

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The Steamship Great Western arrived at New York on Saturday week, in fifteen days from Liverpool. The previous arrivals have been too recent for much news. It brings thirty-seven passengers in all. Earthquakes and drought have visited Ireland.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin and the members of the Corporation made their appearance, first before the Queen, seated on a throne in Buckingham Palace, surrounded by all the ministers of State; and next, at the bar of the House of Commons, on Wednesday, presenting their strong protest against the recent proceedings in Ireland. The reply of the Queen was cold and formal.

The Cotton Market was buoyant and active. The large imports had rather increased than diminished the demand.

Mr. O'Connell, whose health is better than for years, has his levees attended daily by the first men in the land.

The King of Saxony left London on Thursday last, on a tour of Scotland and Wales.

It is said that a ball is about to be held at St. Petersburg for the benefit of the Irish relief fund.

THE ELECTION.

In spite of fraud and violence, we have elected a Democratic majority.

Yesterday will be long remembered in New Orleans. Peace and quietness reigned throughout the city, notwithstanding that every prospective disturbance, disorder and popular disturbance of every description, was readily thrown in the way by a certain miserable clique, which they had in view. The people, the Democracy—were to a man determined, under every emergency, to preserve the rights of our civil character, and not to have them fulfilled that pledge. Let us state a few facts in relation thereto—statements not to be gainsaid.

At an early hour—say half-past ten—found that the polls had been closed in the 4th ward of the second municipality. This was occasioned, we understand, by the Whig inspector, who refused to receive a vote of a citizen who held in his hand a certificate of naturalization from Judge Shiloh's court. The Democratic inspector very properly refused to receive any vote whatsoever until that in question was deposited in the ballot-box. By this means the Democrats lost in one of their strong wards a very large number of votes.

At about half past 11, an Elliot voter presented himself at the polls of the 2nd ward and was refused by the Whig inspector. Colonel Oakley, the Democratic inspector, then declared that no ballot could be deposited until that vote was received. He was forthwith brow-beaten, vilified, mocked and abused in the most shameful manner. We heard him openly threatened with personal violence for his meanness in the right. He persisted, however, in an honest determination to support the cause of the people. The result was that about sixteen votes only were received in that ward.

S. W. Waters, Esq., one of the Democratic inspectors of the second ward, was resolutely driven from the polls. He was vilified and intimidated in the pursuit of his duty. Votes were thrust into the ballot box against his will and consent, and a result was, that the polls were left by the Whigs after the hour of one p. m., or thereabouts. The votes of this ward were fraudulently and illegally, and as such, will not be considered for one moment by the proper authorities.

In the first ward, Jacob Barker, Esq., the Democratic inspector, had a serious time of it. Certain whigs went so far as to get up and make violent speeches at the polls, and every possible impediment was thrown in his way. As it was, he stood to his post and did his duty like a democrat.

In the first municipality, and indeed throughout the city, the polls were virtually closed during a great part of the day, on the same causes, and for the same reasons. But even as it is, we have good reason to suppose that we have gained a victory in this city. The cohorts of clericalism have been overthrown, and the present City is once more where she should be—among the democracies of the country. We append a statement of the vote majorities, as nearly as we could obtain them at a late hour last night, should they prove incorrect, we will amend them to correspond.

RECAPITULATION.

Convention and Legislature.

Table with 3 columns: 1st municipality, 2nd do, 3rd do. Rows for Dem. and Whig.

Democratic majority, 410. Whig do, 284.

absolute dem. average maj., 126.

This day's majority in the 2d municipality over Labreche, is about 131.

In Lafayette city, the democratic majority was about 150.

THE LONG LOST GRAMPUS.

We learn on the New Bedford Mercury that the whale ship Montpelier, Capt. Taber arrived at that port on Wednesday from a whaling voyage. Capt. Taber reports that on the 6th of June, the Bermuda Islands bearing W. N. W. distant six leagues, he fell in with a vessel bottom up, or nearly so, having the appearance of a twenty gun schooner, foremast gone, mainmast and bowsprit remaining nearly new. Her copper appearing good, part of the false keel and port hatches gone, and had apparently been in that situation five or six months. The wreck was doubtless that of the U. States schooner Grampus.—Bat. Sun.

THE RIOTS.

MORE RIOTING IN PHILADELPHIA—THE RESULT OF ANTI-REPUBLICAN DOCTRINES.

