Whereupon, the said committee of the whole house was accordingly discharged:

And on motion by Mr. Teackle, it was ordered that said report be laid on the table, and the amendments printed.

The bill from the senate, entitled, A further additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act for quieting possessions, enrolling conveyances, and securing the estates of purchasers, was taken up for consideration, read the second time, and rejected.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill, entitled, An act to authorise the Methodist Episcopal Church of Severn circuit, to sell the parsonage property of the said circuit.

Also the bill, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to establish a Tobacco Inspection in the city of Annapolis, passed at December session, 1829:

Also the bill, entitled, An act to authorise the oclusion of part of Emory street in the city of Baltimore:

Also the bill, entitled, A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for marking and bounding land, passed at November session, 1786, as relates to St. Mary's county:

Also the bill, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the widening of Orange Alley, in the city of Baltimore:

Also the bill, entitled, An act relating to Cypress Alley, in the city of Baltimore:

Severally endorsed 'will pass;' ordered to be engrossed.

Also, the bill, entitled, An act to authorise the register of wills of St. Mary's county, to record certain papers destroyed by fire, and for other purposes.

Also, the bill, entitled, A supplement to the act, to revive and extend the charter of the Planter's Bank of Prince-George's county, so as to enable the institution gradually to wind up its affairs.

Also, the bill, entitled, An act for the benefit and relief of St. Mary's county, and all persons concerned in the records thereof lately burned.

Also, the bill, entitled, A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act to regulate elections.

Severally endorsed 'will pass with the proposed amendments,' which amendments were severally read the first and second time by special order, severally assented to, and the bills ordered to be engrossed.

Also, the bill, entitled, An act to incorporate the Baltimore and Port Deposit rail road company.

Endorsed 'will pass with the proposed amendments,' which were severally read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

Also, the bill, entitled, An act to authorise the clerk of Washington county court to record the deed therein mentioned.

Also, the bill, entitled, An act to authorise the clerk of Harford county to record the deed therein mentioned.

Also, the bill, entitled, An act for recording of a deed therein mentioned.

Also, the bill, entitled, An act to authorise the clerk of Prince-George's county to record the deed therein mentioned.

Also, the bill, entitled, An act to make valid a deed from Abel Pearson and wife, to John Andrews.

Also, the bill, entitled, An act to authorise the clerk of Dorchester county court, to record a deed from John Ascom Travers to Henry Keene

Also, the resolution authorising the executive to subscribe for as many copies of the digested index of Maryland Reports, prepared and to be published by Alexander Randall, as are now taken by the state of the Maryland Reports.

And, the resolution in favour of James Harvey.

Severally endorsed 'assented to,' ordered to be engrossed.

And, delivered a bill, originated in and passed by the senate, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act relating to actions of replevin, passed at December session 1825, chapter 65; which was read and referred to the committee on grievances and courts of justice.

Also, a bill, entitled, An act relating to insolvent debtors; which was read and referred to the committee on insolvency.

FOREIGN.

FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Eagle, at New York, brings London papers of the 13th, and Liverpool of the 14th January. They contain no intelligence of importance.

THE CHOLERA IN ENGLAND.

January 11.—At Sunderland there was no new case, and but one remaining. At Newcastle there were 20 new cases, 7 deaths, 15 recoveries, and 82 remaining. At Gateshead 1 new case, 1 death, 8 recoveries, and 28 remaining. At North Shields and Tynemouth, 2 new cases, 1 death, and 13 remaining. At Houghton-le-Spring and vicinity, 3 new cases, 7 recoveries, and 20 remaining.—Haddington, N. B., and vicinity, no new cases, 3 recoveries, and 4 remaining. The totals of the whole are 26 new cases, 9 deaths, 34 recoveries, and 153 remaining. Total since the commencement of the disease, 1,745 cases, and 597 deaths.

There was a letter from the Banks of the Tyne just above New Castle, which states that since the third of January, there had been 22 fatal cases there, and 10 remained. A letter from East Retford states, that one case had occurred at Doncaster, and one case had occurred in Suffolk.

The Austrian Observer, of the 29th December, contains the following account of the cholera on the 27th:

'There being only one new case of cholera in the suburbs of Vienna, and three recoveries, we have now only three patients remaining. In several parts of Hungary the disorder has wholly or nearly disappeared. In some places it has been very mild. At Zambor, in fourteen weeks 820 died out of 1,500 patients, in two places, with 124 souls, there was 133 cases, of which only fifteen proved fatal. At Bohemia the disorder continued to spread. At Prague, on the 23d of December, there were 45 cases, 19 deaths, and 2 recoveries. There remained 66 patients.

