mixth of the he U. States.

although great and ld not be divined, e without the fullest at demonstration of the basis of the pasis and the last of the pasis are rule of action relation to the public any necessity exists amental principles of mind even in the new fined alterations. On inposition appears to make the last of the last o

ons urged in favor of the at in almost all the land in those in which the seved and exposed to go numerous and large of value, from the Government price, so veniculty obtained for an large tracts with the a "jacent lands will and that the present this regular value, open compactness of settless and the second of settless and the second of the second

has been a reduction of length of time the lands thout reference to any exert inty that the efflux in such cases, and performish a true criterion my that persons residing its for the reduction of postpone purchases they or the purpose of available price, with other concharacter, have hithertoodefeat the graduations

a desires up in this sub-necountering any of these seede the abstract princi-e public lands should be ative value, s) far as that hout departing from the

ative value, so far as that hoot departing from the requiring fixed prices in The difficulty of the subsole of ascertaining what to the safest plan be that by many of the States as a setual valuation of lands in into different rates? activate and expedient to of the public lands in the brein a certain length of praised, and classed into we the procent minimum we employed in this brain any other mode deemset hose prices per nament, of the teport they shall ourges? Cannot all the accomplished in this way, have hither to be en urg. It would seem to me that striction of the tagle to life or actual improvement, as tene-ption of the information of the value of the lands ensively promulgated, perwould be informed of their in the vicinity, the means content home would be earlier.

in the vicinity; the means endent home would be hot many who are unable prices; the p-pulation of a made more compact, and II which would otherwise made would the laid be only would the land be ans of a larger number of ersons possessed of greater t zo settle on a larger quana sosettle on a larger quan-rather than emigrate fur-a smaller quantity of bet-sure would also seem to be the policy of the existing ing the public domain into by their occupants, he best promited by send-linest interminable streams

landst interminable streams in groups the best spots of sastes behind them, and enround the means of the Godequate profession; but in 195, with reasonable densewhich it advances, and find compact front which it presides. Many of you will into of the subject the advanced and greater expensesions of mixing an early fewery disturbing question tant interest. It tues suggestee contribute to the acportant a result, it will af-

the country, must of the a sold, and the registers and little to do. It is a subject ther, in many cases, two or the consolidated, and the ployed in this business consided, the time will come receive for the states, to transfer to equivalent, all the refuse to withdraw the machinery offices altogether. All was flices altogether. All who view of our federal system, of its greatest excellencies

eo islate in interfering as little as possible with figure internal cencerns of the Biston, look forward with great interest to this result.

A modification of the existing faws in respect to the prices of the public lands, saight also have a favorable influence on the legislation of Congress, in relation to another branch on the subject. Many who have not the ability to buy at present prices, settle on those lands, with the hope of acquiring from their cultivation the means of purchasing under pre-entition laws, from time to time passed by Congress. For this encreachment on the rights of the United States, they excues themselves under the pleas of their own necessities; the fact that they dispasses nobady, and only on. themselves under the plea of their own necessities; the fact that they disposess nobady, and only enter upon the waste domain; that they give additional value to the public lands in their vicinity, and their intentian ultimately to pay the Government process. So much weight has from time time been attached to these considerations, that Congress have presed laws giving actual settlers or public lands a right of pre-emption to the tracts occupied by them at the minimum since.

These laws have in all instances been retroversite in their operations.

These laws have in all instances been retrospective in their operations; but in a few years after their passage, crowds of new seitlers here been found on the public lands; for similar reas one, and under the expectations, who have been included with the same privileges. This courso of legislation tends to impair public respect for the laws of the country. Euher the laws to prevent intrusion upon the public lands should be executed, or, if that should be impracticable or ineapedient, they should be modified or repealed. If the public lands are to be considered as open to be occupied by any, they should, by law, Le 1 rown open to all. That which is intended, in all instances, to be legalized, should at once to mide legal, that those who are disposed to conform to the laws may enjoy at least equal privileges with those who are not. But it is a theirered to be the deps suiton of Congress to open the public lands to occupancy not. But it is a bettered to be the depth show of Congress to of en the public lands to occupancy without regular cotries and payment of the the vernment price, as such a course must tend to worse evis than the credit system, which it was

oversary to abolish
It would seem, therefore, to be the part of wisdon and sound policy to remove, as far as practi-cable, the causes which produce intrusions upon the public lands, and then take efficient steps to prevent them in future. Would any single measure be so effective in removing all plausible grounds for those intrusions as the graduation of price already suggested? A short period of industry and economy in any part of our country would enable the poorest citizen to accumulate the means to buy him a home at the lowest pri ces, and leave him without apology for settling on lands not his own. If he did not, under such circumstances, he would enlist no sympothy in his favour; and the laws would be readily execut-

ed, without doing violence to public opinion.