We feel deeply humiliated and pained to learn that another disgraceful outrage has been perpetrated in our sister city. It appears that fears were entertained for the safety of the Catholic Churches in consequence of the excitement growing out of the Native American Procession on the 4th of July, and that application had been made to the Governor for protection, who authorized the applicants to prepare to defend their lives and property. Reports having been circulated that one of the churches contained arms, a great excitement was the consequence, the particulars of which we copy from an extra from the Chronicle and the Leader.

MORE OF THE RIOTS IN SOUTHWARK.

The riots in Southwark, in the neighborhood of St. Philip's North Catholic Church, Queen street, above Second, which commenced on Friday night, but was quieted by the Sheriff, were renewed on Saturday night at 1 1/2 in the evening. The Sheriff, with the police of the District of Southwark, after removing the fire arms from the church on Friday night, continued on duty until 5 o'clock, on Sunday morning, when the church was placed in the charge of a body of police.

During the whole of Saturday, knots and crowds of persons were in the neighborhood—some peaceable, others using threatening language, an account of the mob having been found in the church. The military were on duty about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, under command of Maj. Gen. Patterson, Brig. Gen. Caldwell and Col. Pleasanton, of the Artillery.

The Sheriff's civil force were on the ground early in the evening, dispersing crowds, and quieting the mob on tents.

A large crowd of persons continued there all day and evening. About dusk, the military took command and cleared the streets. The Hibernia Guards, Capt. Callahan, were placed inside the church.

The Brigadier General, the Sheriff and their forces marched all patrolled them for the district, up to a late hour in the night, dispersing the crowds.

Gen. Caldwell, in person, ordered stores, shops, etc., in the immediate vicinity of the church to be closed. The proprietors of one, a drug store, refusing, he was arrested and his store closed.

A large number of persons were arrested during the night, and placed in the lock-up of the district.

These arrests were of persons using threatening language, and defying the authorities. We have heard the number stated at 23; but as we have been unable to ascertain the actual number.

About half past 10 o'clock, while the military were guarding the street, two large crowds, approached, one down Third street from Catharine towards Queen street, the other up Third street, from Christian, both meeting at Queen street.

The military ordered them to disperse, but they shouted in derision. An order was given by Col. Pleasanton, to Capt. Robt. K. Scott, of the Caldwell Guards, to "fire." The Captain arrayed his men, but before he repeated the word, those of the crowd in front of him had run away, leaving that portion of the street clear.

In this melee several were arrested; some placed in the watch house, and others in the church.

When the word "fire" was given by Col. Pleasanton, Hon. Charles Naylor ran out and said—"No, don't fire." At which General Caldwell ordered him under arrest, and to be placed in the church.

This created great confusion. The Sheriff's officers interfered, and desired his release, but the General sternly refused, and Mr. Naylor and the other remained in custody.

The other party were more obdurate. Gen. Caldwell dashed among them with his horse, one of the crowd seized the bridle and the General struck him over the arm with his sword. A brick was then thrown at the General, which struck him on the knee.

Yesterday morning, those in custody in the watch house and church were discharged, except two who were remanded for trial. The authorities, military, &c., remained on duty until near 3 o'clock, Sunday morning.

Some of the military and police continued on duty all night.

Early in the morning the crowd gathered again—went to the wharf, took a cannon from the brig Venus, at Seventh and wharf, another they stole up, and cleaned, and loaded them with spikes.

These they dragged up in front of the church, poised them, and threatened that unless Mr. Naylor was released, they would destroy it.—Nothing being done, the crowd rushed upon the building, broke in the side door with a battering ram, shattered the walls, and brought out Mr. Naylor in triumph. This was about 12 o'clock, and there were four military companies inside at the time.

About three thousand escorted him to his dwelling house in Fifth street above Prince, where he made a speech requesting them to disperse and go home quietly.

The mob then went back to the church, unless the Hibernia Guards were removed from the church.

Mr. Levin, Mr. Titus and Mr. Thomas D. Grover, (all leading Native Americans,) promised them, if they would disperse, the Greens should be removed at 1 o'clock. They were not removed at that hour—the cannon was then placed—the torch applied. At this point Mr. Grover jumped astride the cannon—the mob then ran off with it amidst cheers.

Finally, the Greens were removed—but they were no sooner out than the mob attacked them—they dispersed, and one was nearly killed. At Fifth and Small streets, one of them rushed into a house and discharged his musket from a window, wounding a boy. This is up to three o'clock, and the fighting may be said to be only commencing.

All is dreadful excitement, not less than ten thousand on the ground.

