that the same (together with the said guns and gun carriages) should be put and kept in proper repair, was guilty of neglect of duty by neglecting and omitting, during all the time of possession and command as aforesaid, in a proper and sufficient manner to repair and strengthen, or cause to be repaired and strengthened, the works of the said fort Detroit, by neglecting and omitting, in a proper and sufficient manner, and in due time for the service of the said United States, to repair or cause to be repaired, the said guns and gun carriages, and generally by neglecting and omitting to put, or cause to be put the said fort of Detroit in a proper state and condition for resistance and defence in the event of an invasion and attack by the enemy; the said guns and gun carriages, being afterwards required for the service of the said United States in the British province of Upper Canada, were still found unfit for transportation and use; great time was consumed in preparing and fitting them for the said service; and the operations of war were fatally obstructed and suspended.

Fourth specification. And, also, in this:—That during the said war so as aforesaid, carried on and prosecuted by and between the said United States of America and their territories, and the said united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof, the said brigadier general William Hull, declaring and avowing an intention and design, with the said northwestern army of the said United States under his command as aforesaid, to invade and enter the British province of Upper Canada, to invest and attack the British fort called Malden otherwise called Amherstberg in the said British province, and to maintain and enlarge his position and possession in the said British province, and well knowing that expedition, resolution and energy were indispensible to the prosecution and accomplishment of such intention and design, and having arrived at Detroit aforesaid, in the territory of Michigan aforesaid, on the seventh day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve aforesaid, and having invaded the said British province of Upper Canada, on the twelfth day of July, in the year aforesaid, and therein taken possession of the town of Sandwich aforesaid, and having with the main body of his army evacuated the said British province of Upper Canada, on the 8th day of August, in the year aforesaid, was guilty of neglect of duty and unofficer-like conduct by not seasonably repairing, fitting, transporting, or causing to be repaired, fitted and transported, the guns and gun carriages which were necessary to the operations of the war in the said British province of U. Canada, an useless and injurious waste of time and opportunity at Sandwich aforesaid, in the said British province of U. Canada, without making an attempt to reduce the said British fort called Malden, otherwise called Amherstberg, by an unnecessary consumption of time, in projects to conciliate the British inhabitants of the said British provice of Upper Canada, and the neighboring Indians, without resorting to a more effectual display of a military power, capacity and disposition to maintain the acquisition of conquest, and to perform the promises of protection; by postponing in the first instance, and by abandoning in the next, an investment and attack upon the British fort called Malden, otherwise called Amherstberg, and finally evacuating the British province of Upper Canada, without having provided effectually, in any respect, for the safety of the inhabitants thereof, who had accepted the said brigadier general William Hull's invitation to join the American standard, and without having, in any degree, accomplished the said intention and design of the said British province as aforesaid; whereby an opportunity was offered to the enemy to bring into suspicion and contempt the power and the conduct of the American commander; to collect and combine the British forces; to seduce, intimidate and engage the Indians; to awe into submission the wavering inhabitants of the said British province of Upper Canada; to reinforce the said British fort called Malden, otherwise called Amhersberg; and to prepare for investing and attacking the said fort of Detroit, in the said territory of Michigan; while, on the other hand, the army of the U. States, under the command of the said brigadier general William Hull, as aforesaid, diminished in effective numbers, in consequence of sickness and other casualties; the officers and soldiers naturally became dissatisfied and disgusted with a scene of such inactivity, irresolution, and procrastination; the hope of support and co operation, as well from the Indians as from the British inhabitants of the said British province of Upper Canada was destroyed, and the general ardor of the troops in prosecution of the war, insensibly abated.