The accounts from Leipsic, of the 26th of December, give a most deplorable and brutal account of the Prussians towards the unfortunate Poles, in which they state that on the 11th inst. the Prussians suddenly surrounded the Polish troops to the number of 12,000 men, and wanted to force them, in a most brutal manner, to obey the orders of Russia; the Polish soldiers were repeatedly struck with the Prussian muskets, and the officers were indignantly treated, and threatened to be shot, but they still continued firm, and declared that they would suffer the most barbarous treatment sooner than comply with orders which were against the laws of humanity. This decided resistance caused the Prussian commander to send for fresh orders from his Government. The Poles demanded passports to enter France.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 27th.

Between the 6th and 7th inst., there were again six persons attacked by the cholera, one of whom died.

The affairs of Holland and Belgium were in a favourable train of adjustment. The delay of fifteen days in the ratification of the 24 articles had taken place with the consent of the Belgic Minister in London, M. Van de Weyer. Despatches had also been received from Lord Hytesbury, the British Minister at St. Petersburgh, containing the most unqualified assurances of a desire to bring the Dutch and Belgian questions to a speedy and amicable issue, and they are considered highly satisfactory by the different members of the Conference.

The Ministers of the five powers have addressed a long note to the Plenipotentiaries of the King of the Netherlands, accompanied by a memoir, explanatory of the views of the Conference, as the basis of the manner of their adjustment of the question between Holland and Belgium. We make the following extract from the note:—

'Strong in the conviction of having discharged the engagements contracted by the five Courts towards the Government of the Netherlands—full of confidence in the intelligence and justice of the King, the Conference flatters itself that his Majesty will bear in mind the difficulties it has had to overcome, the events which have marked the course of its labours, the dangers of every description which it had to meet, and finally, the obligations under which it lay, and which it has discharged, to maintain that general peace which in the same degree, the true interests of Holland as well as Europe demand. It flatters itself that the King will perceive that it was impossible, in an arrangement of the sort with which the Conference was occupied, to reconcile claims essentially contradictory, to unite opinions in themselves of an opposite nature, without the establishment of a system of compensation, and which consequently it will deem equitable, not by judging each article that has been communicated to it in an isolated manner, but by taking the whole together; not by detaching from the combined, wholesome, partial changes, and by so detaching them increasing their difficulty, but by seeing if the combined whole does not offer advantages superior to its inconveniences from which diplomatic transaction has ever yet been wholly exempt.

'At the close of such an examination of the 24 Articles, and the explanations contained in the memoir of this day, the Netherlands Government will find the Conference entertains no doubt, that all the means, by signing these articles, have been supplied of arriving at the conclusion that Europe, wearied with trouble and apprehension, expects with a just impatience, as an honourable one, which will settle the long disquieted state of Holland herself, and lead finally to that general disarming, the proposition for which the Conference approves of highly.

'It cannot, on the other hand, too strongly regret the suspicion of its not wishing to give Holland henceforth, an honourable position in the European family. Such an object never entered into the wishes of the five powers, and would be opposed to their sentiments as their own interests.

'In those memorable times, it was not from a junction with Belgium, it was herself from the noble qualities of the House of Nassau and the Dutch nation, and from her own resources, that Holland derives her power.

'It only remains for her to fill the same character now; and far from desiring to make the King of the Netherlands descend from the high rank which he fills in Europe, the courts represented in the Conference of London have had only an view to maintain him in all his dignity, all his influence, and all his importance.'

In regard to the situation of the French Ministry, the London Morning Chronicle of the 13th, contains the following remarks:

The French Ministry seem to be in a very tottering condition, and it will be a miracle if M. Perier weathers the storm to which he is now exposed. When Francis I. lost the day at Pavia, he exclaimed that they had lost all but their honour. Unfortunately for M. Perier, a number of circumstances have lately transpired, which will go far to deprive him of the consolation in his fall, that he has preserved his honour. When he entered on his ministry the general opinion seemed to be, that his firmness was pushed to the length of obstinacy. But for the petty trickery—to use no harsher term—to which he has lately recourse, few persons were prepared.—The hiring the mob to attack the students when planting the tree of liberty was an ugly affair; and unluckily for him, it was but too distinctly proved. The Notre Dame Conspiracy is another wretched expedient, the contrivance of which has also been traced to him. It is exceedingly difficult we should suppose, to get up sham plots and conspiracies, in such a way as to deceive the public as to their real character. There is generally some little opening through which the springs can be seen. In this case the means of detection have been, it seems, a London paper, (The Times.)