The military appeared in great force on the ground about 7 o'clock. They drove to disperse them in Second and Queen streets. It is said that the warning given by the officers was unheeded, and that stones were thrown at them. The soldiers were then commanded to charge upon the crowd; they did so but the crowd stood resolutely before their bayonets. The word was then given to fire, and immediately a volley was discharged down Queen street. In a few minutes it was followed by a second.

Before the order to fire was given, a portion of those present had seized the sword of Capt. Hill, for the purpose of wresting it from him—he was down upon the ground and in great danger, when the Lieut. commanding gave the order to fire. This we were informed by one of the Sheriff's posse who was upon the ground at the time, and the statement has been corroborated by different members of military.

Half-past 5 o'clock. A large meeting of the crowd, armed with muskets, bayonets at the Wharton market, and with two field pieces, fronts north, proceeded from thence up Queen street, with the avowed intention of attacking the military. As they left the ground in a moment after we heard the discharge of cannon. This was followed by the firing of small arms in irregular reports, succeeded by a regular volley. From this moment the air was studded at intervals by heavy discharges accompanied by shouts.

It was now evident that the military and the crowd had engaged in one of the most deadly of conflicts. Females were seen running distracted through the streets, wringing their hands and uttering the names of brother, husband, father, with the wildest desperation.

Crowds were gathered about at the corners of the streets, astounded and shocked at the extent to which these deplorable outbreaks had been carried. As we came to the office desultory firing was heard.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Monday Morning, 9 o'clock.—The military are stationed in Queen street, from Second to above Third street, in Third from below Queen, up to Catharine street. In Queen street two brass field pieces were stationed above Third, pointing west; and two more in front of the Church pointing east.

The houses on Queen street, between Second street and the wharf, bear the marks of the shot fired by both parties. One frame house at the corner of Grover and Queen streets was the mark where thirteen grape shot entered. Others are scarred by the shot, and the trees more or less injured, some limbs having been torn off.

In Third street, from Queen down to some distance below Christian street, the passage of bullets from the volleys let fly both ways can be traced on the sides of the houses, and on the doors, windows, gutters, &c.

The military were fired upon from various positions in Third street—once from the corner of Christian street, to which point their cannon had been hauled very silently, the wheels being muffled so as to make no noise. It was from this spot that John Guver, a member of the Germantown Blues, was killed instantly, and Mr. Troutman, of the same company received his mortal wound. A second discharge was also made, it is said, from the same spot. Preparations were made for a third fire at about fifty yards below Christian street.

A rope was fastened across the street before the cannon. The City Troop made a charge for the purpose of capturing the gun, when, encountering the ropes they were thrown down, and were in a complete state of confusion. At this moment the match was applied. Luckily for the troop the gun burst prime, and before it could be reprimed the troop were upon the crowd, and they had to flee, leaving their piece in the hands of the troopers.

Col. J. Sidney Jones, of the First Regiment Philadelphia County Volunteers, had two of his men shot on Sunday evening, at Second and Queen street, and seven or eight wounded. They both belonged to the Germantown Blues. Their names are James Troutman and John Guver. The latter was killed upon the spot, by having the top of his head cut off with a spike, but the former lingered till morning. Guver was the only son of a widowed mother with whom and his sisters he resided previous to this melancholy affair.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, July 5, 1844.

Major GERRIT PATTERSON, Sir.—The Aldermen of the District of Southwark have given me notice that they are abundantly able to protect the property and peace of the District of Southwark. I learn also that the Commissioners of that District have officially made a similar declaration, and in view of these facts I would respectfully suggest that the troops now having charge of St. Philip's Church, Southwark, should be relieved. You are, therefore, requested to order them to such other point as you may deem just suited to their comfort and repose, holding them in readiness to act, when necessary, at such places as may be menaced. Respectfully yours,

M. McMICHAEL.

Three o'clock.—The military have just been withdrawn, and the crowd have filled up the space which they occupied. The church was in possession of the magistrates and Commissioners of the District, and upon a request of the former, the Court of Quarter Sessions, with Judge Jones and J. Murray Rush, Esq. at their head are upon the ground and have organized a Court in the presence of the crowd. The judge exhorted to peace and decorum and was received with cheers. Everything is quiet and no disposition to disturb the peace manifested.

CLOSE OF VIOLENCE.

TUESDAY, 12 o'clock, M.