A large portion of our citizens have scated on the public lands, without authority, since the passage of the last pre-emption law, and now ask the enactment of another to enable them to retain the lands occupied, upon payment of the minimum Government price. They ask that which has been repeatedly granted before. If the future may be judged of by the past, little harm can be done to the interests of the Treasury by yielding to their request.

on a critical examination, it is found that lands sold at the public sales sine; the introduction of cash payments in 1820 have produced, on an average, the nett revenue of oaly six cents an acra more than the minimum Government price. There is no reason to suppose that future saids will be more productive. The Government, therefore, has no adoquate pecuniary interest to induce it to drive these people from the lands they

occupy, for the purpose of selling them to others.

Entertaining these views, I recommend the passage of a pre-emption law for their beneal, in connection with the propuratory steps toward the graduation of the price of the public limits and further and more effectual provisions to prevent institution hereafter. Indalgence to these who have settled on these lands with expectations that past logislation would be made a rule for the future, and at the same time removing the most plansible ground on which intrusions are excus-ed, and adopting more efficient means to prevent then hersifter, appear to me the most judicious disposition which can be made of this difficult subject. The limitations and restrictions to guard against abuses in the execution of a pre-emption law, will necessarily attract the attention of Congross; but under no circumstances is it considered expedient to authorise floating claims in any ships. They have been heretofore, and doubt. less would be hereafter most proline sources of fraud and oppression, and instead of operating to confer the favour of the Government or indus trions settlers, are often used only to minister to a spirit of capidity at the expense of the most

The accompanying report of the Secretary of War will bring to your view the state of the Army and all the various sibjects confided to the superint indence of that officer.

meritorious of that class.

The principal part of the Army has been concentrated in Florida with a view. and in the expectation of bringing the war in that Territory to a speedy close. The necessity of strip it g the posts on the maritime and inland frontiers of their entire garrisons, for the purpose of assembing in the field an army of less than four thousand men would seem to indicate the necessity of increasing our regular forces; and the superior efficiency as well as greatly diminished expense of that description of troops recommend this measure as one of economy as well as of experiency. I refer to the report for the reasons which have induced the Secretary of War to urgo the reorganization and enlargement of the staff of the Army, and of the ordnance

corps, in which I fully concur.
It is not however, compatible with the interest of the people to maintain, in time of peace, a regular force adequate to the defence of our extensive frontiers. In periods of danger and alarm, we make y principally upon a well-organized militia; and some general arrangement that will render this description of force more efcient, has long been a subject of anxious solicitude. It was recommended to the first Congress by General Washin, ton, and has been since frequently brought to our notice, and recently its importance

strongly urged by my immediate prodeces-

The provision in the Constitution that renders it necessary to adopt an uniform system of organization for the militia throughout the United States, presents an insurmountable obstacle to an efficient arrangement by the classification, heretofore proposed, and I invite your attention to the tary of War, for the organization of volunteer corps, and the instruction of militia officers, as more simple and practicable, if not equally advantageous, as a general arrangement of the whole militia of the

A moderate increase of the corps, both of military and topographical engineers, has been more than once recommended by my predecessor; and my conviction of the propriety, not to say necessity, of the measure, in order to enable them to perform the various and important duties imposed upon them, induces me to repeat the recom-

The Military Academy continues to ansucr all the purposes of its establishment, and not only furnishes well educated officers to the Army, but serves to diffuse throughout the mass of our citizens individuals posseased of military knowledge, and the scientific attainments of civil and mili-

tary engineering.
At present, the carlet is bound, with consent of his parents or guardians, to remain in a rvice five years from the period of his enlistment, unless sooner discharged; thus exacting only one year's service in the Army after his education is completed. This does not appear to me sufficient. Government ought to command for a longer period the services of those who are educated at the public expense; and I recommend that the time of enlistment be extended to seven years, and the terms of the engagement strictly enforced

The creation of a national foundry for cannon, to be common to the service of the Army and Navy of the United States, has been heretofore recommended, and appears to be required in order to place our ordnance on an equal footing with that of other countries, and to enable that branch of the service to control the prices of these articles; and graduate the supplies to the wants of the government, as well as to regulate their quality and insure their uniformity. The same reasons induce me to recomment the erection of a manutactory of gunpowder, to be under the direction of the Ordnance office.