Fifth specification. And also, in this: That during the continuance of the said war, carried on and prosecuted as aforesaid, by and between the said United States of America and their territories, and the said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof, the said brigadier general William Hull, with the said north western army of the said United States under his command as aforesaid, arrived at Detroit aforesaid, in the territory of Michigan aforesaid, to wit: on the seventh day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve aforesaid; that with the said army under his command as aforesaid, he entered and invaded the said British province of Upper Canada, to wit: on the twelfth day of July, in the year aforesaid; that with the main body of the said army under his command as aforesaid, he evacuated the said British province of Upper Canada on the eighth day of August, in the year aforesaid, thence returning to Detroit aforesaid, in the said territory of Michigan, and that he abandoned, surrendered, and gave up the said fort Detroit, with all the troops, regulars as well as militia, under his command as aforesaid, to the British forces under the command of major general Brock, to wit: on the sixteenth day of August, in the year aforesaid. And that during all the movements aforesaid, and during all the time aforesaid, to wit: from the said seventh day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve aforesaid, to and including the said sixteenth day of August, in the year aforesaid, it was of high importance to the security and supply of the said fort Detroit, and the said army of the United States, under the command of the said brigadier general William Hull as aforesaid, that a free and open communication should be had and preserved between the said fort of Detroit and the said army of the United States under the command of the said brigadier general William Hull as aforesaid, and a certain American settlement and military post made and established on the river Raisin, in the said territory of Michigan; and that the said brig. gen. William Hull, well knowing the premises, but unmindful of the trust reposed in him, was guilty of neglect of duty and unofficerlike conduct by suffering the enemy to interrupt and cut off the said communication between the said fort of Detroit and the said army of the said United States under his command as aforesaid, and the said American settlement and military post made and established at the river Raisin aforesaid, in the territory of Michigan aforesaid, to wit: on the first day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve aforesaid, or on some other day of the said month of August, or on some day preceding the month of July, in the year aforesaid; also, by afterwards, to wit: on the fourth day of August, in the year aforesaid, detaching major Thomas B. Van Horne of colonel James Findley's regiment of Ohio volunteers, with an inadequate force, (the said brigadier general William Hull having sufficient cause for knowing or believing the same to be inadequate) to attempt again to open the said communication between the said fort Detroit, and the said army of the said United States under the command of the said brigadier general William Hull as aforesaid, and the said American settlement and military post on the said river Raisin, in the territory of Michigan aforesaid; also, by afterwards, to wit: on the eighth day of August, in the year aforesaid, detaching lieutenant colonel James Miller, of the fifth regiment of United States infantry, with the number or about the number of five hundred men, to attempt again to open the said communication between the said fort of Detroit and the said army of the United States, under the command of the said brigadier general William Hull, and the said American settlement and military post at the said river Raisin, in the territory of Michigan aforesaid, and neglecting to furnish and forward, or cause to be furnished and forwarded, the last mentioned detachment at or near Brownstown, in the said territory of Michigan, on its march aforesaid, upon the service aforesaid, an adequate supply of provisions (the said brigadier general William Hull having sufficient cause to know or believe that the said last mentioned detachment was at or near Brownstown aforesaid, on its march aforesaid, and that could not prosecute and accomplish upon the service aforesaid, in want of provisions the said service unless an adequate supply of provisions was furnished and forwarded to them at or near Brownstown aforesaid;) and, also, by afterwards to wit: on the fourteenth day of August, in there aforesaid, detaching colonel Duncan M'Arther, colonel of a regiment of Ohio volunteers, and colonel Lewis Cass colonel of another regiment of Ohio volunteers, with the number or about the number of four hundred men, as well to attempt again to open the said communication between the said fort Detroit and the said army of the said United States, under the command of the said brigadier general William Hull as aforesaid, and the said American settlement and military post at the river Raisin aforesaid, in the territory of Michigan aforesaid, as to escort certain provisions from the said American settlement and military post to Detroit aforesaid, without issuing, furnishing, and forwarding, or causing to be issued, furnished, and forwarded to the said last mentioned detachment an adequate supply of provisions for the service which they were employed as aforesaid, (the said brigadier general William Hull having sufficient cause to know or to believe that the said last mentioned detachment was in want of a further supply of provisions upon the service aforesaid, and that they could not prosecute and accomplish the said service unless such further supply was issued, furnished, and forwarded to them;) whereby the said detachment under the said major Thomas B. Van Horne, being encountered by the enemy with a superior force, was defeated and returned to Detroit aforesaid, without accomplishing the service on which they were employed as aforesaid: the said detachment under the said lieutenant colonel James Miller, having achieved a signal victory over the enemy during the march on the service aforesaid, at or near Brownstown aforesaid, were nevertheless compelled, from the want of an adequate supply of provisions to abandon the service on which they were employed as aforesaid, and to return to Detroit aforesaid; the said detachment under the said Col. Duncan M'Arthur and the said colonel Lewis Cass, from want of an adequate supply of provisions were unable to prosecute and accomplish the service on which they were employed as aforesaid, at the time of the abandonment and surrender of the said fort Detroit and the said army of the U. States, to the British forces under the command of major general Brock as aforesaid: and finally, the said communication between the said fort Detroit and the said army of the said U. States, under the command of the said brigadier gen. William Hull, and the said American settlement and military post at the said river Raisin, in the Territory of Michigan aforesaid, by reasons of the said neglects and omissions of the said brigadier general William Hull as aforesaid, was, and remained interrupted and totally cut off by the enemy, to wit; from the said first day of August, in the year aforesaid, or from some other day in the said aforesaid, or from some other day in the said month of August, or in the preceding month of July, in the year aforesaid, to and including the said 16th day of August, in the year aforesaid.

