ment of the State, may be, in a considerable degree, traced to the rejection, at December session 1839, of the bill, intended and calculeted to afford the means to the company to prooeed without interruption, in the work then in progress. While we are prepared to point to the calamitous consequences of that act, the motives for it are not so palpable. Charity would teach us to trace it to most erroneous opinions of public policy.

That the canal ought to be completed to Cumberland is generally conceded. The work was originally undertaken, mainly, in the expectation that the transportation of coal, lying beyond and in the vicinity of Cumberland, would remunerate the stockholders, and greatly benefit the State, by developing its mineral resources. Under these impressions, one half of our whole internal improvement debt was contracted, to prosecute the undertaking, and that amount is now an unprofitable investment, and will continue so, until the canal constitutes a line of communication between the coal fields, the iron ore banks, and lumber regions of Allegany, and tide water in the Potomac. The sum now required to complete this line, is estimated by the chief engineer of the company as above stated, at one million five hundred and forty five thousand dollars. This estimate is believed to be correct.

How this money can be procured is a question, entitled to your most serious consideration. Upon its solution depends, in a great degree, the efficacy of all other measures, devised to maintain the public credit. Taxation will be submitted to, more cheerfully, if a day, not too distant, can be distinguished, when the income on the canal will diminish, if it did not remove altogether the public burthens. But, if that work is to continue as it is now, entirely unproductive, there is cause to apprehend that public patience and endurance may be exhausted. In addition to the amount required to finish the canal, a further sum is necessary to liquidate the claims of its meritorious creditors.

They have faithfully given their labo rto the construction of that part of the canal now to be completed. In so doing, they have given value, to the amount of their claims, to the property on which the State holds a mortgage; while, by reason of this lien, they are denied an opportunity, to enforce a compliance with contracts, entered into with officers of the company, acting under authority derived from the State itself. It will not be anticidated, that as means of saving the stockholders of the company from pecuniary sacrifices, these claims are to be pretermitted in the seizure of the fruits of the labor of the parties to whom they are justly due.

It is more easy to decide, as to the impolicy of measures proposed to complete the canal, than to devise suitable and efficient means to consummate so desirable an object. All will admit that no measure would be salutary, analagous to those, the evil consequences of which we have so recently experienced. The grievous consequences to the whole State, and the cruel wrongs inflicted, by that derangement of our currency, from the effects which we are now only recovering, should warn us against adopting any measure, that may again flood the State with a paper not redeemable in gold and silver.

Unless the past be forgotten, it would seem that no measure, clothing with power the directors of the Canal Company to circulate anything but money, would be for a moment entertained. To authorize their medium of payment to be in scrip of small denominations, or in bonds of the company fluctuating in value, would cause the whole community, where their work is to be prosecuted, and the State at large, in a great degree, again to become a theatre for the most ruinous and demoralizing speculations.

The Legislature at its last session, in compelling resumption of specie payments, by the banks, responded to the well ascertained public wish in favor of a sound currency, redeemable on demand in gold and silver. That action was forced upon the State by dearly bought experience. The directors of the various companies engaged in internal improvements, in the exercise of an acknowledged power, and responsive to the ascertained will of the Legislature, had in unison with the banks, put in circulation a quantity of irredeemable paper, far beyond the wants of the public. When that reflux of the tide, to which all paper currency is exposed, swept over us, hundreds and thousands, incapable of resistance, were borne upon it to irretrievable ruin. Notwithstanding this very recent calamity, there are those now, such is their zeal in behalf of those interests, supposed to be identified with the canal, who are ready and willing to adopt a policy like that we are considering. They are prepared to clothe the canal directors with express authority to issue, and circulate, bonds, scrip, and other evidences of debt, having no other basis to rest upon but that to be found in the remote contingency of a large and liberal income from the canal, when finished, three years hence.

Such a circulation must, even if it accomplished the purposes of the stockholders, disturb again all the interests of society, and ultimate, as the like currency formerly did, in the beggary and bankruptcy of whoever may trust in its declusive promises. To the Senate and the House, the public look for a guarantee against any such disastrous proceedings. To them belongs the responsibility to decide as to the extent of the powers which the officers of this corporation shall exert. Should the law even permit the circulation of irredeemable paper, the company may be justified in exercising any authority it may possess. No thing but an express prohibition, to its issue, in any law that may be designed for relief, willl afford effectual protection to all interests involved.

The policy of amending the canal charter, so as to authorize an issue of a preferred stock, to an amount sufficient to complete the canal, and pay its debts, may be entitled to some consideration. When the canal is completed to Cumberland, we may safely anticipate a trade sufficient to keep the work in repair, and yield an amount of tolls, not less than two hundred thousand dollars annually. Assuming that this anticipation may be realized, we should have in the tolls of the company, a fund, abundantly adequate, to ensure a prompt payment of a dividend of six per cent. per annum, on at least three million of dollars; a sum more than may be required to accomplish the purposes we so much desire to attain. The State could, out of its annual income, set apart in the hands of commissioners a sum sufficient to pay the interest on such stock until the Canal could be finished.