The establishment of a manufactory of small arms west of the Alleghany mountans, upon the plan proposed by the Seeretary of War, will contribute to extend throughout that country the improvements which exist in establishments of a similar description in the Atlantic States, and tend to a much more economical distribution of the armament required in the western por-

tion of our Union.
The system of removing the Indians west of the Mis assippi, commenced by Mr. Jeff rean in 1804, has been steadily persovered in by every succeeding president, and may be considered the settled policy of the country. Unconnected at first with any well defined system for their improvement, the inducements held out to the Indians were confined to the greater abundance of game to be found in the west: but when the enficial effects of their removal were made apparent, a more plulanthropic and enlightened policy was adopted, in purchasing their lands east of the Mississippi. Liberal prices were given, and provisions inserted in all the treaties with them, for the application of the finds they received in exchange, to such purposes as were best calculated to promote their present, welfare, and advance their future civilization. These measures have been attended thus far with the happiest

It will be seen, by referring to the report of the commissioners of Indian affurs, that the most sanguine expectations of the been realized. The Choctaws, Cherokees, and other tribes that first emigrated beyond the Mississippi, have, for the most part, abandoned the hunter state, and betone cultivators of the soil. The improvement in their condition has been rapid, and it is believed that they are now fitted to enjoy the advantages of a simple form of government, which has been submitted to them and received their sanction; and I cannot too strongly urge this subject upon the attention of congres :.

Stipulations h ve been made with ail the Indian tribes to remove them beyond the Mississippi, except with the band of the Wyandoits, the Six Nations in New York, the Menomotiees, Mandans and Stockbutges in Wisconsin, and Minimes in Inwith all but the Menomonees, it is espected that arrangements for their tangration will be completed the present

The resistance which has been opposed to their removal by some of the tribes, even after treatice had been made with them to that effect, has arisen from various causes, operating differently on each of them. In most instances they have been instigated to resistance by persons to whom the trade with them and the acquisition of their anbusines were important; and in some by the remail influence of interested chiefs .-These obstacles must be overcome; for the government cannot relinquish the execuion of this policy without sacrificing important interests, and abandoning the tribes removing out of the Mississippi to certain

The decrease in numbers of the tribes within the limits of the states and territories has been most rapid. If they be re-moved, they can be protected from those associations and evil practices which exert so pernicious and destructive an influence over their destinies. They can be induced to labour, and to acquire property, and its acquisition will inspire them with a feeling of independence. Their minds can be cultivated, and they

can be taught the value of salutary and uniform laws, and be made sensible of the blessings of free government, and capable of enjoying its advantages. In the possession of property, knowledge, and a good government, free to give what direction they please to their labour, and sharers in the legislation by which their persons and the profits of their industry are to be protected and secured, they will have an ever present conviction of the importance of union, of peace among themselves, and of the preservation of amicable relations with us. The interests of the United States would also be greatly promoted by frecing the relations between the general and state governments from what has proved a most embarrassing incumbrance, by a satisfactory adjustment of confleting titles to lands, caused by the occupation of the Indians, and by causing the resources of the whole country to be developed by the power of the state and general governments, and improved by the enterprise of a white population.

Intimately connected with this subject is the obligation of Government to fulfil its treaty supulations, and to protect the Indians thus assembled at their new residences from all interruptions and disturbinces from any other tribes or nations of Indians, or from any other person whatsoever," and the equally solemn obligation to guard from Indian hostility its own border settlements, stretching along a line of more than one thousand miles. To enable the Government to redeem this pledge to the Indians, and to afford adequate protection to its own citizens, will require the continual presence of a considerable regular force on the frontiers, and the establishment of a chain of permanent posts. Examinations of the country are now making, with a view to decide on the most suitable points for the erection of fortres-ses and other works of defence, the results of which will be presented to you by the Secretary of War at an early day, together with a plan for the effectual protection of friendly ladians, and the permanent

