leave this subject for the present; future events will probably soon again bring it under our notice, we humbly trust, however, in an aspect of brighter prospects.

That our readers may be put fully in possession of the true state of matters in South Carolina, we also give the message of Governor Hamilton, at the opening of the Legislature. The governor, in enumerating the laws necessary to be passed by the legislature to carry into effect the ordinance of nullification, it will be seen, recommends that the "militia system, and its laws undergo a thorough revision;" that he be authorised to accept the services of twelve thousand volunteers: and that appropriations be made for supplying all deficiencies in munitions of war.

REFORM IN MARYLAND.—Our readers are doubtless aware, that it is proposed to hold a convention in Baltimore, early in January, for the purpose of taking steps to procure a reform in the constitution of Maryland.

The importance of such a measure, to every citizen of the State, should not be lost sight of, by the promoters of this movement. The Eastern Shore is as deeply interested in the proposition as any other part of the state; yet if the convention be called at the time spoken of, she cannot be there represented. To this objection it has been replied, that it is important that the attention of the present Legislature be drawn to the question, and that no time could now be fixed on, which would not be liable to the same objection.

No one can dispute but that great reform is necessary in the constitution of Maryland, to fit it to the spirit of the age; but in undertaking a work of this kind, it should be approached with the utmost deliberation; every part of the state, and, as far as practicable, every interest of the state, should be called to participate in the labour and responsibility of so high and arduous a task.

On this subject, we make the following extract from the Chronicle and Marylander, that our readers may see one of the propositions likely to be made to the convention. What that body may determine to ask of the Legislature, we, of course, cannot say now.

From the Chronicle.

It strikes us as proper, that the general principle for which we are contending, should be reduced to distinct propositions, by which it will be rendered more intelligible, and more easily susceptible of discussion. In accordance with this idea, we make the following suggestions:

1. That the governor be elected by the direct vote of the people to serve for three years; to make all appointments excepting judges, clerks of courts and registers of wills—that these be appointed by and with the advice of the senate.

2. That there be a secretary of state, to be chosen as judges, &c. The council to be abolished.

3. That the city of Baltimore and each county be entitled to one senator, to be elected by the people for five years—vacancies to be filled by elections in the counties where they occur. Such a portion to go out of office every year.

4. That each city and county have one representative for every thousand inhabitants—no city or county to have more than four—but each city and county must have one, whatever may be its population.

These propositions form the outline of the reform we should propose. Let others make their suggestions through the public prints, and then if a convention be called, to consider the subject and reduce it to form, the members will be better able to carry with them the views of their constituents.

THURSDAY, Dec. 6.

IN SENATE.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his private Secretary.

The President laid before the Senate the annual Report of the Tresurer of the United States, which was laid on the table.

The President laid before the Senate two communications from the Secretary of the Treasury, the first transmitting printed copies of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Government for the year 1831; and the second covering in his Annual Report on the Finances.

On motion of Mr. Smith, 2000 copies of the Report in addition to the usual number, were directed to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Grundy,

Ordered, That when the Senate adjourns to-day it will adjourn to meet again on Monday next.

The following resolutions were submitted:—By Mr. Benton, Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the Senate the monthly statements of the affairs of the Bank of the United States from June to November inclusively.

On motion of Mr. King, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and after a short time spent therein, the doors were opened, when

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, it was ordered, on motion of Mr. Taylor, that the standing committees of the House be appointed.

HARBOR BILL OF LAST SESSION.

A Message was received from the President of the United States, by A. J. Donelson, Esq. his Private Secretary, stating his reasons for withholding his signature to the bill presented to him at the close of the last session, for the improvement of certain Harbors and the navigation of certain Rivers, accompanied with a Report from the Engineer Department, designating such works as were regarded as of a national character.

Mr. Wickliffe moved its reference to the Committee on Roads and Canals; which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. E. Everett submitted the following resolution; which lies on the table one day:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House, as far as the public service will permit, such portions as have not heretofore been communicated, of the instructions given to our Ministers in France on the subject of claims for spoliation, and of the correspondence of the said Ministers with the French Government, and with the Secretary of State of the U. States on the same subject.