The plot was to have broken out two days before it actually did break out, and the Times' correspondent having been duly informed by M. Perier when the plot was to break out, took it for granted that it had broken out, and communicated the event accordingly. M. Perier, amidst his embarrassments, had forgotten to notify the postponement of the plot to the correspondent of the London Journal, and the appearance of the Tithes in Paris with an account of the event two days before it took place, has placed him in a very awkward predicament. The Quotidienne, too, which aware of the connexion between M. Perier and our contemporary, had anticipated the premature reception of the intelligence in London, now rejoices at seeing M. Perier fall into the pit which he had dug for others. It is altogether a pitiful affair. And we should think the *denouement* of the Perier drama must be fast approaching.

The panic created upon the Paris stock exchange, by the failure of the Treasury Cashier, has already been noticed in this paper. Upon this subject, Mr. O. P. Q. in his last letter to the Morning Chronicle, thus remarks:

The Treasury Cashier has failed!—stopped payment!—ran away—robbed the Treasury! cheated his stockholders, and given by such conduct, another stab to public confidence! Why is all this? Because he speculated in the funds. Why did he speculate? Because he was encouraged to do so by Baron Louis, Minister of Finances, who has made a fortune in such trading; because he is a scapegoat, his master being hidden under his skin; and because the system, which he supported by these mad and wicked speculations, is crumbling away, and cannot sustain the absurd prices of 70f. for Three per. Cent. Rentes, when France is in a state of revolution. The failure of M. Kesner is an event not because he is simply a speculator, and his ruin will injure hundreds, because M. Kesner was employed to support a system called the commercial system of M. Perier and Company, which was to give France high prices, instead of Liberty; and peace at all hazards, instead of national Glory and Honour.

The packet ship Cambrian, at New York, brings to the editors of the Journal of Commerce London papers to the 14th January and Portsmouth to the 15th, both inclusive.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—We learn that despatches have been received by Government, which state that 300 Polish officers in Saxony, who have refused the amnesty of the Emperor Nicholas, are on their march, in small detachments, to France. Each receives a small sum per diem from the Saxon Government.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The French Ministers have been defeated in the Chamber of Deputies, on Thursday: they wish to grant a Civil List to Louis Philippe of 15 millions of francs, when Mr. Guizot Barrot and his friends out voted the Ministers and granted only 12 millions, being less than half the amount enjoyed by Charles the Tenth.—[Second Edition of the Standard.

From the London Sun, Jan. 13th, evening.

The Paris express mentions that the Sultan has declared war against the Pacha of Egypt, and that it was currently reported in Paris on Wednesday that the formal refusal of Austria to ratify the 24 articles, had reached the Prussian Embassy the preceding day

LONDON, Jan 14—We understand that the 500 troops that had embarked at Lisbon for Madeira have re-landed, the tyrant having received information that the people of that Island were about to declare for Donna Maria.

LONDON, January 14—We have advices from Persia which contain some further intelligence respecting the civil war, already noticed as having broken out. It appears that Abdul Rezek Khan came two stages to meet the Prince Royal, on his march to the city of Yezd, which place he entered on the 22d.

Ramazyance Hassan Allee Meerza had some time before obeyed the Shah's orders to retire, and had moved towards Kerman. After the surrender of Yezd, however, the people refused to receive him at Kerman, and his army having gradually melted away, he was not in a situation to use force against them.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—We received last night Dutch and German papers to the 11th inst. They contain reports of military preparations by Holland upon the Belgian frontier, and are otherwise of a rather warlike aspect. The Chamber of the States-General at the Hague had sanctioned the Budget presented to it, though large, by the Dutch Minister; and the King seems to have the means, if he continue in his present wrong headed disposition, to rush into a war with his revolted subjects.

On the Belgian side matters look as if they would not be taken unprepared; and as the parties, if they do come to blows, will meet this time upon more equal terms as to the preparation, the issue may not be quite so favourable to the Dutch as it has been before, and they confidently anticipate it will be now.