With the certainty of such an interest, on a preferred stock under charter stipulations, which could not be disturbed either by the directors of the company or by the State, it does seem very reasonable to expect that capitalists may be found, willing to pay money for an amount sufficient to finish the canal. The creditors of the company would certainly find such certificates of stock more available than the evidences of debt they now hold. An issue of State bonds is considered by all out of the question.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the consideration of the Judiciary system of Maryland. The State is divided into six Judicial districts, but upon a basis of the grossest inequality. For instance, in the sixth district there is a population of upwards of one hundred and fifty one thousand, whilst in the first, there is but a population of forty eight thousand seven hundred and eighty six. When it is remembered that, all the people contribute alike, in proportion to their property, to the wants of government, there ought to be no such gross inequality in the distribution of the fund intended to secure a prompt and efficient administration of the laws.

We have in commission, twenty-one common law Judges and a Chancellor, at an expense for their salaries of $36,500 per annum. There can be no question but that many of these officers are supernumeries. We are now surrounded by States, in no one of which is to be found, such extravagant and ill-organized Judiciary system as ours, and in all of which, the laws are still faithfully executed without complaint from the public as to their delay, and an absense of all protest by the Judges in commission, against the imposition of duties too onerous to be easily performed.

Indeed, there is not a State in the whole Union, notwithstanding the population of several of them is quadruple that of ours, where the number of the law Judges, and the amount of their salaries, are not less than those of Maryland. New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Ohio, having, three of them, a population four times greater, and one of them a population more than three times greater than ours, pay respectively a less sum in the annual salaries of their Judges than that with which our Treasury is charged: That same States have each a superficies over which their laws are extended, more than four times as great as that of Maryland, and nevertheless have in commission a less number of Judges.

In the payment of unnecessary salaries to Judges, since our system was framed, more than five hundred thousand dollars have been wasted. With these illustrations before us, of the effects to be expected from a re-organization of the system, so as to diminish sensibly its cost, we ought not to pause in the discharge of a high public duty, from any apprehensions as to the effect of such a proceeding on the interests and well-being of society.

Besides these objections to the system, another will be found in the fact, that no effectual means are provided in the Constitution, to get rid of Judges once commissioned, as promptly as the public interests may sometimes demand. The tenure during good behavior is found in practice to be tantamount to a term for life. A Judiciary, independent of all the evil passions that may influence, at intervals, the mass of the community, is certainly desirable.

But it does not appear, that a tenure for life will in itself, exempt the occupant of a seat on the bench from the possibility of feeling in a greater or less degree, a sympathy in the passions, that sometimes sway to and fro our popular assemblies. Observation compels us all to contest such a conclusion. A tenure for life is, and ought to be, a popular doctrine in Great Britain. Such a tenure there, may afford a safeguard to the people against the influence of the crown.

The commissions of the Judges being granted by the King, a periodical re-appointment would give to the sovereign a most dangerous power in the opportunity to dismiss all who were willing to prostitute their offices to subserve his purposes, however tyrannical and unwarrantable. Here, we have no permanent or hereditary executive to dread. All our public functionaries, but the Judges, return at stated periods, to their separate stations in private life, to give place to successors qualified to rule, by having been taught to obey.

It is believed that there can be found neither in our experience, where the life tenure of Judges prevails, nor in the experience of several of the States of the Union, where all such distrusts of popular intelligence and integrity have disappeared, any good reason for adherence to a doctrine becoming daily more and more obsolete. There was a time when improvements in government were hard to make.

Those who were interested in existing abuses, could arrest innovations and changes by magnifying and misrepresenting the effects of a proposed reform. But it is time that such artifices should lose all influence on our deliberations. In the hope that full justice will be done to all the deep interests involved, the whole subject without further remark is submitted to the Senate and House, who are empowered to make such alterations in the fundamental law of the State, as may be required.

Several communications from the internal improvement companies and other sources, have been received and will be laid before you.

In conformity with the request of the Legislature, copies were forwarded of the following resolutions of the last session: resolutions in relation to the increase of the Navy of the United States; resolutions in relation to the Santa Fe traders; and preamble and resolutions in relation to the District of Columbia.

Agreeably to direction of resolution No. 31, of the last session, orders were given for the manufacture of a sword to be presented to Capt. John A. Webster, as provided for in resolution No. 3, of December session, 1835. Although no time was lost in giving the necessary order, the sword has not as yet been prepared So soon as it is received, it will be presented.

The repairs authorized to be made to tobacco warehouses Nos. 1 and 3, in the city of Baltimore, by resolution No. 23, of last session, have been made.—Those made to warehouse No. 1, amount to $1,356. 79, and those to warehouse No. 3, to $478.20.