Mr. Clay rose and observed, that when the motion to refer the message from the President respecting Internal Improvements, was before the House, he had not paid particular attention to the subject. He now moved to reconsider the vote referring the message to the Committee on Roads and Canals, which motion, after a few words of conversation between Mr. C. and Mr. Wickliffe, was postponed till to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. E. Whittlesey the House proceeded to the election of Sergeant at Arms, when twenty-seven candidates were put in nomination—after the fourth unsuccessful ballot, the further proceedings were suspended, and the House adjourned over to Monday.

The following are the remarks made by Mr. White of Tennessee, on assuming the duties of President of the Senate:

"To the members of the Senate I tender my sincere acknowledgements for the distinguished honor conferred by their vote.

"No person, who has been so long a member of this body could have been selected, who has made the rules of its proceeding less an object of his study. This circumstance will make my errors more numerous than might be anticipated, and will throw me oftener on the kind indulgence of the Senate.

"Whatever my errors may be, I have the consolation of knowing that they can be revised and corrected at the instance of any member; and beg every one to believe, that so far from feeling hurt, at the correctness of my decisions being questioned, it will be a matter of gratification, that the sense of the Senate may be taken, in every instance, when it may be supposed I am mistaken.

"Whatever industry and attention can do towards removing defects in qualifications, I promise shall be done; and I shall take the Chair, determined, that in anxious desire to do that which is just towards every member, and which will most promote the correct discharge of the important business we may have to perform, I will not be exceded by any who have preceeded me."

FRIENDS OF THE UNION.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, was held in the State House Yard, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, Joseph Worrell, Esq. President; Wm. J. Duane, Col. John Thompson & John Maitland, Vice Presidents; Frederick Stoever and James Page, Secretaries.

The proceedings of the last meeting having been read, Charles J. Ingersoll, chairman of the committee appointed to prepare a suitable preamble and resolutions, after some preliminary remarks, submitted the following, which were adopted:

Whereas, dangerous and ungenerous disaffection to the constitutional authority of these United States prevails in South Carolina, hitherto always one of the most exemplary of them, but now organized to defy and annul the laws of the Union; and at such a time a general expression of opinion may tend to enlighten and strengthen government; therefore,

Resolved, By the people of Philadelphia, in Town Meeting assembled, that we see with deep regret the proceedings of our fellow citizens of South Carolina, as set forth in the Ordinance of their Convention, and other like manifestations of rash and hostile measures, of which we entirely disapprove.

Resolved, That while thoroughly condemning such proceedings, yet in a spirit of kindness and conciliation anxiously cherished towards all our fellow citizens, we would rejoice in the return of those of South Carolina to their attachment to the Union, the retracing of steps so unwisely entered upon, and the renewal of the acknowledgement of their allegiance to the federal authority: but should they persist in assailing the integrity of the Union, we hereby declare our fixed determination to maintain it unimpaired, and to support government by all lawful means against what is called Nullification.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to the Legislature of Pennsylvania to adopt such measures as may be requisite to sustain the constituted authorities of the United States at this conjuncture, to manifest the invincible attachment of this State to the Union, and its unalterable resolution that it must be preserved inviolate.

Daniel J. Desmond and Charles J. Jack, Esqrs. and Cols. Thompson and Chew addressed the meeting.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the city papers.

Adjourned.

JOS. WORRELL, Chairman.

WM. J. DUANE, JOHN THOMPSON, JOHN MAITLAND, } Vice Presidents.

Fred. Stoever, James Page. } Secretaries.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

As to Tenant's liability for rent after premises burnt.

The rights and liabilities between landlord and tenant, in a case where premises are destroyed by fire, will be found touched upon by Vice-Chancellor M'Coun, in the case we are now going to report.—It is, in other respects a useful one for landlords; and shows how nice the wording of covenants in a lease ought to be.

In this case, William Paterson was the complainant, and Jacob Ackerman and others were the defendants.