Portsmouth, Jan. 16.—The despatch, 18, Commander Frankland, arrived on Wednesday, in nine days from Lisbon. She left in the Tagus the Prince Regent, 120; Captain Deans Dundas (with the flag of the Rear Admiral Parker,) Asia, 84, Captain Hyde Parker, Revenge, 74 Captain Mackay, and Victor, 18, Captain Ellice.

Don Miguel was unwearied in his preparations to resist the projected attack upon him, and though detested by many, yet the influence of the Priests was so strong over the minds of the troops, and the lower orders, to lead to the belief, that Don Pedro will find it an uphill work to upset his brother from the throne of the country.

Brussels, Jan. 11.—We are still in great alarm, fearing an attack from the Dutch. Our Minister of War has issued fresh orders, commanding an obedience to the order of the day for the return of the men on furloughs to their regiments.

I have just heard it reported that the question of the fortress is arranged. The source from which I received my information is very suspicious, and I am inclined further to doubt its truth; for the Emancipation assures the fact without giving any reason.—This paper is semi-official, and under the influence of General Belliard.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, March 8, 1832.

Georgia and the Cherokee Missionaries.

In the case of the Missionaries to the Cherokee Tribe of Indians residing within the state of Georgia, versus the state of Georgia, the Supreme Court decided against the state. Judge BALDWIN dissented. Judge M'LEAN delivered a separate opinion. The opinion of the court was delivered by Chief Justice MARSHALL.

From the Philadelphia Sentinel.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The ship Hull, Captain Nathan Crowell, has arrived at this port, in thirty-six days from Bourdeaux, which port she left on the 25th of January. By this arrival we have received, through the politeness of Mr. Sanderson, of the Merchants' Coffee House, files of Paris papers up to the 21st of January, containing London dates to the 18th.

The news is unimportant, every thing being quiet in France and England.

LIBERIA.

The following account of the colony at Liberia is extracted from the Amulet, a British Annual for 1832, and forms part of an interesting article on the subject of the Slave Trade, taken from the journal of an English Naval Officer.

"This is a bold promontory, called originally Monte Senado, but corrupted, as all names here are by negro pronuntiation, into Mesarado. The American Colonization Society located here a number of free people of colour, the offspring of African slaves, born in America and liberated. They were sent from the United States, and the settlement was called by the appropriate name of Liberia. There are but few white people among them, and none who possess any land. When the colony was first established, the land was procured from the native chiefs by purchase and treaty; but some misunderstanding arose, the real objects of the colonists were not understood, and several sanguinary conflicts ensued with the natives, which had nearly destroyed the establishment in its infancy. But under the prudent management of Mr. Ashman, the agent for the society, these differences were reconciled and amity and good will established between the natives and the strangers.

The settlement consists of two establishments. The first is *Monroe*, on Cape Mesarado, and the other *Caldwell*, seven miles up the river St. Paul. The whole population amounts to about three hundred families, comprising more than 1500 persons, who have each farms allotted to them, some in the lower and some in the upper settlement. A regular and most improved system of husbandry is insisted on. The males are formed into a regular militia, which being well trained and served, renders the colony respectable in the eyes of its neighbours, and secures them from any act of aggression; and this force has been efficiently called out more than once to punish depredations and robberies committed by natives on individual colonists, while in pursuit of their commercial speculations, either coastwise or in the interior, and always with the best results. This mode of well regulated self defence, not only gives them courage and confidence in themselves, but it exemps them from the degrading and demoralizing effects of a regular soldiery sent from the parent country, which being generally of the worst and most desperate descriptions of men, set examples of the most dissolute and profligate lives, as our colonists in Africa know by melancholy experience. This imposing domestic force gives perfect security to these people in their dealings with the natives; and a very profitable and advantageous trade is carried on for gold, camwood and ivory, with the Gallinas and Cape Mount, to the north of their settlement, and as far coastwise as Tradestown, to the east of it.

Nothing has tended more to suppress the slave trade in this quarter than the constant intercourse and communication of the natives with these industrious colonists. The American agent, Mr. Ashman, took every opportunity and means in his power to extinguish a traffic so injurious in every way to the fair trader; and at Cape Mesarado good and correct information was always to be obtained of any slave vessels on the coast within the communication or influence of the colony. This active, respectable and intelligent man is since dead; but his spirit still actuates all his people. They have several large boats and small decked vessels belonging to their community, and others in progress of building. These are actively employed in trading along the coast, and in keeping up the intercourse with Caldwell and the interior.