By the report of the Secretary of the Navy, herewith communicated, it appears that unremitted exertions have been made at the different navy yards to carry into ef-fect all authorized measures for the exten sion and employment of our naval force. The launching and preparation of the ship of the line Pennsylvania, and the complete repairs of the ships of the line Onio, Delaware, and Columbus, may be noticed, as forming a respectable addition to this important arm of our national defence. Our commerce and navigation have received increased aid and protection during the pre sent year. Our squadrons in the Picific and on the Brazillian station have been much increased, and that in the Mediterranean, although small, is adequate to the present wants of our commerce in that sea. Additions have been made to our squadron on the West India station, where the large force under Commodore Dallas has been most actively and efficiently employed in protecting our commerce, in pre-venting the importation of slaves, and in co-operating with officers of the Army in carrying on the war in Florida.

The satisfactory condition of our naval force abroad leaves at our disposal the means of conveniently providing for a home squ dron, for the protection of commerce up our extensive coast. The amount of appropriations required for such a squadron vil be found in the general estimates for

the naval service for the year 1838. The naval officers engaged upon our coast survey have rendered important service to our navigation. The discovery of a new channel into the harbor of New York, through which our largest ships may pass without danger, must afford important commercial advantages to that harbor, and add greatly to its value as a naval station. The accurate survey of George's shoals off the coast of Massachusetts, lately completed, will render comparatively safe a navigation litherto considered dangerous.

Considerable additions have been made to the number of captains, commanders, lieutenants, surgeons, and assistant surgeons, in the navy. These additions were rendered necessary, by the increased number of vessels put in commission, to answer the exigencies of our growing com-

Your attention is respectfully invited to the various suggestions of the Secr tary, for the improvement of the naval service

The report of the Postmaster General exhibits the progress and condition of the mail service. The operations of the Post Office Department constitute one of the most active elements of our national prosperity, and it is gratifying to observe with what vigor they are conducted. The mail routes of the United States cover an extent of about one hundred and forty-two thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven

miles, having been increased about thirty seven thousand one hundred and three miles within the last two years. The annual mail transportation on these routes is about thirty six millions two hundred and twenty-e ght thousand nine hundred and sixty-two miles, having been increased mout ten millions three hundred and fifty nine thousand four hundred and seventy six miles within the same period. The number of post offices has also been increased from ten thousand seven hundred and seventy to twelve thousand and ninety nine, very few of which receive the mails less than once a week, and a large portion of them daily. Contractors and postmasters in general are represented as attend-ing to their duties with most commendable

z al and fidelity.

The revenue of the Department, within the year ending on the thirteenth June last, was four ons one hundred and thirty-seven thousand and fifty-six dollars and fifty-nine cents; and its liabilities accruing within the same time were three millions three hundred and eighty thousand eight hundred and forty-seven dollars and seventy-five cents.

coding year was seven hundred and eight thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars and forty-

For many interesting details I refer you to the report of the Postmaster General, with the accompanying paper. Your particular attention is invited to the necessity of providing a more safe and convenient building for the accommodation

I lay before Congress copies of reports submitted in pursuance of a call made by me upon the heads of Departments, for such suggestions as their experience might enable them to make as to what further legislative provisions may be ad-vantageously adopted to secure the faithful applithey are appropriated; to prevent their misapplication or embezzlement by those entrusted with the expenditure of them; and generally to in-crease the security of the Government against losses in their distursement. It is needless to dilate on the importance of providing such new safeguards as are within the power of legislation to promote these ends; and I have little to add to the recommendations submitted in the accompa-

nying papers.

By law, the terms of service of our most important collecting and dislursing officers in the civil departments are limited to four years, and

The safety of the public is much increased by this feature of the law, and there can be no doub that its application to all officers entrusted with the collection or disbursement of the public money, whatever may be the tenure of their offi comment, in addition to such of the suggestions presented by the heads of Departments as you may think useful, a general provision that all of ficers of the Army or Navy, or in the Civil De-partment, entrusted with the receipt or payment f public money, and whose term of service is either unlimited or for a longer time than four years, by required to give bonds, with good and sufficient sureties, at the expiration of every such

A change in the period of terminating the fiscal year, from the first of October to the first of April, has been frequently recommended, and ap-

