THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, December 11, 1841.

THE MESSAGE. The superficial perusal which we gave this document will not justify us in pronouncing decidedly upon its contents. We are much pleased with the style and business like manner which the President treats of the important subjects connected with the great interests of the country. The Message throughout, is mild and conciliatory, and although it is probable that the plan of the Fiscal Agent proposed, will not please either of the political parties, we think that in other respects it will meet with approbation from the moderate and intelligent of all parties.

FIRE.—The store house occupied by Messrs. Henry & Hicks of this place, took fire on Tuesday night last about eight o'clock, but by an early discovery of the fire, and by great effort on the part of some of our citizens, the flames were overcome without any considerable loss. Perhaps a fire thus early in the season may have the effect to make our citizens more careful upon this subject, at any rate it exhibited to us very plainly that we were entirely destitute of any means to protect our citizens against fires.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Twenty-Seventh Congress.

Correspondence of the American.

Washington, Dec. 6, 1841.

UNITED STATES SENATE

The Senate was called to order soon after twelve o'clock to-day, agreeably to the terms prescribed by the Constitution.

The President of the Senate, Mr. Scuthard, took his seat, and called the Senate to order.

The following Senators were in their seats:

From Maine, Messrs. Evans and Williams.
" Massachusetts, Mr. Bates,
" Vermont, Messrs. Phelps & Prentiss
" Connecticut, Messrs. Huntington and Smith.
" New York, Messrs. Tallmadge and Wright.
" New Jersey, Mr. Southard.
" Pennsylvania, Messrs. Buchanan & Sturgeon.
" Delaware Messrs. Clayton and Bayard.
" Maryland Mr. Kerr.
" Virginia, Messrs. Archer and Rives.
" North Carolina, Messrs. Mangum & Graham.
" Louisiana, Mr. Mouton.
" Kentucky, Mr. Clay.
" Ohio, Messrs. Allen and Tappan.
" Indiana, Messrs. Smith and White.
" Illinois, Messrs. Young & McRoberts.
" Missouri, Messrs. Benton and Linn.
" Arkansas, Mr. Fulton.
" Michigan, Mr. Porter.

Other Senators it is said are in the city, but none of them made their appearance in the Senate chamber.

On motion of Mr. Bayard, a resolution was adopted appointing a committee to wait upon the House of Representatives and inform the members that a quorum was in attendance. A committee was appointed accordingly.

On motion of Mr. Keer, of Maryland, a resolution was adopted allowing each of the members of the Senate three daily papers for the session, or such number of other papers as shall not exceed the price of three daily papers.

After a long delay, pending the discussion in the House upon the rules, a message was received from the House of Representatives announcing that a quorum was present, and that a committee had been chosen to join with a committee of the Senate for the purpose of waiting on the President.

On motion of Mr. Bayard, it was then ordered, that a committee be appointed to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the House of Representatives, to wait on the President of the United States, and to inform him that a quorum of the two Houses of Congress is assembled, and ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make.

A committee was then announced on the part of the Senate to join the committee of the House, consisting of Messrs. Bayard, of Delaware, and Bates of Massachusetts.

The Senate, at half past one, on motion of Mr. Tallmadge, then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At twelve o'clock the House was called to order by the Speaker.

The clerk was then directed to call the roll of members by States.

The roll having been called, it was found that a quorum was in attendance.

RULES AND ORDERS.

Mr. W. C. Johnson, after some appropriate remarks in relation to the necessity of providing rules for the government of the House, submitted a resolution providing that the rules and orders of the last Congress be adopted until action shall be had on the report of the Select Committee on the rules which was made at the close of the last Session.

Mr. Adams said he was not willing to vote for the resolution, unless the 21st rule relating to abolition papers, should be struck out. He concluded by offering an amendment to that effect.

Mr. Fillmore hoped the House would see the importance of adopting some rule for its government, before it proceeded to discuss the exciting topic of abolitionism. For if this were not done, there was a strong probability of a renewal of the scenes of excitement and disorder of past times. He trusted that the rules of the last session would be temporarily adopted, until the report of the Committee on the rules should be disposed of.