The character of these industrious colonists is exceedingly correct and moral, their minds strongly impressed with religious feelings, their manners serious and decorous, and their domestic habits remarkably neat and comfortable. They had the inestimable advantages of being originally brought up in the frugal paina-taking habits of the people of the country from whence they were sent, and received when young, the moral, religious and literary instruction of white people in their class of life. These they have brought with them, and they practice them with more effect as they have no bad examples to mislead them.

Those who have visited them speak highly of their appearance and mode of living. They are a comely and well formed race of negroes, neat and clean in their persons, modest and civil in their manners, and regular and comfortable in their dwellings. Their houses are well built, ornamented with gardens and other pleasing decorations, and on the inside are remarkably clean—the walls well white washed, and the rooms neatly furnished. They are very hospitable to strangers, and many English naval officers on the station have been invited to dine with them, and joined in their meals, which were wholesome and good. The man of the house regularly said grace, both before and after meat, with much solemnity, in which he was joined by the rest of his family with great seeming solemnity. They all speak good English, as their native language, and without any defect of pronunciation. They are well supplied with books, particularly bibles and liturgies. They have pastors of their own colour, and meeting houses in which divine service is well and regularly performed every Sunday; and they have four schools at Mesurado and three at Caldwell.

The complete success of this Colony, is a proof that negroes are, by proper care and attention, as susceptible of the habits of industry and the improvement of social life as any other race of human beings: and that the amelioration of the condition of the black people on the coast of Africa, by means of such colonies, is not chimerical. Wherever the influence of this colony extends the slave trade has been abandoned by the natives, and the peaceful pursuits of legitimate commerce established in its place. They not only live on terms of harmony and good will together but the colonists are looked upon with a certain degree of respect by those of their own colour, and the force of their example is likely to have a strong effect in inducing the people about them to adopt it. A few colonies of this kind scattered along the coast, would be of infinite value in improving the natives. They would much sooner acquire their confidence and esteem, as not exciting that jealousy which foreigners always cause, and the very example of their own race, thus raised in the moral and social scale, would be the strongest motives to induce others to adopt and practise those qualities by which they were rendered so much more comfortable and happy. Should no unfortunate event retard the progress of those colonists, and no baneful vices be introduced among them, there is every reason to hope they will diffuse cultivation and improvement in Africa to a considerable extent, as they have done, on a limited scale as far as their influence has reached.

We have received a letter from an officer on board the United States frigate Potomac dated Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, December 10th. The Potomac arrived there on the 6th December, and during the intervenient time between that and the date of our friend's letter, she had been continually crowded with visitors, in so much so, that the officers could scarcely find time and opportunity to address a letter to their friend at home. Our correspondent writes—

"We are all delighted with our visit. I can hardly give you an adequate idea of the neatness of Cape Town and the surrounding country. Nature has to be sure contributed but little towards it; but the Dutchmen, with their industry and fine notions of comfort, and the Englishmen, with their enterprize and taste, have converted the place into a sort of paradise, at least it seems so to me, but you must make allowances for the exaggerated impressions one's mind naturally receives in relation to such matters, on just dropping anchor after a long sea passage. The streets are all M'Adamized, and the road to the plantations of Constanti, where the celebrated wine of that name is made, is also M'Adamized, and shaded by a row of English oaks on each side, making it a delightful ride We have been exceedingly well entertained by the officers of a Scotch regiment stationed here; as well as by several private families, and indeed, in every respect have reason to be gratified with our visit. We enjoy excellent health, are proud of our fine frigate, and pleased with her commander, have a mutual regard for our associates of the wardroom, and get along as smoothly as could be desired with the middies on the other side of the bulkhead.

"This will be our only opportunity of writing till we arrive in the Pacific. We sail to-morrow, and enter the Indian ocean—a world of waters is yet between us and Valparaiso, from which place you shall hear from me again. Supposing it will be acceptable I send you herewith a Cape Town paper of this day."