The distressing ensualties in steamboats, which have so frequently happened during the year, seem to evince the necessity of attempting to prevent them, by means of severe provisions connected with their custom house p.pors. subject was submitted to the attention of Con gress by the Secretary of the Treasury in his last annual report, and will be again at the present ession, with additional details. It will doubtless receive that early and careful consideration which its pressing importance appears to require.
Your attention has heretofore been frequently

called to the affairs of the District of Columbia. and I should not again ask it, did not their entire dependence on Congress give them a constant claim upon its notice. Separated by the Consti-tution from the rest of the Union, limited in extent, and aided by no Legislature of its own, it would seem to be a spot where a wise and uniform system of local government might have been easily adopted. This District, however, unfortunately, has been left to linger behind the rest of the Union; its codes, civil and criminal, are not only very defective, but full of obsolete of inconvenient provisions; being formed of portions of two States, discrepancies in the laws prevail in different parts of the territory, small as it is; and although it was selected as the sext of the General Government, the site of its public edifi ces, the depository of its archives, and the resience of its officers entrusted with large amounts of public property, and the management of pubbusiness, yet it has never been subjected to, or received, that comprehensive legislation which hese circumstances peculiarly demand. I am well aware of the various subjects of greater magnitude and immediate interest that press themclies on the consideration of Congress; but I believe there is not one that appeals more directly to its justice than a liberal, and even generous attention to the interests of the District of Co. ambia, and a thorough and careful revision of its local government. M. VAN BUREN.

Washington, December 5th, 1837.

FRESH GOODS.

GEORGE MONEIR & SON, Merchaut Tailors, IAVE just received a lot of superior

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,

in addition to their former stock, makes their assortment more desirable than any heretofore offered in the city. They in vite their friends and the public generally to

Tilos. S. ALEXANDER, Trustees.

Trustees. vite their friends and the public generally to call and examine them.

HYMENEAL

Married, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. R. S. Vinton, Mr. WESTOLL M. HOMER, to Mrs. MARY DUVALE, all of this city.

RARRARARARA OBITUARY.

Communic ded. With the most sincere sympathy for herselfby ifflicted family we appounce the decease of Mrs JULIANNA BRICE, Relict of the late Mr. James Brice of this city, for many years one of the executive of Maryland.

Rarely has the stroke of death severed

stronger ties than those which united this lamented parent to her bereaved children. All who knew her well can testify to her unweari ed assiduity in the discharge of her various du ties as a mother and mistress of her family; and her uncommon success in acquiring the most unlimited influence over her children, left at an early age to her sole management, proves that she was singularly gifted with some of the most valuable traits of female character. Long and deeply will they suffer under this irreparable loss; but we trust they will draw much consolation from the reflection of that love and dusing the said deceased, and that the same be published once meach week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the news-napers printed in Annapolis. ed assiduity in the discharge of her various du ty, which they continued so cheerfully to ren er to the last moment of her existence-from the many temporal mercies which a bountiful Providence bestowed upon their beloved parent, affording her every comfort and gratification of life—and above all, from that richest source of affording her every comfort and gratification of life—and above all, from that richest source of consolation to the afflicted, the mercy of God, in Christ Jesus. The subject of this tribute of affection and respect, was remarkable for many excellent qualities of the heart, which all may excellent qualities of the heart, which all may excellent qualities of the heart, which all may excellent qualities of the heart. Andrew Gamble, late of Anne Arundel councacellent qualities of the heart, which ail may justly admire and imitate. Those who knew her may recollect how observant she was of kind and friendly attentions to all around her, how social and cheerful too in her disposition lay of June next, they may otherwise by ere the withering touch of sorrow, threw as it laws be excluded from all benefit of the said layer a blight over all her enjoyments. But least the Given under my hand this 5th day were a blight over all her enjoyments. But still was she always kind. None ever heard her utter the unkind suspicion—the calumniating whisper. She was fond of social inter.

December 1837.

JANE GAMBLE, Adm'x.

December 7.

ing or hearing of the faults or frailties of others.
The numerous circle of her friends and ac-The numerous circle of her friends and acquaintances will readily acknowledge we have not indulged in the overstrained panegyric so common to newspaper obituaries, but have only spoken the simple truth. She was always a special properties of the confirmed, unless cause to spoken the simple truth. She was always resident of this place, and well known, we need not therefore dwell longer on her excellencies. Lord teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom!