Mr. Stanley moved to amend by striking out the resolution of Mr. Johnson, and inserting in lieu thereof a resolution providing that the rules and orders of the last session shall be observed for fifteen days, if the report of the Committee shall not be sooner disposed of. Also that the report of the committee be printed and made the special order to-morrow,—Mr. S. then moved the previous question.

After some debate of a split-hair character in relation to the parliamentary rule, as applicable to the

Mr. Adams contended that before the adoption of any rule, the previous question could not be called.—He appealed from the decision of the Chair.

After some remarks from Mr. Proffit, denouncing the previous question as unjust, the question was taken on the appeal of Mr. Adams.

The vote was 17 to 149. So the appeal was not sustained.

The previous question was then seconded, and the question first taken on the amendment of Mr. Stanly. The vote was yeas 83, nays 87. So the amendment was rejected.

The question then recurring on the amendment of Mr. Adams, "excepting the 21st rule," it was also rejected, yeas 84, nays 87.

Here Mr. Wise on leave, stated that the Joint Committee appointed to wait on the President, had performed that duty. Also that the President had desired them to state that he would forward a message in writing to-morrow, at twelve o'clock.

The question now being on the resolution of Mr. Johnson, without coming to a vote, on motion of Mr. Wise, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1841.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The following two Senators made their appearance to day for the first time—Messrs. Woodbury and Pierce of New Hampshire.

The Secretary of the Senate read the names of the Senators present yesterday, with the journal of yesterday's proceedings—when Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, announced that the committee chosen yesterday by the Senate to wait on the President had attended to that duty, and received for an answer that the President would this day communicate to the Senate a message in writing.

The President then laid the Annual Message before the Senate through his Private Secretary, ROBERT TYLER, Esq.

The Message was read by the Secretary of the Senate, when

Mr. Mangum, of North Carolina, moved that the Message and accompanying documents be laid on the table, and printed. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Smith, of Indiana, moved that the usual extra number be printed, which was 3,500 copies of the message alone, and 1,500 copies of the message and accompanying documents.

Mr. Benton, upon this motion, commenced some remarks in opposition to it.

Mr. Benton said he could not vote for the extra number while that one feature was contained in it in reference to the currency. He referred to that part of the message which relates to the Fiscal agent. Looking over it as it was read he saw that the President gave the outline of it and then left its details to the Secretary of the Treasury.

I apprehend, said Mr. B. that no details of such a plan can meet in any part of it my approbation. I regard it as flagrantly unconstitutional and eminently dangerous to the country. It proposed that the Federal Government would issue paper money. As the constitution was drafted it gave Congress no power to emit bills of credit, or to issue paper money. The plan proposed to do this was struck out of the draft of the Constitution & it was proposed here for the purpose of making the Government a hard money government.

Here was a proposition to do not only what was not granted but what was denied. So also of bills of Exchange to aid commerce. This was a new invention utterly unknown to General Hamilton when he proposed a Bank of the United States.—It was utterly unknown to him and them. It was a plan invented by Mr. Biddle for the purpose of making the Government a furnisher of Bills of Exchange. Mr. Biddle brought it forward for this purpose when in the city a few weeks since. I utterly object to allowing this Government to become a furnisher of Exchange. The power is not to be found in the Constitution—nor is there one word there equivalent to it.

While then we are called upon to furnish exchange for commerce, we might be called upon to furnish drafts for the farmers. This was utterly unknown to the Constitution, and every way pernicious. What is it, said Mr. Benton, but the British Exchequer system revived? It begun with the first George, was taken by the second, and lingered until now, and by it the Government of Great Britain has been cheated to the amount of £9,000,000 sterling.

It had gone on from George the Second, who borrowed it from Sir Robert Walpole. The other system was borrowed from Mr. Biddle here, a few weeks ago, & by him was furnished without doubt.

But this is not the time, said Mr. B. to discuss it. Formerly the message was gone into regularly, and contributed to regularity of debate afterwards; but this was not the proper occasion, nor would it be treating the President with respect to do so.