The complainant filed his bill to redeem a mortgage given by him to the defendants as collateral security for rent payable under a lease made by the defendants to him of a manufacturing establishment in Rockland county. The lease was for five years from the 20th of August, 1821, at an annual rent of $600, payable quarterly, (but, by a subsequent agreement, the rent was reduced to 500.) The lease contained a covenant by the complainant that he would, at all times during the term, keep the premises in repair by and with all manner of necessary reparation, when and as often as the same should require (damages by fire excepted.) And he also covenanted to yield up the premises at the expiration of the term in good repair and condition (damages by fire or any accidental destruction to the manufacturing house only excepted;) and then is added, "and in case of such accident, the within mentioned rent to cease.

On the 13th of April, 1826, the manufacturing house was entirely destroyed by fire: but the complainant still retained possession of the residue of the demised premises; and although requested by the defendants after the fire to give up the possession, he refused, and insisted he had a right to hold the possession without paying any rent. Upon his removal from the premises to the city of New York in 1826, he still continued the possession, by locking the doors of the remaining houses and taking the keys with him. It was contended on the part of the defendants, that the complainant was liable for the regular amount of rent during his possession since the fire; and, if not so, that he ought to pay a reasonable rent for occupation.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S OPINION.

The main question which this case presents is, whether the complainant is liable for any rent after the destruction of the factory by fire, in consequence of his refusal to give up the possession to the defendants, his lessors? There is no difficulty as to the law arising from the covenants contained in the lease. Under the covenant to repair and surrender the premises at the expiration of the term in good and sufficient condition, the complainant would have been liable to rebuild after the accidental fire, had he not protected himself by the exception; and but for the additional saving that in case of such accident the rent was to cease, he would have been liable also for the whole rent during the term. Such is the settled law.

In some early cases in the Court of Chancery, an effort seems to have been made to protect the tenant against this rigid rule, and to relieve him from the consequences of his covenant to pay rent where the premises were burnt down and the landlord neglected to rebuild. Thus, Lord Northington, in Brown, v. Quilter, and in Camden, v. Morton, appears to have gone a great way towards establishing the doctrine that a covenant for quiet enjoyment, although it did not oblige the landlord to rebuild, afforded a ground for equity for the tenant to be protected from the payment of rent until the house should be rebuilt, especially where the landlord had insured the building and received the amount of his insurance. And lord Apsley is said to have made a similar decision in the case of Steele, v. Wright which came before him in 1793. But subsequent cases have very much shaken, if not entirely overruled, those decisions. The first of these cases is Hare v. Groves, where a tenant having covenanted to repair, damages by fire only excepted, and being held at law for rent which accrued after the premises were destroyed by fire, the Court of Exchequer refused to relieve him. Chief Baron Macdonald reviewed the former decisions, and finally held, that as there was no defence against an action at law, so the tenant had no remedy in equity against the effect of his express covenant to pay rent during the term. A similar case arose before Lord Eldon, in which he fully approved of the decision made by the Court of Exchequer; and declared, that after so solemn a determination of the question, the Court ought to abide by it—adding, he could not really perceive the equity in that sort of case. He, accordingly, dissolved an injunction which had been granted to restrain proceedings at law against the tenant for rent until the premises which had been totally destroyed by fire should have been rebuilt. The like decision was made by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, exercising equity powers, where Story, in argument, insisted upon the equitable interposition of the Court in favor of the tenant: but Sewall, Judge, in delivering the opinion of the Court, clearly showed that no such equity exists against the express covenants of the lease.

I am not aware the question has ever met with a judicial determination in this Court; nor have I examined it now for the purpose of determining it here, because the present case does not necessarily call for such a decision. But I have nevertheless, deemed it useful to present the view which Courts of Equity in the latter case have taken of the subject, in order that persons becoming tenants may guard themselves by the terms of their contracts and not rely upon the supposed equity to protect them from the consequences of such covenants. And these decisions are important as regards the present case, as serving to show that Courts of Equity cannot any more than Courts of Law, relieve against express terms of a contract, where no fraud, accident or mistake has intervened, and that this Court is bound to put the same construction upon a covenant, and to give it the same effect, which a Court of Law would do. It is true, equity will relieve against a penalty or forfeiture by a breach of covenant, when a compensation can be made in damages, but this power is not at variance with the acknowledged right of a party to the whole benefit of his contract, whether he is compelled to resort to a Court of Law or a Court of Equity to enforce it.