Sixth specification. And, also, in this:—That during the continuance of the said war, so as aforesaid carried on and prosecuted, by and between the said United States of America and their territories, and the said united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof, the said brigadier general William Hull, with the said north western army of the said U. States, under his command as aforesaid, having invaded and entered the said British province of Upper Canada as aforesaid, and having declared and avowed an intention and design of investing and attacking the said British fort called Malden, otherwise called Amhersburg, in the said British province of Upper Canada, and a detachment of the said army under his command aforesaid, led by the said colonel Lewis Cass, and the said lieutenant colonel James Miller, having attacked and repulsed the enemy, and seized upon a certain bridge over the river, called the river Aux Canard, on the route from Sandwich, in the said British province of Upper Canada, to the said British fort called Malden, otherwise called Amhersburg and an opportunity having thereby been offered for an immediate investment and attack upon the said British fort called Malden, otherwise called Amhersburg; yet the said brig. gen. William Hull, well knowing the premises, and unmindful of the trust reposed in him, to wit; on or about the 18th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve aforesaid, at Sandwich aforesaid, in the British province of Upper Canada aforesaid, was guilty of neglect of duty and unofficerlike conduct, by neglecting and omitting to advance with the said army under his command as aforesaid, to maintain or attempt to maintained the possession of the said bridge over the said river, called the river Aux Canard, and by neglecting and omitting to proceed to the immediate investment and attack of the said British fort called Malden, otherwise called Amhersburg, in the said British province of Upper Canada, whereby the advantage of acquiring and keeping possession of the said bridge over the said river called the river Aux Canard, as aforesaid, was improvidently lost, and the prospect of a successful investment and attack upon the said British fort called Malden, otherwise called Amhersberg, speedily vanished.

Seventh specification. And, also, in this: That during the continuance of the said war, so as aforesaid, carried on and prosecuted by and between the said U. States of America and their territories, and the said united kingdom of G. Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof, the said brig. gen. Wm. Hull, with the said northwestern army of the said U. States under his command as aforesaid having evacuated the said British province of Upper Canada, returning thence to Detroit aforesaid, in the territory of Michigan aforesaid the enemy having afterwards taken possession of the bank of the said river Detroit, opposite to Detroit, aforesaid, and thereon erected batteries wherewith to attack and annoy as well the said fort of Detroit, and the American posts and batteries erected and established near thereto, at the town of Detroit, in the said territory of Michigan; the enemy having also manifested an intention and design to invade and enter the said territory of Michigan, and to invest and attack the said fort Detroit; and the enemy having also, afterwards in pursuance of such intentions, and design, landed at a place called Spring Wells, otherwise called Spring Hill, in the neighborhood of the said fort Detroit, in the territory of Michigan aforesaid; yet the said brigadier general William Hull, well knowing the premises, and unmindful of the trust reposed in him, to wit: from the eleventh day of August, to and including the sixteenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve aforesaid, was guilty of neglect of duty and unofficer like conduct, by neglecting and omitting to prevent, and to attempt to prevent the enemy from erecting the said batteries on the bank of the said river Detroit, opposite to the said fort of Detroit aforesaid, by neglecting and omitting to fortify the landing place at the said Spring Wells, otherwise called Spring Hill, in the territory of Michigan aforesaid; and by neglecting and omitting to annoy and attack the enemy on and after his landing at Spring Wells, otherwise called Spring Hill aforesaid, in the territory of Michigan aforesaid; whereby the enemy was enabled securely to erect the said batteries on the bank of the said river Detroit as aforesaid for attacking and annoying as well the said fort Detroit, and the American posts and batteries erected and established near thereto, as the said town of Detroit, to invade the said territory of Michigan, without opposition or loss, and to approach the said fort Detroit, with the air and confidence of a triumph.

A. J. DALIAS, Judge Advocate.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5, 1814.

The court met at the capital pursuant to adjournment.