But I could not, he added, permit the message to go through this Chamber without expressing my repugnance to the system it proposed, & which I regard as eminently unconstitutional. We abandon in it the hard money government of our ancestors, and go back to the time of Walpole, and the high Tory times of Queen Anne. We go far beyond what General Hamilton advocated in his Bank, for he utterly repudiated exchange. I concur with him said Mr. B. in this, and say these few words upon this occasion because I could not see the proposition go through here to furnish this government with Exchange and paper money without expressing my abhorrence of it.

I shall avail myself of the earliest appropriate opportunity to sustain by argument and by references the views which I have this day presented. This is a formal proposition to change the hard money system of our Government into the paper money system of Great Britain, and which has swelled her debt from 21 to 300 millions sterling.

The extra copies were then ordered and the Senate without further debate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At noon the private Secretary of the President presented the Message to the House.

It was then read by the Clerk, after which

Mr. Wise moved that it be laid on the table, and that ten thousand copies be printed.

Mr. Mason desired to ask a question. He wished to know whether the prospectus of the Congressional Globe, which he saw appended to the printed copy of the Message, was intended to be included in the motion of the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. Wise said his motion referred solely to the manuscript Message sent by the President to the Speaker of the House.

Mr. Mason then proceeded to express his astonishment that the prospectus of the Congressional Globe should have been permitted to be appended to

Mr. Wise explained that the copies of the Message referred to by Mr. Mason were not those printed by the official printers to the House. It was found that a sufficient number of the official copies had not been forwarded to the House. Owing to this the boys had procured a number of copies printed by Messrs. Blair & Rives, who, as a matter of right, had added their prospectus. Theirs was not the official copy, and he hoped the gentleman from Ohio was satisfied.

Some rather hard words then passed between Mess Wise & Mason in relation to the position of the President.

Mr. Mason intimated that Mr. Wise was about the only gentleman who could give an explanation in relation to whether the President had authorized Blair & Rives to append their prospectus or not.

Mr. Wise complained of the unprovoked and wanton attack on the President. He was not surprised at the old cry "perfidy and treason" being again raised.

Mr. Mason asked Mr. Wise how it was that Mess Blair and Rives came in possession of the manuscript Message, so as to have it printed as soon as the official printer.

Mr. Wise endeavored to show that it had always been the custom to furnish manuscript copies to city papers.

Finally the motion of Mr. Wise prevailed.

RULES & ORDERS.

The resolution of Mr. Johnson, providing that the rules of the 26th Congress shall be adopted at the present session until the report of the Select Committee on rules be disposed of, was then called up.

After some debate of no interest, Mr. J. modified his resolution so as to make the report of the select committee the special order on and after Thursday next. After an ineffectual attempt by Mr. Adams to renew his amendment in relation to the 21st rule, the resolution of Mr. Johnson was adopted—yeas 97, nays 95.

The Speaker was then authorised to appoint the committees, after which the House adjourned.

THE MISSISSIPPI BONDS.

The history of the transaction will be found in the following:—

These bonds were created for the establishment of the Mississippi Union bank. The character of the Mississippi Union bank prescribes not only the substance, but the form of the bonds, and provides that they shall be in the sum of two thousand dollars each, which sum the said State of Mississippi promises to pay in current money of the United States, to the order of the bank, with the interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, payable half yearly, at the place named in the endorsement of the bonds. The act further provides that said bonds shall not be sold under their par value. The bonds so created were delivered to the commissioners, J. C. Wilkins, E. C. Wilkinson, and W. M. Pinckard, Esqrs. Those gentlemen in 1838, applied to Nicholas Biddle for a sale of the bonds. A contract was finally entered into by which Mr Biddle bought the bonds in his own name, endorsed by the bank, in order to evade the law which forbids the bank to buy stock. Mr. Biddle purchased the bonds on time, and the payment was altered from the current money of the United States, as prescribed by the law, to the currency of Great Britain. The bank received in part payment the post notes of the U. S. Bank. Gov. McNutt refused to acknowledge this contract and cautioned the public, by proclamation not to purchase the remaining $5,000,000. The legislature made no provision for the payment of interest, and the U. S. Bank, having a large part of the bonds on hand, advanced the interest abroad to sustain the credit of the State, representing that the State had paid. When the U. S. Bank failed she was unable to go on paying, and then Hope & Co. of Amsterdam addressed a letter to Gov. McNutt, calling his attention to the fact. In the answer of Gov. McNutt, dated July, 1841, he goes at length in the reasons for not paying up as follows.