In the vicinity of the late outbreak all is quiet. Hundreds of persons, male and female, are passing to and fro, looking upon the church, and examining the marks made

upon the houses, trees, &c., by the balls from the cannon and muskets. All seem rejoiced that the threatening aspect which affairs were yesterday has passed over without further loss of life. The impression is general that violence is at an end. The night passed off without the least excitement. The Peace Police, up to the hour above noted, had possession of the church, but have removed their badges.

In the vicinity of the Girard Bank, the soldiers are in frequent motion, several companies from the surrounding country having come in since the military were withdrawn from the scene of slaughter.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

Death of Serrano and Total Failure of his Expedition.—Renewal of the War against Texas.—The Texas Prisoners at Perote.

An arrival at New Orleans brings advices from Vera Cruz to the 20th ult. and Mexico to the 15th. We copy the following important intelligence from the Picayune:

The daring Gen. Serrano, of whose departure from this place with a band of followers to revolutionize Tabasco we have already spoken, has been taken prisoner and shot, and it is supposed that his comrades will share the same fate.

It would seem that on hearing the coast of Tabasco, the vessel which had on board Serrano and his men was discovered, closed and finally driven ashore, where the bar of Cristobal and the general bar, by the Mexican man of war Brig. Santa Ana. The revolutionists, some of whom had arms while others had nothing to defend themselves, immediately betook themselves to the mountains. After several brushes with the Mexican troops in which several of their men were either killed or taken prisoners. Serrano himself was finally taken with only one follower, and shot at J. L. near Tabasco, on the 15th ult. after the consolations of religion were administered to him. According to one letter which we have seen, his head was cut off, fried in oil, and after being put in a species of cage was struck upon a pole to adorn the principal plaza of Tabasco—truly a most horrible end. It was thought his comrades would all share the same fate. This has terminated an expedition which was conceived in daring, but in which wisdom had no counsel.

From our papers and correspondence, it would seem that Santa Ana has sent orders to Gen. Wolf to publish a decree at once to the effect that the armistice with Texas is at an end, and that hostilities are to be immediately recommenced with vigor. Report has it that Santa Ana has also ordered Gen. Wolf to advance on Texas. He had called upon Congress to furnish him with 30,000 men, and \$1,000,000, where-with to recommence the war against Texas. General Reyes has been appointed Minister of War and Marine in place of Tacon, and Gen. Gomez de la Corina first officer of the war bureau. Gen. Valentin Canizales has been chosen commander of the army destined to operate against Texas. The new Minister of war has ordered the militia into immediate and active service, and from present appearance it would seem that Santa Ana is determined to make a strong attempt to resubjugate Texas. If one of his men crosses the Brazos we are much mistaken—if they reach the Colorado they will be lucky, and still more fortunate, if they recross the Rio Grande alive.

DEATH OF THE PROPHET.

JOE SMITH, the Mormon prophet, and his brother Hiram Smith, were killed in prison, at Carthage, Illinois, on the evening of the 27th of June. We subjoin some of the facts in the case from the Quincy (Illinois) Whig, of the 28th ult.

It appears that Joe and Hiram Smith, and a number of other Mormon leaders were in jail at Carthage, confined on certain offences against the laws of the State. The Carthage Guards, a volunteer company, were placed as a guard around the jail. About 6 o'clock, on the evening of the 27th, an attempt was made by the Mormons on the outside to escape the prisoners from the custody of the Guard. A youth about 19 years of age (a Mormon) began the fray by shooting the sentinel at the door, wounding him severely in the shoulder. Simultaneously with this attempt, the Mormons on the inside of the jail, including the Smiths, presented pistols through the windows and doors of the jail, and fired upon the guard without warning. It is supposed, normally, four or five citizens of Hancock! It is unnecessary to say this blood-thirsty attempt on the part of the Mormons, was the signal for certain and sure vengeance. The loss of Joe Smith and his brother Hiram, were quickly taken, and we believe no others. Carthage was filled with Mormons, previous to the affair. The Mormons appeared to be collecting a round the jail, for the purpose of attempting the rescue of their leader.

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The Herald, published in Quincy, Illinois, corroborates the above in every particular.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE MORMONS.—All was quiet at Nauvoo on the 3d inst., and Elder Adams was preparing for a general assemblage of the Elders for the purpose of consulting as to a reorganization of the church. The Nauvoo Neighbor, speaking of the reception of the bodies of their two murdered leaders, says they were met by the officers of the Legion, and citizens generally, numbering several thousands, amid the most solemn lamentations and wailings that ever ascended into the ears of the Lord of Hosts, to be avenged of our enemies!