To her surviving friends it canno

her surviving friends it cannot fail to af To her surviving friends it cannot fail to af The report states the amount of sales to ford the most heartfelt satisfaction to know, be \$168. that in the long and painful illness which ter ninated her life, she was enabled to commi her soul into the hands of her gracious Re eemer, and that she died, as we trust, at peac with the world, and with her God.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundei county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of January next, for the purpose of settling with the Inspectors of Tobacco, hearing appeals and making transfers, and to close the books for the year 1837.

By order, R. J. COWMAN, Clk. December 7 R tm.

NOTICE.

HIE Annual Meeting of the Taxable In-habitants of School District, No. 38, of Anne-Arundel county, comprising the city of Annapolis, will be held on the FIRS'I SATURDAY, 6th day of JANUARY next, at the Ball Ruom, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THOS. S. ALEXANDER, Clerk.

Annapolis. A person that can come well recommended for sobriety and industry, will find a desirable situation. None other need apply. Application can be made to Mrs. apply. Application can be made to Mrs. Ballard, at the Farm, or to TH. FRANKLIN, Annapolis.

December 7, 1837.

PUBLIC SALE.

The Y virtue of an order of the Court of December 7. D Chancery, passed in a cause therein, between James Murray complainant, and Sarah Duvall, defen-Sarah Duvai.

Sale, on FRIDAY, the 29th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the Court House door in Annapolis.

all that parcel of land now in possession of
the said Saran and Gabriel H. Duvall, or
one of them, which is bounded on the East
by the farm of the said Murray, on the North
by the road leading from the city of Annapolis to South River, and to the West by the
narcel of land lately sold by James L. Duthe said Thomas W. Harris, deceased, remaining unsold, consisting
Of the tract or parcel of land on which
the said Thomas W. Harris resided, in his
lifetime, and at the time of his death, containing about

shall fail then and there immediately to pay the balance in two years from the day of sale, the purchase money, then the Trustee is to the purchaser giving bonds with approved sethe purchase money, then the Trustee is to the purchaser giving bonds with approved separate to reject such bid, and accept the next highest bid upon the same terms, and if the next highest bidder shall also then fail to pay the purchase money, the Trustee trustees are authorised to convey the proper-

December 7.

The Managers of the Female Or phan Society of the City of Annapolis hereby give notice to the public, that they intend holding their

ANNUAL FAIR

early in February. They call upon their friends generally to aid them by preparing Articles for the Exhibition. which are much needed, and will be thankfully received. Those who wish materials to work up will be supplied by application to any of the Managers. December 7, 1837.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC. Anna Arundel County, Orphan: Court,

papers printed in Annapolis. SAM'L. BROWN, Jun'r , Reg. Wills A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

IN CHANCERY, 1st December, 1837.

the contrary be shewn before the first day of February next, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the first day of January next.

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

IN CHANCERY,

4th December, 1837. RDERED, That the sale of the real estate of Tobias Boarman, deceased, made and reported by the trustee, Peter Wood Crain, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 4th day of February next, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the fourth day of January next.

The report states the amount of sales to hundred and seventeen dollars.

True copy—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,

Reg. Cur. Can. December 7. IN CHANCERY,

RDERED, That the sale of the real estate of Ignative Adams. 4th December, 1837. MANAGER WANTED, and reported by the trustee, Peter Wood Crain, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 4th Annapolis. A person that can come and the shewn to the contrary on or before the 4th department.

> The report states the amount of sales to be eighteen hundred and thirty-six dollars.
> True copy—Test,
> RAMSAY WATERS,

Reg. Cur Can.

TRUSTEES' SALE

PY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscribers

400 ACRES OF LAND.

Also, all that parcel of Land which lies to the South of the aforesaid road, and between the parcel of land before mentioned, which was sold by James L. Duval! to Adam & John Miller, and the farm of the late Lewis Neth, and containing

Twenty-seven Acres, One Rood, and
Twenty Square Perches of Lund.
The Terms of Sale are, CASH, to be paid on the day of sale; and if the highest bidder

The Terms of Sale are, CASH, to be paid on the day of sale, or ratification thereof by the Chancellor, one third in twelve months, and

ts. November 23-ts.