The State therefore denies all obligation to pay the bonds held in trust by you for the following reasons.

1st. The bonds were sold on a credit.

2d. The currency in which the bonds were made payable, was changed from current money of the U. States to pounds sterling of Great Britain, at the rate of four shillings and sixpence to the dollar.

3d. The contract of sale was fraudulent.

4th. The bank of the United States was not authorized to make the purchase.

5th. The bonds were sold at less than their par value, in violation of the charter of the bank.

The money paid for these bonds did not come into the State Treasury. The officers of this government had no control over its disbursements. The bonds were disposed of in August, 1838, by collusion and fraud, in violation of the Constitution and laws of this State. The Mississippi Union Bank, and the bank of the United States were parties to this unlawful transaction. You have the endorsement of both these institutions, and to them you must look for payment—This State never will pay the five millions of dollars of State bonds issued in June, 1838, or any portion of the interest due, or to become due thereon

The losses sustained by the contracts were estimated as follows:

Interest on five millions State bonds from 7th June, 1838, to 1st November, 1838.	$100,000
Interest on 4 millions, 2 months	33 338
Interest on 3 millions, 2 months	23 999
Interest on 2 millions, 2 months	16 666
Interest on 1 million, 2 months	8 333
	$138 333
Difference between five millions dollars, principal of State bonds, in current money of the U. States & sterling money of Great Britain at 4 shillings and 6d to the dollar	478 750
Difference of interest on $125 000 of state bonds, payable in 12 years between current money of the U. States and pound sterling of G. Britain at 4 shillings & six pence to the dollar	69 525
Difference of interest on $3,750 000 of state bonds, payable in 20 years between current money of the U. States and pounds sterling at 4 shillings six pence to the dollar	358 068
	$1,083 786

The bond holders have the endorsement of the U. States Bank and the Union Bank. The committee of the U. States Bank stated that Biddle had no authority to make the contract. The Union Bank has made an assignment of all its property, and notified all claimants upon the bank to file their claims within eight months from the assignments, all such to be

dollar. Governor McNutt went to the people with the question of paying on the ground he assumed, and the result is a decision in his favor. This is the state of affairs in Mississippi.'

SPECIE.—Coin continues to flow out of the country in a large and unbroken stream. The export of specie from the port of New York from the 1st to the 20th November (which does not include the Great Western) was to England, $391,265; to France, $401,389; and to other places, $36,241. total, $799,198. The Great Western, which sailed on the 23d, took out $226,000 in coin—making the total export of specie from the 1st to the 23d inclusive, one million, twenty-five thousand, one hundred and ninety-eight dollars. The New York Express says that the amount of specie exported from that port during the months of August, September, and October, was five millions of dollars—making a grand total of upwards of six millions in less than four months. This large sum in coin has been sent out of the country to day for the manufactures of England and France. Were our commerce with those nations regulated as it ought to be, and placed on a footing of fair reciprocity, we might pay in breadstuffs, tobacco, provisions and other products, instead of specie, and thus would the basis of our currency remain unimpaired and undisturbed. If other nations will not take our products as readily as we receive their manufactures, we have no course left but to fall back upon our own domestic resources, which are varied and abundant; we must buy less abroad and more at home.—*Balt. Amer.*

BRAZILIAN TEA.—Some few years since an esteemed friend said to us a few words upon the probability that Brazil would in time become a rival of China in the cultivation of the tea plant and the preparation of its leaves for domestic use. We stated his opinion then in our paper, and soon afterwards the suggestion and the fact upon which it was founded.