Present—All the members.

General Hull having appeared, the charges and specifications were read to him by the judge advocate, and being asked, if he was ready to plead to them, answered that he was, and that he pleaded not guilty to the charges and specifications.

FRIDAY MORNING, March 25, 1814.

All the evidence being read, (whether on the part of the prosecution or the defence,) applicable to the first charge, and the specifications attached to that charge, and after due deliberation had thereon, the court express the following opinion:

The accused having in his final defence, protested against the jurisdiction of the court to try the charge of treason, and the opinion of the court being, that the objection would have been tenable, if the same had been pleaded by the accused on his arraignment; and believing also, that the court cannot acquire Jurisdiction of the offence by the waiver or consent of the accused, they decline making any formal decision on that charge. The evidence on the subject having, however, been publicly given, the court deem it proper, in justice to the accused, to say, that they do not believe from any thing that has appeared before them, that brigadier general William Hull has committed treason against the U. States.

On the second charge, and the specifications attached to that charge, (after hearing all the evidence and defence, and after due deliberation thereon,) the court find brigadier general William Hull guilty of the *first, second and fourth* specifications under that charge; and also guilty of the third specification under that charge, except that part which charges the said brigadier general William Hull with "forbidding the American artillery to fire on the enemy on their march towards the said fort Detroit."

The court find the said brigadier general William Hull guilty of the second charge.

On the third charge, the court after having heard the evidence, (as well as the defence,) and after due deliberation, find the said brigadier general William Hull guilty of neglect of duty, and unofficerlike conduct, as charged in the first specification under this charge, in omitting, with sufficient care and frequency, to inspect, train, exercise and order, and to cause to be trained, inspected, exercised and ordered the troops under his command, from the sixth day of July, until the sixteenth day of August, 1812; and acquit him of the residue of the charge contained in that specification.

The court acquit the said brigadier general William Hull of the second and third specifications of the same charge.

The court find the said brigadier general William Hull guilty of the whole of the fourth specification of that charge, except that part which charges him with not seasonably repairing, fighting, and transporting, or causing to be fitted, repaired, and transported, the guns and gun carriages which were necessary to the operations of the war in the said British province of Upper Canada.

The court find the said brigadier general William Hull, guilty of so much of the fifth specification to that charge as relates to neglect of duty and unofficerlike conduct, in suffering his communication with the river Raisin and the state of Ohio, to be cut off, and sending major Van Horne to attempt to open the same with an inadequate force; he the said brigadier general William Hull, having reason to know and believe the same was insufficient; and the court acquit him of the residue of that specification.

The court find the said brigadier general William Hull guilty of the *sixth* and *seventh* specifications of that charge.

The court find the said brigadier general Wm. Hull guilty of the third charge.

The court then adjourned to meet tomorrow morning at ten o'clock.

Saturday Morning, March 26, 1814.

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—*All the members.*

The court in consequence of their determination respecting the second and third charges, exhibited against the said brigadier general William Hull, and after due consideration, *do sentence him to be* SHOT *to death*, two thirds of the court concurring in the sentence.

The court in consideration of brigadier general Hull's revolutionary services, and his advanced age, earnestly recommended him to the mercy of the president of the United States.

The court then adjourned to meet on Monday morning next, at ten o'clock.

Monday Morning, March 28, 1814.

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—*All the members.*

The proceedings having been read over, and approved and signed by the president, the court then adjourned, sine die.

H. DEARBORN, maj. gen.
President of the Court.
M. V. BEUREN, *special judge adv.*
PHILIP S. PARKER,
Army judge adv. assistant.

April 25, 1814.

The sentence of the court is approved, and the execution of it remitted.

JAMES MADISON.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Washington, 25th April, 1814.

General Orders,

The roll of the army is not to be longer dishonored by having upon it the name of brigadier general William Hull.

The general court martial of which major general Dearborn is president, is hereby dissolved.

By order,
(Signed) J. B. WALBACH,
Adjutant General.

New-London, April 20.

AFFIDAVIT.