The question then arises, what is a true construction of the covenants in the lease constituting the contract between these parties?—That the rent payable by the lease was to cease upon the destruction of the factory by fire is declared in express terms; and so far it presents no difficulty. But whether the term was also to cease and determine by that event is another question.

There is nothing expressed in the lease to this effect. The surrendering clause contains no provision of the sort; but, on the contrary, speaks of the surrender at the end of the term of seven years. The words, usually found in leases, "or other sooner determination of the term," are omitted. I see, therefore, nothing in this part of the lease which looks like a surrender or cessation of the term short of the expiration of the seven years. Another clause, in my judgment, favors the same negotiation. The tenant covenants to pay the taxes upon the premises from time to time and at all times during the term, without any exception or limitation: from which it would seem to be inferred, that, whatever might be the condition of the property, or the tenant's exemption from rent, he was nevertheless to hold the possession, because he was bound absolutely to pay the taxes for the whole term.

Again, the lessors covenanted for the quiet enjoyment by the lease, during the whole term of seven years, upon condition, however, that he paid the rent and performed the covenants and agreements comprised in the lease. The rent here spoken of must mean the rent which was payable, and with this understanding it is fair to conclude that the covenant for quiet enjoyment secured to the lessee the possession, even after the happening of the event by which the rent was to cease.

This, I think, is the only construction to be given to the lease in question, after taking into consideration all its clauses and provisions: and although the complainant retained possession after the fire, I am of opinion that, as the rent payable by the lease was to cease on the happening of that event, and as the complainant's bond and mortgage were given as security for such rent only, the complainant is entitled to redeem upon payment of the rent up to that time.

It is contended by the defendant's counsel, that the complainant is liable for a reasonable rent subsequent to that time, by reason of his occupation of the premises and his withholding the possession from the defendants; while the complainant insists, that if this be so, it is not rent accruing under or by virtue of the lease, and the mortgage does not cover it—the defendant's remedy being at law as for use and occupation; and to this end authorities have been cited. Whether the complainant be liable for rent aside from the lease as for use and occupation for the time he held possession after the distruction of the building by fire, is a question I shall not undertake to determine, or express any opinion. I am satisfied it has no relation to the mortgage, and cannot be set up against the right to redeem.—*Journal of Commerce.*

From the Boston Atlas of Wednesday.

Charge of an attempt to take the lives of four Children, by poisoning.—A colored female, named Charlotte Williams, about 16 years of age, was brought before Judge Whitman in the Police Court yesterday, upon the serious charge of attempting to take the lives of four of the children of Mrs. Jane Inglis, residing on the corner of Summer and Belknap-streets, by mingling arsenic with their food.

It was given in evidence by Mr. John E. Thayer, that sometime in September last, he was informed that several of the children of Mrs. Inglis, from 5 to 12 years of age, were taken sick at night, with violent vomiting, all within a few minutes of each other. It was about the time when there was some excitement in the city respecting the cholera.—About 3 weeks ago, understood that the youngest child had been taken ill in the same manner. Last Thursday he received advice that the girl had been talking about poison, which induced him to send for her and interrogate her in the presence of Mrs. Inglis, respecting the unaccountable sickness of the children. When first questioned, the girl was averse to answering him, and evaded his inquiries. Two umbrellas had been stolen from the house, which he charged her with having taken. She asked who had informed him, and thereupon gave the name of two or three persons who had been concerned in it. He then asked her what she had put into the children's food when they were sick? to which she answered that she had put in some red stuff. She further confessed that she supposed it was poison; and when asked again, that she had put in some dirty water, alum, pearlash and arsenic. Mr. T. inquired of her if she knew what arsenic was?—she answered "Yes,—it is poison." The red stuff she said she had up stairs in a bottle; and went and brought it, which proved to be Macassar oil.