It seems that a gentleman of wealth, who has a plantation not far from Rio Janeiro, obtained some tea plants, and set them out in his land.—By care and attention, they grew well, and he has now about 80,000 growing rapidly and supplying leaves beyond his expectation. The tea hitherto made varies in some degree from that which is brought from China. We have a canister of his tea; it answers in looks and taste to the common Hyson of the shops, and is very palatable.—Whether the gentleman has raised any black tea, we do not know, dor does our friend, who gave us the first information, and now confirms it by a sample of the product of the South American soil; but we suppose there is no difficulty in raising the various kinds of plants, or of imitating the various modes of preparation. At any rate if it is all done as well as that which we have received, we see no reason why Brazil may not supply us with tea as well as with coffee, and then Great Britain and China may fight out the question of opium or no opium.—*Phila. U. S. Gazette.*

COFFEE vs. LIQUOR.

The substitution in Great Britain of Coffee for beer and spirits, has increased its consumption to such an extent as to call the attention of government to the propriety of reducing the duties on the importation of it, as one of the most efficient means of producing moral reform among the people. The examination before a parliamentary committee, of several keepers of modern Coffee houses in London, gives a curious and interesting view of the progress of the habit of coffee drinking. It seems that there were not over ten or twelve of these coffee shops in London, twenty-five years ago; now they number 1800, and they are increasing at the rate of 100 a year. The price per cup of Coffee is from 1d to 3d. and one of the keepers who charges 1 1-2d per cup, testifies that he has from 1500 to 1800 persons daily at his house.

The consumption of Coffee by the laboring classes in London, is shown by the examination of another witness—the proprietor of an extensive coffee house. The laboring man comes in the morning at 4 o'clock, and has a cup of coffee and a slice of bread & butter, for which he pays 1 1-2; and then again at eight, for his breakfast he has a cup of coffee, a penny loaf, and a penny worth of butter, which is 3d; at one o'clock he comes again and has his coffee, his bread and meat; at this hour of the day, there are upwards of one hundred dining in one room at a time. These coffee houses are now generally resorted to by all classes, and it has become fashionable and customary to drink coffee and ask a friend to drink it with you, in the place of liquor. The duties on coffee in England are very high; the duty on colonial coffee being about 12 1-2 cents per lb., and on foreign coffee almost 30 cents. Even at these high duties a cup of coffee is sold at 3 cents, and the consumption is twenty-five millions of pounds annually. It is supposed that with a moderate reduction of duties, the consumption wound be increased one hundred millions of pounds.

In Ireland the reformation has been still more extraordinary; through the exertions of Father Mathew, the great Temperance Reformer, millions have taken the pledge of total abstinence, and these reformed drinkers are aided in their resolutions, by the free use of Coffee instead of Whiskey. In the districts of Ireland under the influence of Father Mathew, in all the public houses, coffee is sold instead of whiskey.

We avail ourselves of the subject and give a few hints from a noted writer, as to the most approved mode of preparing coffee. The excellence of the beverage depends in a great measure, on

and if too much it becomes acrid, and has a disagreeable burnt taste; while roasting, the grains should be kept constantly agitated. Coffee used as an infusion is decidedly preferable to when used as a decoction, both as regards flavor and strength. Coffee is generally used as a decoction, and boiled for some time, under a mistaken notion that the strength in this manner is best extracted, but the fact is the reverse. The fine aromatic oil which produces the flavor and strength of coffee is dispelled and lost by boiling, and a mucilage extracted at the same time which makes it flat and weak. The best modes are, to pour boiling water through the coffee in a piggin or strainer, or to pour boiling water upon it, and set it upon the fire not to exceed ten minutes. These are the modes of preparing coffee adopted by the French, the greatest coffee drinkers in the world. Prepared in this manner coffee is one of the most cordial and delicious restoratives: as most generally concocted with us, it is a nauseous and pernicious drug.—Macon Messenger.

The New York "Courier des Etats Unis" states that the Government of France has taken up in earnest the project of establishing a line of steam ships between the principal maritime cities of that Kingdom and of the United States.

Important Decision.—The New York Aurora says, it was settled at the late trial at Staten Island, that when girls go on sleigh rides, they expect to be hugged and kissed some. It would be very ungallant to disappoint the dear creatures.