I Jeremiah Glover, of Saybrook, in the County of Middlesex, being duly sworn, report and testify as follows, to wit:

That at said Saybrook, on the 8th day of April inst. while the enemy were burning and destroying vessels at and near Pettipague Point, I was induced by the advice of my neighbours and friends to take a white flag and go on board of my small sloop, and endeavor to prevail with the commander not to have her burnt; which I accordingly did.—When I came alongside of my sloop which was lashed to the cutter built schooner that was in possession of the enemy, the commander demanded of me what I wanted or wished—I told him that the sloop was my property, and that I was a poor man, and that I had no other way to support myself and family but by what I could earn in that vessel; and that I hoped and trusted that he had feelings for the poor and unfortunate, and would restore to me my vessel. His answer was "Well old man, if you behave well perhaps we shall let you have her." Soon after I was on board, I was solicited to pilot the schooner down the river.—I told him I was no pilot; that I had always been in a small vessel or boat, and did not know the channel. They still insisted on my complying, which I wholly refused to do, and told them that I would abandon my vessel, and requested that I might be permitted to go on shore; which request they refused to grant, and commanded me to come on board the schooner—I was obliged to comply. They immediately left the sloop after robbing her of her license and property worth 50 dollars, and got the schr. under way and proceeded down the river. When the brig got aground they immediately anchored about 1-4 miles below Pettipague Point. When the brig was burnt the enemy all came on board the schooner, and their boats were fastened to her. I was confined below. Just at the dusk of the evening they set the schr. on fire and commanded me to get into the boat. Just before the boats left the schr. a shot from a field piece on the shore killed two men on board the brig I was in. One man was wounded in the head by a musket ball. Orders were instantly given to cast off and pull away. As soon as the boats were out of gun shot, the commander told his men that he would run his sword through the first man that spoke a loud word. Then they drifted down as still as possible until they received the first fire from Ferry Point, when the captain ordered them to pull away, which was done until they got out of gun shot; when they were ordered to give three cheers. Several balls struck the boats, but none were killed at that time to my knowledge. They arrived on board the ships and brig just as the moon rose. I was kept on board the brig Borer, until Tuesday the 12th, when I was landed on Fisher's Island—And further say not.

JEREMIAH GLOVER.

State of Connecticut, ss.
Saybrook, Cy. of Middlesex, April 14, AD. 1814.

Personally appeared, Jeremiah Glover, subscribed the foregoing Affidavit, and made solemn oath to the truth of the same before me.

JOSEPH HILL, Justice of Peace.

HOUSES & LOTS

FOR SALE BY AUCTION,
ON THURSDAY NEXT,

The 5th May at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold by Auction on the premises, on terms which will then be made known

Two small Frame Houses and

LOT OF GROUND,

Contained in the following description, situate in the south east addition to Baltimore—beginning on the east side of Strawberry Alley near Smith street, and binding on Strawberry Alley thirty feet and extending backward east, the same even width of thirty feet to the distance of fifty feet, subject to fifteen dollars yearly ground rent. Attendance by

JOHN WOOD, Auctr.

A DWELLING HOUSE.

ON TUESDAY

The 10th day of May at 11 oclock, will be offered for Sale at Public Auction, on the premises

A Two Story Brick House

On Wilke Street nearly opposite Mr. Geo. Hussey's. The house is about twenty three feet by thirty six, entirely new and well finished. The Lot on which it stands extends from Wilke street 100 feet south to a ten feet alley, and is subject to a ground rent. Terms and further particulars made known at the time of sale. R. LEMMON, & CO. Auctrs.

april 30

SHERIFF'S SALE.

On the 12th day of May next at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House in the city of Baltimore will be offered for sale for cash,

A Parcel of Dry Goods,

Wearing apparel and Household Furniture, late the Property of Andrew Mickle, siezed and taken at the suit of Frederick W. Hench by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* from Baltimore County Court to the Sheriff thereof directed.

JOHN CHALMERS, *Sheriff.*

april 29 eo3t

A COUTRY RETREAT

FOR SALE BY AUCTION
ON FRIDAY

The 5th day of May at 12 o'clock during the Sale of Dry Goods, at the Store of Hacke & Andre, North Howard Street will be sold, a *Pleasant retreat*, on the Reister's town turnpike road containing two acres and a commodious dweling House.

The above property was advertised for sale on Saturday last, on the premises but postponed on account of the rains. For a more particular description, see the American and Gazette of last week, Any person desirous of viewing the premises, are informed that the 5 mile stone stands in front of the house, the Key is left at the house on the opposite side of the road.

JOHN WOOD, Auctr.

may 3

Forty-eight Dollars Advance.