The following among other resolutions, was adopted by the Council of Nauvoo, on the 3d inst.

Resolved, To further secure the peace, friendship, and happiness of the people, and to allay the excitement that now exists, we will reprobate private revenge on the assassins of General Joseph Smith and Gen-

eral Hiram Smith, by any of the latter-day sects, that instead of an appeal to arms, we appeal to the majesty of the law, and will be content with whatever judgment it shall award; and should the law fail, we will make the matter with God.

Nothing is now to be apprehended unless the mob should commence the work of assassination again, in which event we do not doubt that Gov. Ford will promptly discharge his duty.

THE DEED.—We stated on Saturday, that John Tyler, jr., and Hugh R. Pleasanton, junior editor of the Richmond Whig, had gone into North Carolina for the purpose of fighting a duel. It appears that the day and hour were appointed, and the Portsmouth Index, says Mr. Tyler duly arrived on the north, with his second, and after waiting a considerable time for his adversary was about preparing to retire, when a messenger arrived stating that Mr. Pleasanton was at the house of Mrs. Dupre, about twelve miles off, protesting crazy with the mania a potius; and that as he had not been aware of the time agreed upon by his second, he, the said second, would meet Mr. Tyler if he would wait. Mr. Tyler, however, being satisfied that he had fulfilled his part of the contract, immediately returned to Washington.

Whimsical Coincidence.—A clergyman who was reading to his congregation a chapter in Genesis, found the last sentence on the page to be "And the Lord gave unto Adam a wife." Turning over two leaves together, he found written, and read in an audible voice "and she was joined without and within." He had unhappily got into the middle of a description of Noah's Ark.

POLLY BODINE.—The trial of this woman for murdering the wife and child of her brother Capt. Houseman, on Long Island, N. Y., has terminated in the jury's being unable to agree, and being consequently discharged. They stood eleven for conviction to open against it. A new trial will be ordered.

A tipsy woman promised to show to two young ladies their husbands' faces in a pail of water.—They looked, and exclaimed, "Why, we only see our faces!" "Well," said the gipsy, "whose faces will be your husbands' when you are married?"

The state bed in which the King of Saxony slept at Knole Park, the seat of Lord Anstey, cost £8000, and the fittings of his sleeping-room £20,000.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills have been found an effectual cure of all manner of summer complaints.

They strike directly at the root of the evil, by removing all the causes that lead directly or indirectly to the disease.

They quickly and completely restore the different organs to a healthy condition, purify the blood, and restore the sufferer to a state of such complete health, that mental depression and dependency give place to cheerfulness and hope.

Sold by Shepherd & McNeal and Chas. Robinson, Agents, Easton, Md.

Price Current.

Baltimore, July 13th, 1844.

GRAIN.—There is little other than new wheat now coming to market, and good to prime qualities of red are taken at 85 to 90 cents, in one or two instances, for a very choice lot a cent more has been paid; and for white, 93 to 95 cents may be considered the market prices. Little change in Rye of any description, and the price of Pennsylvania, as by last sales, had come down to 56 cents. Corn is steadily, and at close of the market will be quoted 40 to 41 cents, or over 25 cents. The last sale of Blue-eyes Peas was at the rate of 75 cents per bushel.

DIED.—On Sunday last, Edward, son of Jno. D. Nabb, aged 9 months and 15 days. On Tuesday last, Noah Lednum.

John C. Brice,

Grain Commission Merchant,

No. 6, Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore.

WILL attend to the sale of Grain and country produce generally, and respectfully solicit consignments.

July 16th, 1844.—6m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having an assignment on all the Judgments, notes of hand, and bills of John E. Jefferson, requests all persons interested, to make payment to Mr. James Harrison, jr., on or before the 1st day of August next, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law directs.

July 16, 1844. JOHN FOGLE

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Talbot county will sell on Tuesday the 30th of July inst. at the front door of the Court House, at 2 o'clock, p. m. the tract for repairing the bridge to King's Creek bridge—the flooring of the bridge to be of two inch white oak plank. By order, Geo. W. SHERWOOD, Clerk.

Trustees of Primary Schools that will not return income lists and estimates will do so without delay, otherwise they will be excluded from the levy of the current year. July 16th, 1844.—3w

LOST.

On Saturday the 6th inst. between Easton and the Alma House, a bundle of PAPERS containing Warrants and Executions directed to me. The finder will confer a favor by leaving them at this office, or with the subscriber.

July 9 WM. H. NABB, Const.