A convenient Day.—When Charles Fox stopped payment, his creditors had a meeting, as is usual, and desired him to name a day when he would be able to settle with them. They offered him his own election, and he chose the day of judgment.

"That," said the creditors, "will be too busy a day with us."

"Well, then," said Fox, "let us name *the day after*—that'll suit all parties!"

GOOD.—The following toast was given at a late cattle show dinner in Concord Mass. "Old Bachelors and Old Maids: a cold set, may they be toasted till they are melted together.'

Old maids and tallow candles are always gloomy looking objects when they require *snuffing*.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, the 2d inst. in Baltimore city, by the Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, the Hon. ISAAC D. JONES, of Somerset county, to ELIZA, daughter of William Hays, Esq of Baltimore.

OBITUARY.

Died, at his residence near Salem, December 2nd, after a severe illness, Mr. *John W. Twilley*, in the 30th year of his age, leaving a wife and child to lament his death. The subject of this notice embraced religion in 1837 and attached himself to the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which he continued an acceptable member until his death. In the early part of his affliction he sometimes said he was not willing to die, at other times he said he had no fear of death. On the morning of his death, being asked by one who sat by his bed side and administered to him, what were his prospects? he answered I have viewed Heaven with all its glory, and soon shall go to reap my reward at my Father's right hand.—Though his strength would not admit of a voice above his breath, he was asked by a brother if he thought he was dying, he answered yes, I am going fast. Do you yet feel you are going to leave a world of trouble and affliction and join with the redeemed around the throne above? he answered I hope so, calling on his Heavenly Father to continue his spirit with him a little longer, and raising his dim eyes to Heaven with hands uplifted, he exclaimed glory, glory, glory, hallalujah, hallalujah, the Lord has again blessed my soul, I soon shall go to meet him; calling to his companion saying where is the babe, requesting her to take care of it, desiring her hand as a token that she would meet him in Heaven; after receiving it, he said I am off, I am going safe; then folding his hands on his breast with his eyes uplifted to Heaven he soon breathed his last. Never more fully did we evidence the promise made manifest, "In due time thou shal't reap if ye faint not." He has left a large circle of friends and acquaintances to moan their loss, but we sorrow not as those without hope. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord." "Let me die the death of the righteous that my last end may be like theirs."

A. B.

Of the yellow fever, in Port Hudson, Louisiana, on the 22d October last, Mr. SYLVESTER TROTTER, formerly of this county, in the 23d year of his age.

MESSRS. HENRY & HICKS tender their most sincere thanks to the citizens of Cambridge, for the great exertion made by them to extinguish the fire which occurred in their store on Tuesday night; also to those persons who threw open their houses for the protection of goods moved for safety.

Chancery Sale.

PURSUANT to authority derived from the Honorable Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell to the highest and best bidder, in E. New Market, on

Wednesday the 5th day of January

next, all that lot of ground lying near to the town of East New Market, containing 4 1-2 acres. About one half is covered with wood and timber and the other moiety is arable land. This property was mortgaged by Morris Roach in his lifetime to Samuel Sewell, and is now sold to pay the mortgage debt, being three hundred dollars and interest thereon for several years. The sale will take place at the Hotel, between the hours of 11 and 12, m.

The terms of sale are one fourth cash the balance in six, twelve, and eighteen months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond and securitiy approved by the trustee.

H. PAGE,

Chancery Sale.

PURSUANT to the decree of the High Court of Chancery, I will sell on the premises to the highest and best bidder, on

Tuesday the 4th day of January

next, between the hours of 11 and 12 m, all the real estate mortgaged by Samuel Abbott to John Hurst, called "Partnership," and a part of "Partnership," or by whatever name the same shall be called; or so much thereof will be sold as shall be found necessary to pay the mortgage debt now due to the said John Hurst. The mortgage property is the same on which the said Samuel Abbott now lives, and the property adjoining thereto, which property is more particularly described in the mortgage deeds from Samuel Abbott to the said John Hurst, and which are of record in the Clerk's office of Dorchester County Court.