She then admitted to Mr. Thayer, that she mingled arsenic with the milk which the youngest child drank just before its sickness. The only reason which induced her to do it was that a child of Mrs. Gooderich had called her a black negro. She said that she knew it might kill the children, and supposed she should be hung if she was found out.—She appeared to think she was detected when she admitted the theft of the umbrellas. Mrs. Inglis was present during the whole conversation. Mr. Thayer stated that he informed her if she would confess the whole truth, *he would not himself make a public complaint against her, unless he was obliged to*, but that Mrs. Inglis could do as she thought best.

Mr. Thayer testified subsequently that the prisoner had been overheard by Miss Coolidge to say something to a colored boy about poisoning.

Mrs. Jane Inglis stated that the girl had lived with her for some time—that she had nothing to do with the children, and was not in the habit of feeding them. The children were seized with vomiting between the hours of 12 and 1 at night. No medical person visited them. The girl was unwilling to go for a doctor, because she said she was afraid to go out in the dark. She told Mr. Thayer, in her presence, that she had mixed arsenic with the children's food. She told the girl to state the truth, but did not promise not to make a complaint against her. Never had occasion to punish, but sometimes scolded her.

A black girl was then called as a witness who testified that the prisoner informed her that Mr. Thayer had promised to make her a present, if she would say she had poisoned them. This was positively denied by Mrs Inglis.

Upon this evidence, Judge Whitman said he must bind the accused over for trial, but it was a question whether the confession had been obtained in such a way as to allow it to be good testimony against her upon trial. She was required to give bonds, in the sum of $500 to appear at the municipal court next term to answer to the charge.

Atrocious Murder.—On the 21st instant our village was polluted by one of the most atrocious, barbarous and unnatural murders that has ever fallen under our observation—the murder of a wife by her own husband! The cause, if indeed there were any, is yet a mystery. The circumstances attending this horrible this affair, as far as they have come to our knowledge, are as follows:

Oran Riley, an Irishman of intemperate habits, whose hovel *was* situated in the outskirts of the village, went home between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening, and at the time appeared free from intoxication, as is affirmed by a female neighbor who had but a few moments previous entered the dwelling on an errand. He took up his youngest child, about eight or ten months old, and after kissing it repeatedly, replaced it on the floor near the fire, from whence it was taken up by the neighbor above mentioned! In the meantime, the wife, who is represented by all who knew her as a peaceable, harmless, affectionate and industrious woman, was attending to her little domestic duties, and after taking off a kettle in which she had been boiling clothes, was in the act of putting over another kettle for the purpose of cooking, when the fiend in human shape stepped up behind her, took her by the head, and with a razor deliberately cut her throat from ear to ear. The neighbor felt the blood spirt upon her hand, and supposing that he had struck his wife, without suspecting the enormity of his crime, ran out for assistance.

When that assistance was obtained, a period of perhaps fifteen or twenty minutes, she was discovered upon the floor entirely lifeless, with the inhuman wretch by her side. On being observed he attempted, with the same razor, to cut his own throat. In this, however, he did not succeed; for although the windpipe was nearly severed, and several of the minor arteries were cut off, it is believed that he will speedily recover.

We yesterday morning went to the scene of the outrage, and never have we witnessed any thing so truly appaling—her head literally severed from her body. For him (he was then lying on a bed in the same room with his murdered wife) we have no sympathy.

Five small children, the oldest about eight years, and the youngest between eight and ten months, have by this diabolical deed, been deprived of a kind and affectionate mother, and the stain of deliberate murder, for the first time, we believe, has been attached to our county.

Last night the hut in which this miserable being formerly resided, was burnt to the ground, that not a relic may remain of the foul transaction.

He is in custody, awaiting his trial, at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which holds its session next month.—*Oswego Free Press.*

Arkansas November 7.