The South African Commercial Advertiser of the 10th December, (the paper alluded to above) speaking of the affairs and condition of the Colony says, "When we look back to what this colony, and particularly this town was eight years ago, we feel not only satisfied but astonished at the change for the better in almost every thing that can be called popular and strictly Colonial." "Associations for Education, for the diffusion of Literature and Science, of good Morals and pure Religion—for every thing that tends to promote industry and banish vice, meet the eye whichever way you turn it. Such strength is in numbers when united— such feebleness for noble designs, when each man is held in a state of separation from his neighbours.—*N. Y. Post.*

We have before us an interesting letter (per Lascar) dated Manilla, October 6, 1831, and written by a young American gentleman to his friend in this city. He says—

"I have been recently sick, but have passed a month in the country, and am entirely recovered. I resided on a large plantation, the lake, about thirty miles in the interior, and was treated with the utmost attention and hospitality. I hunted deer and wild boar with much success. My last operation in the sporting line was no less than killing an alligator or crocodile; which for a year or two before had infested a village on the borders of the lake, taking off horses and cows and sometimes a man. Having understood that he had killed a horse a day or two before, and had taken him into a small river, I proceeded to the spot, which was distant, accompanied by my host, closed the mouth of the river with strong nets, and attacked the huge brute with guns and spears. After something of a desperate battle, we succeeded in driving him against the nets, where, being considerably exhausted with the wounds he had received from balls and lances, he got entangled, was dragged on shore, and the "coup de grace" given to him. He measured twenty feet in length, and from eleven to thirteen feet in circumference (the smallest part being eleven and the largest thirteen.) The head alone weighed two hundred and seventy-five pounds, and the entire monster near three thousand pounds. He had nearly the whole of the horse in him, and the legs, with the hoofs, were taken out entire. This capture has caused considerable sensation, not only on the field of battle, but at Manilla, none of equal size having been before seen, and it its rarely that any of small size are taken.

[N. Y. paper.

OBITUARY.

DIED, in the city of Baltimore, on Tuesday last, the Hon. OCTAVIUS C. TANEY, of Calvert county, a member of the Senate of this state.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT an election will be held at the ASSEMBLY ROOM, on the first Monday of April next, for the purpose of electing seven Common Councilmen, to represent the city in the Corporation.

By order,
JOHN H. WELLS, Clerk.
March 8, te.

NOTICE

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued by M'Lane Brown, Esq. and to me directed, will be offered for sale, on Monday the 19th of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for CASH only,

one BRICK HOUSE, and FIVE ACRES of LAND, seized and taken as the property of Jacob Timmanus, at the suit of Jesse Gosling use of James Brant.

JAMES TREAKLE, Constable.
March 8.

E. DUBOIS'
LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE.

FOR SALE—EIGHTY SHARES OF SOUTH RIVER BRIDGE STOCK, or will take in exchange for the same share for share, TOBACCO WAREHOUSE STOCK of this city.
March 1.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery of the State of Maryland, the subscriber as Trustee, will sell at public sale on the premises, on Tuesday, the twenty seventh day of March next, at eleven o'clock A. M.

A Valuable Real Estate

situate, lying and being, in Anne Arundel county, near Elk Ridge Landing, and the Baltimore and Washington Turnpike road, and between seven and eight miles from the City of Baltimore, consisting of several tracts, or parts of tracts or parcels of land contiguous to each other, called Caleb and Edward's Friendship, Walker's Inheritance and Stony Run Hills, containing two hundred and thirty five acres and twenty perches of land, of which about one third is in wood.

There is upon this land a valuable Merchant MILL built of stone, with all the modern improvements in Machinery, running two pair of stones and with a fall of about twenty five feet, and a small frame dwelling HOUSE.

The subscriber, will also, by virtue of the same decree, sell at the same time and place another tract of land about 2½ miles from the above, called Sam Son, containing two hundred and eighty acres of land, more or less, of which more than half is in wood. These lands will be sold separately or together as may best suit the purchaser

The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree are, one fourth cash, one fourth in six months, one fourth in twelve months, and one fourth in eighteen months, with interest until paid, and the payments to be secured by bonds or notes, with security, to be approved by the trustee, and on the ratification of the sale, and on the payment of the whole purchase money, a deed will be executed by the trustee.

JOHN SCOTT, Trustee.
Feb. 23, 1832.

LATE SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Rezin Hammond, at suit of Philemon Warfield of Benjamin. I have taken in execution all the right, title, interest, property claim and demand of the said Rezin Hammond, in and to all that tract or parcel of land whereon the said Rezin Hammond now resides, and I hereby give notice, that on THURSDAY the 15th day of March, at the premises, I shall proceed to sell the said land to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy the debt due, as aforesaid. Sale to commence at half past eleven o'clock.

ROBERT WELCH of Ben.
Late Sheriff A. A. county.
Feb. 23