The terms of sale are CASH in bankable paper, on the day of sale, and the right of possesson to the purchaser to be given on the 1st day of January, 1843; the occupant of the premises during the year 1842 to pay to the purchasers such rent as shall be agreed on by the parties. On the payment of the purchase money, the trustee will convey to the purchaser, at the expense of the same, all the right, title and interest of the said Samuel Abbott and John Hurst.

H. PAGE,
Trustee.

December 11, 1841. tds

In Chancery,

3rd December, 1841.

Walter Farnandis, vs. Richard C. Keene, and others. } The bill of complaint in this cause states that Morris Roach in his life time was indebted to the complainant in the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, with interest from December 6th, 1836. That on the 25th day of March, 1839, he paid in part of the same three hundred dollars; that Morris Roach has departed this life intestate, and letters of administration on his personal estate have been granted to Richard C. Keene, and it is not sufficient to pay his debts. That the heirs at law are Thomas Roach; Hannah, wife of Richard C. Keene, and the children of a deceased sister Elizabeth Pinkfield, to wit: Henrietta wife of Benjamin Jeffries, Elizabeth wife of —— Coleman (the christian name not known) and Mary Jane Pinkfield, who live without this state and beyond the jurisdiction of this court. The bill prays a sale of the said real estate of Morris Roach for the payment of his debts.

It is therefore adjudged and ordered that the complainant by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Cambridge, once in each of three successive weeks before the 20th day of January next, give notice to the said absent defendants of the object and substance of this bill and warn them to appear in this court in person or by solicitor on or before 24th day of April next, to answer the premises and shew cause if any they have, why the decree should not pass as prayed.

THEODRICK BLAND, Chr.

True copy—Test
LOUIS GASSAWAY, Reg. Cur. Cancr.

Dec. 11, 1841, 3ws

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of District Court No. 4, and to me directed, at the suit of Henry Page use of Noah Abbott against goods and chattels, lands &c. of Joseph Tall, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, claim, &c. of the said Tall to the following property to wit: two Cows, two young Steers, one Bed and Furniture, one tract, piece or parcel of land, called "Pleasant Grove," regulated pt. from Daniel Joseph Tall, 117 acres, addition to part of 'Pleasant Grove,' 10 acres, making altogether 127 acres more or less, lying and being in Parson's Creek District No 4—and I hereby give notice that on

Saturday the 8th January next

between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, on the premises of the said Joseph Tall, (below Tobaccoville) I will offer for sale, all the right of the said Tall in the said property so seized and taken in execution, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy the said writ of fi. fa. and costs, and also fees of officers fees and county charges due me as Sheriff and Collector, for 1840 and 1841.

JOHN H. HODSON, Shrff. & Coll.

Dec. 11, 1841. 3w

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni, issued by James Rea, Esq., and to me directed, at the suit of Edward A. Marshall, assignee of W. H. Yates, against Charles Shenton, I will at public sale, for cash, on WEDNESDAY the day of JANUARY next, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, at Phillip H. Graham's store, said Shenton's right and title to the following property, to wit: 1 Gig and harness, 1 bay Mare, negro man called Garve, taken as the property of said Shenton, and will be sold to satisfy the above named writ and costs. Attendance given by

GEORGE WINGATE, Constable.

Dec. 11, 1841. 3t

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued by one of the Judges of the District Court No. 3, at the suit of Jacob & Esau, use of Wm. L. Drura, one at the suit of J. Waddell, use of Marcellus Aaron, both against goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Litious B. Newton—I will offer for sale on the day of December next, the following property to wit: all of the said Newton's right to the following property:—all the land charged to the Newton on the Land Books of the North Fork District, to wit: Saint Georges Reg pt.; Addition to Hog Quarter, pt., Goslins, Frampton's Beginning, pt., Bradford, pt.; Addition, pt.; Addition to Novascotia, pt. Profit, pt.; Disappointment; Bettys Delight making in the whole 373 Acres more or less taken as the property of the said Newton, and be sold at Crotchers' Ferry on the aforesaid day, to pay and satisfy said Fieri Facias costs due and to become due, also for the county charges up to the present year inclusive.

Attendance given by.

WM. H. AKERS, Deputy

Dec. 4, 1841. tds

WE are requested to announce WILL

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