Choctaw Emigrants—We are informed that about 22 hundred emigrating Choctaws arrived at Memphis on or about the 28th ult. and would embark on board some steamboat, in a few days, for Rock Roe, on White River, where the U. S. teams will receive them, and transport them to their new home west of this territory.—*Advocate.*

A Delegation of the Seminole Indians of Florida, under the direction of Maj. Fagan, came up in the steamboat Little Rock, on their way to explore the country west of Arkansas, with the view of selecting a new residence near the Creeks, to which nation they belong, for the future homes of their tribe.—They purchased horses at this place, and left yesterday morning for the west, and intend proceeding direct to Gibson.—*Gazette.*

There was lately dug up at Massilon, Ohio, two tusks measuring each nine feet six inches in length, and eight inches in diameter! the weight of one was as much as two men could lift; the outside covering was as firm as ivory, but the inner parts were decayed. They were found in a swamp two feet below the surface, and were similar to those found some time ago at Bone Lick in Kentucky; the size of which animal, from the bones found, was at least 60 feet in length and 22 in height, 12 feet across the hips. Each tooth found weighed eleven pounds.

In the town of Mansfield, Conn. the past season, raw silk has been grown to the value of $35,000.

The U. S. ship Boston, sailed from Marseilles, Sept. 29th, for Mahon. The Brandywine, and United States, were at Naples, Oct. 1st.

One ballotting for Governor of North Carolina has taken place: R. D. Speight received seventy odd votes; Mr. Branch and Mr. Polk fifty odd each: there were fourteen blanks.—We have not the precise vote, but our correspondent writes that Mr. Speight will, in all likelihood, be elected at the next voting.

Five Nuns from the Convent of the Visitation in Georgetown, D. C., on Wednesday last, under the conduct of Rev. Mr. McElroy, took their departure for Mobile, Ala. Their intention, it is believed, is to establish an institution in that place, in order to enlarge the opportunity for Education to the young females of the South.—*Nat. Intel.*

Kentucky.—The last Frankfort paper furnishes the official report of the result of the Presidential Election in every county in the State. The aggregate is

For the Clay ticket,	43,614
Jackson ticket,	36,290
Clay majority,	7,324

The United States Bank Stock, which yesterday was sold at 110, went down to-day, on the receipt of the President's Message, to 104¼ to 105, at which there were large sales.—*New York American.*

DIED

On Sunday last, Mr. *Thomas Kirby*, in the 58th year of his age.

In this county on Saturday 1st inst; Mrs. *Atkinson*, consort of Mr. Thomas Atkinson.

NOTICE.

THE anniversary of the Juvenile Missionary Society will be celebrated in the Methodist Episcopal Church on Christmas evening. Services to commence at 7 o'clock.

N. G. SINGLETON, *Secretary.*

dec 11

BOARDING.

THE sebscriber has taken the large and convenient House situated in Charles st. fourth door from the corner of Pratt, where he is prepared to accommodate Boarders on the most reasonable terms.

JAMES LECOMPTE.

Baltimore, dec 11

☞The Eastern Shore Whig will publish the above to the amount of $1.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has just returned from Baltimore and is now opening at his store opposite the Court House

An extensive assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS, IRONMONGERY. QUEENS-WARE, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

which added to his former stock makes his assortment very complete.

AMONG WHICH ARE

Madeira, Lisbon, Sherry & Malaga } *Wines,*
4th pr. Cognac Brandy
Holland Gin
Jamaica and Antigua Spirits
N. England Rum,
Apple & Peach Brandy
Old Rye, (very superior) and common Whiskey,
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson & Hyson Skin } *Tea*
1st, 2d and 3d quality Loaf Sugar,
Brown Sugar,
White & green Coffee
First and second quality Chocolate,
New England Cheese,
Mould and dipt Candles,
Tobacco,
Spanish and American Segars,
English and American Shot,
Battie's Powder,
Buckwheat & common Flour,
Rope & leading Lines,
Coarse and fine Salt,
Stone and Earthenware, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or in Exchange for Feathers, Tow Linen, country Kersey or Apple and Peach Brandy.

SAMUEL MACKEY.

Easton, Dec. 11.

NOTICE.
$20 REWARD.

HAVING recently suffered much from trespasses and depredations, I am compelled to warn all coloured people, and those whites who are unknown to Mr. Jefferson or myself, against passing my enclosures in future. Not only such steps as the law holds out, but such others as a rigid determination may suggest, to prevent these trespasses, will be taken by the public's obedient servant.

ALEX. C. BULLITT.

Who will give the above reward for the apprehension of the person, who broke down and stole a pannel of his post and plank fence last night.

dec 6—11

MAGISTRATE'S GUIDE.