NOTICE.

The Laws and proceedings of the last General Assembly of Maryland, have been received at the Clerk's Office of this county, and are ready for delivery to those entitled to them.

June 15—4w Wm. B. WILLIS, Sheriff

WANTED.

The subscriber wishes to hire a good Cook and Washer, for whom liberal wages will be given. A slave would be preferred.

July 9 JAMES H. SMYTHE

TRUSTEES' SALE OF

Valuable Real Estate

AT AUCTION.

Lands in Talbot county, eligibly situated—Town Property in Easton, and at Easton Point—A Farm in the Upper District of Caroline county.—And a Valuable Farm on Severn, directly opposite the city of Annapolis.

By virtue of authority under the last will and testament of John Leeds Kerr, Esq., late of Talbot county, Counselor at Law, the undersigned, as Trustees, will offer on

Tuesday, 27th day of August next, in front of the Court House in Easton, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following described Real Estate, viz—

No. 1. That portion of the Oxford Neck Estate upon the north of the County Road, known as

BELLEVILLE,

being part of a devise to the said Deceased by John Leeds Bogzman, Esq., lying upon the southern shore of Inven Creek, and a

heavy Timbered Land, being a body of land in the county, and the crops of the present year fully sustain the reputation for fertility, which these lands in Oxford Neck have so long had. It affords inducements to purchasers being in a healthy and excellent neighborhood, containing extensive beds of the finest marl, and lying adjacent to the property of the late John Singleton, Esq., so

deservingly celebrated, as the discoverer of the most valuable manure. The neighborhood, with the many beautiful estates in it, is so well known to make any further description unnecessary. There is attached to the property, now offered, a body of

600 or 700 Acres, of which a survey and plat will be made before the day of sale.

No. 2. The Farm upon the public road to Cambridge Ferry, near the village of the Trape, at present occupied by Richard C. Clark. It has been under an improving system for several years, with a sufficiency of timber.

No. 3. The Farm on the same road now rented to Richard Wharton, with the lot recently added thereto, making about 177 1/2 acres of land.

No. 4. The Foxhill Farm, consisting of several tracts, containing about

200 ACRES,

with a larger proportion of Woodland than is necessary, a part to be detached and sold in lots.

No. 5. The Farm now occupied by Joseph P. Harris, upon the same road, and adjacent to the above named farms, containing about 175 acres.

No. 6. A small tract of land containing 25 acres, near Easton, adjoining the "Four Square" property of the late Jno. Goldsborough, Esq.

No. 7. The Island at Oxford, presenting a favorable opportunity for persons desirous to secure a pleasant summer residence at a place long known for its health. It is near the Steamboat Landing, and sufficiently large for a cottage and grounds, being opposite the Summer residence of Wm. H. Groome, Esq.

No. 8. A tract of land in the Upper District of Caroline county, beyond Greensboro, near the lands of Capt. Cleveland, Mr. Stroughton, and the Hardestades, being about

350 ACRES.

11.—The following Town Property, viz: No. 1.—The Tavern Stand & premises, known as the "Union Tavern," at the corner of Goldsborough and Washington streets, with the Stable attached to it. There is a Law Office upon the lot. The house was formerly held by Solomon Love and is now leased to Mr. E. Rozzell.

No. 2.—The Dwelling house on the main street, adjoining the property of Miss Ann Smith.

No. 3. An unimproved Lot on the main street, adjoining the property of Miss Ann Smith.

No. 4. A Lot at the corner of Dover and Harrison streets, near the property of Mr. Dobb.

No. 5. A House & Lot near the Church, fronting on Harrison street.

No. 6. A House & Lot adjoining No. 5, also fronting on Harrison street.

No. 7. The property in Easton Point, once held by Capt. Auld, with the Warehouse, Granaries, Dwelling houses, and a Store-house thereon. It is leased to Capt. Benny, who will show to any person desirous to purchase, the lines of the different lots.

No. 8. A lot of ground with a house, at Lewistown in the Chapel District.

11.—Also at the Court-house door in Annapolis, on THURSDAY the 22d day of August next, at 12 o'clock, p. m. that

Valuable Farm & Plantation

on Severn over against the city of Annapolis, called "Kerr's Prospect to Annapolis," and known as "the Berman's Fort Farm," containing 33 1/2 ACRES, being part of the estate known as Greenbury's Point, formerly held by David Kerr, Esq.

TERMS.—The purchasers of the several farms will be required to give bond, with approved security, the installments being payable in one and two years,