Chesapeake Flotilla,

Where an honorable and comfortable situation offers to men out of employ during the EMBARGO; where Seamen and Landsmen, will receive four months pay advanced, and their *wives* to receive half-pay monthly, and single men can provide for aged parents, and widowers for helpless children, in the same manner; with the advantage of always being near their families, and not to be drafted into the militia, or turned over into any other service. Apply to the recruiting officers, or to

JOSHUA BARNEY,
Com'dt of U. S. Flotilla.

march 16 eotf

TO RENT.

The *Dwelling House, Counting House and Warehouse* lately occupied by John Sherlock, deceased, in Water street. Apply on the premises to W. L. YOUNG.

april 13 eotf

Just received and for sale

BY JOHN M. BROWN,
Bookseller, No. 214, Market-street.

THE FOLLOWING NEW PUBLICATIONS,

MARRIED MISER, a novel in 2 vols. by Catharine Hutton.

The SON OF A GENIUS, a tale by the author of the Officer's Widow, &c.

The OLD BATCHELOR.

BRIDE OF ABYDOS, by Lord Byron.

With a variety of other late publications, and a general assortment of articles in the Book and Stationary line.

april 27 eo4t

A Tanyard and Morocco Ma-

NUFACTORY—FOR SALE.

The subscriber wishing to retire from business, offers for sale his valuable and very extensive establishment at Baltimore near Market-street extended. For convenience of situation and buildings, and abundant supply of fine water; it is certainly not equalled by any one in this state, and it is believed not excelled by any one in the United States. The buildings are of brick, very large and of the best materials and workmanship. There are one hundred and forty two Vats of different kinds now in the yard, most conveniently situated, and room for at least one hundred more. There are three fountains, with a sufficient fall, which supply the yard at all seasons with double the quantity of water that can ever be necessary for its use. The purchaser can have a very convenient, two story new brick house, wherein I now live with an excellent garden, as also a valuable pasture lot adjoining the Tanyard, and may if he wishes it, have five hundred cords of Oak Bark, and the whole stock at a fair price. I will also sell my Farm in Cecil county, as advertised in this paper a few weeks since. A liberal credit will be given. The title to the whole is indisputable.

R. K. HEATH.

april 22 eo2m

By virtue of a Decree of the

COURT of Chancery of Maryland, and in pursuance of the last Will and Testament of Charles Carnan, late of Baltimore County, deceased—The subscriber will set up and expose to Public Sale, on Monday the 16th day of May next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the Auction Room of R. LEMMON, & Co. in the city of Baltimore.

555¾ *ACRES of VALUABLE LAND*
in Baltimore County

About thirteen miles from the city, one mile From the Baltimore & Reister's town turnpike road, and the same distance from Owing's Mills. 200 acres are in wood, of which 130 are said to be heavily timbered, and the rest of the land is well adapted to the cultivation of all kinds of grain. There is a considerable proportion of meadow ground, supposed to be very valuable, and several quarries of limestone, with two kilns for burning lime. Persons desirous of purchasing are requested to view this land previous to the day of sale.

Its short distance from the city and its being so near a turnpike road more travelled than any other leading from the city of Baltimore and situated in an agreeable neighborhood, renders this place a desirable Residence to a person wishing a country establishment; and the increasing value of land in that part of the county offers a fair prospect of profit to the speculating adventurer. Mr. Robert Sinclair will shew the premises to those who apply to him and Mr. John Tagart, residing on the adjoining farm, will give every information that will be required of these Lands.

The terms of sale as directed by the decree are, that the purchaser shall pay one third of the purchase money on the day of sale or on the day of the ratification thereof, with interest from the day of sale, one third with interest in nine months, and the remaining third in eighteen months with interest from the day of sale; the payments to be secured by negotiable notes with approved indorsers.

SAMUEL I. DONALDSON,
Executor of the last will and testament of Charles Carnan and trustee for the sale of his real estate.

This Land will be sold by private contract on liberal terms if application be made before the day of sale, to the subscriber, No. 4, North Calvert street, Baltimore.

SAMUEL I. DONALDSON.

april 4 eo

TO LET.

The WAREHOUSE, No. 75 Smith's wf It is in complete order and immediate possession will be given.

Also to Let.

A new two story DWELLING in a central part of the city, with two rooms and passage on the first floor, and an excellent kitchen.—The person renting the house can have the stable also if they wish it, which is in complete order having stalls for six horses. Possession given on the first of June. Apply to

WILLIAM NORRIS, jr.

april 25 eo4t