LATROBE'S JUSTICES' PRACTICE—including the DUTIES OF A CONSTABLE; with a collection of forms for CONVEYANCING—FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

july 24

Revision of the laws of Maryland.

PERSONS wishing to be supplied with copies of the report made by the gentlemen appointed to Revise the Laws of this State, preparatory the legislative action thereon, will please forward their orders, (post-paid,) *at furthest by the last Monday in this month*, to the Editor of the Maryland Republican—at which office the work is now at press.

The price per copy will be $1 for every 300 pages it may contain. The Legislature having ordered only 111 copies, none else will be printed but what are subscribed for by the above period.

☞Editors throughout the State will please give the above one insertion.

dec 11

FOR ANNAPOLIS,
Cambridge and Easton.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND leaves Baltimore on every TUESDAY and FRIDAY morning, at 7 o'clock for the above places, from her usual place of starting, lower end of Dugan's wharf; and returns on Wednesdays and Saturdays, leaving Easton for Cambridge and Annapolis at 7 o'clock, A. M.

Passage to Annapolis $1.50; to Cambridge or Easton, $2.50; children under 12 years of age half price.

N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR.
Captain.

Oct. 6—23

A CARD.

A. WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the *highest prices* for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.

oct 9

400 Acres of Land for Sale.

I will sell, at private sale, FOUR HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, situated upon the borders of Choptank river, nearly opposite Cambridge. The land is of good quality, with an abundance of timber; the *Dwelling and out Houses in tolerable* repair.—Fish and Fowl in their seasons. A further description is deemed unnecessary.—Persons disposed to purchase will call upon Mr. E. Kirby, living upon the premises, or the subscriber.

PETER WEBB.

oct. 4 tf

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,
Sitting as a Court of Chancery,
November Term in the year 1832.

Ordered, that the sale of the lands made to William Hughlett, by John M. G. Emory Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Stephen Theodore Johnson, deceased, in the cause of William H. Johnson and Charles Dimmock and wife, against Stephen Theodore Johnson and Thomas H. Dawson, and reported by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the third Monday in May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-three: Provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in two of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county before the tenth day of January, in the year last aforesaid.

The report of the Trustee states the amount of the sales to be $3,581 82.

P. B. HOPPER,
J. B. ECCLESTON.

True Copy,
Test, J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

dec 4 (G)

MORE NEW GOODS.

ROSE & SPENCER, have just received an additional supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

CLOTHS, black, blue and fancy colours.
CASSIMERES, of various colours and qualities.
CASSINETS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, BOMBAZINES, CIRCASSIANS, &c. &c.

Together with a general assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

such as white and brown Shirtings; handsome Plaid and Striped Domestics; Cotton Yarn, &c.—Also

A fresh supply of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, &c.

All of which they will dispose of at most reduced prices for Cash, or in exchange for Lindseys, Country Kerseys, Feathers, &c.

dec 8 tf

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore county on the 6th day of November 1832, by Lewis Baltzel, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored girl who calls herself MARY ANN NICHOLSON, says she belongs to William Matthews living in Chester town Kent county E. Shore Maryland. Said colored girl is about 16 years of age, 4 feet 9½ inches high, has a scar in her right hand occasioned by a burn and her little finger on the left hand has been broken. Had on when committed a blue striped frock and yellow striped handkerchief on her neck.

The owner of the above described colored girl is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law,

D. W. HUDSON Warden
Baltimore County Jail.

nov 28—dec 8

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 15th day of November, 1832, by James B. Bosley, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored boy who calls himself HENRY MELLEGAN, says he belongs to Mr. Mass, living in Camden-street, Baltimore, but was committed as belonging to Peregrine Grauger, of Chestertown, Kent County, E. S. Maryland. Said colored boy is about 12 years of age, 4 feet 7½ inches high, has a small scar on the left arm, occasioned by a burn. Had on when committed, a blue cassinet roundabout and pantaloons, and a grey cassimere vest, no hat or shoes.

The owner of the above described colored boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Balt. County Jail.

nov 28—dec 8

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