By the act of 1827, chap. 140, the sum of $3,500 is annually appropriated for the education of the indigent deaf and dumb of this State; and by the act of 1837, chap. 173, the sum of $1,000 is annually appropriated for the education of the indigent blind.—The act of 1839, chap. 28, provides that in case there shall be recommended to the Governor by the trustees of the poor of the different counties, more indigent blind children than can be educated under the porvisions of the act of 1837, chap. 173, any surplus which may annually remain in the treasury of the sum of $3,500, appropriated for the education of the deaf and dumb, shall be applied to the education of the indigent blind. In pursuance of the provisions of these acts, the sum of $2,068 94, was expended during the last year for the education of the deaf and dumb, and the sum of $1,610, for the education of the blind; leaving in the treasury, of the joint funds unapplied, the sum of $821 66.

In the month of April, 1840, a murder was committed in Frederick county, by Frederick Fritz, alias Jacob Brucker, who was, at the following April term of Carroll county court, tried, convicted and sentenced to be hung. My immediate predecessor signed the warrant for his execution, but afterwards granted a respite at the request of a number of respectable persons who suggested doubts of his sanity. This was done to give an opportunity of collecting information respecting his previous history, which, it seemed, had not been made a subject of inquiry at his trial. Many depositions and communications were received by my predecessor, stating particulars which, in his judgment, if truly set forth, were sufficient to shew that Fritz had been subject to fits of insanity for many years, and that he was completely deranged when last seen in the city of Washington, a few days before the commission of the crime. Statements were also received of the opinion of respectable and intelligent citizens of Westminster, who had opportunities of seeing and conversing with the prisoner. Their opinion was, that he was in full possession of his reason, and subject to no disorder of mind, except such as was occasionally produced by a violent and ungovernable temper.

The conflicting character of these statements as to the sanity of the prisoner, determined my predecessor, (after consulting with Judge Brewer, who sat upon his trial, and who thought a further investigation ought to be made as to the condition of his mind,) to suggest to the legislature the propriety of authorizing the court of Carroll county to examine witnesses at its next term on the subject. In conformity with this suggestion, a bill was introduced into the Senate, and passed by that body, but was not acted on in the House of Delegates, because, it is presumed, of the shortness of the time which remained of the session after it was received in the House. In consideration of these circumstances, it was deemed proper to withhold the warrant for the execution of the prisoner, so as to enable the legislature to act definitely upon the suggestion of my predecessor, which is now respectfully renewed.

Believing that the affairs of Maryland, at this time, should first command your consideration, allusion has been purposely avoided to many matters of great national importance. In the hope that this course will be equally agreeble to the Senate and House, I beg leave to express the belief, that by wholesome legislation and judicious reforms, the evils under which the State now labors, will at no very distant day, be removed. In the character of our State, of which every Marylander has just cause to be proud, in its agricultural, mineral and commercial resources, the unwiring energy and proverbial patriotism of its people we should all find the hope and consolation, that great as are its present embarrassments, they can, and will be, ere long, surmounted. Invoking then, at this crisis, the exercise of your highest intelligence in behalf of our State, its affairs are submitted for your legislative disposition. FRANCIS THOMAS.

Annapolis, Dec. 27, 1842

THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, January 7, 1843.

THE MESSAGE.—This communication coming from the Chief Executive officer of Maryland, is entitled to an attentive perusal. There is in it much of a partizan character which will of course be approved of or condemned according to the political principles of the reader. We think, ourselves, that the message will have the effect to kindle the fire of political feeling in our Legislature, a thing much to be deplored at the present time, when the crisis of our State requires that every man should look beyond the interests of party, to the welfare of the State. It is no use to quarrel about how the State got into difficulty, but let every one put his shoulder to the wheel and endeavor to get her out.

U. S. SENATOR.—It is not yet ascertained who will be our Senator. Gov. Grason seems to be the strongest on the Western Shore, but is almost entirely destitute of strength on the Eastern Shore. We do not know how these matters are usually managed, but it would seem that as the Senator is to be selected from this Shore, some weight should be attached to the choice of this Shore on the subject. The Eastern Shore will be a more cypher in the matter, if she is only to furnish the man, while her voice in the matter is to be slighted & set at nought. We should not be surprised if the Eastern Shore were to take a bold stand upon the subject. Some think that the Senate will refuse to go into an election, but we have no idea of such a thing. The Senate will throw no obstacle in the way, if the House does not. As there is no vacancy, we think it is very probable that the election will not take place till towards the close of the session.

THE LEGISLATURE.—This body has not yet been long enough in session to bring to maturity any of the important measures which are in contemplation, but they have already carved out for themselves much work. We are glad to see in the first place, that they have put the seal of condemnation upon repudiation. In our last paper we were drawn into an error by the letter writer of the Baltimore American, in reference to a leave asked by Mr. Powder to report a bill to repeal the direct tax law. The vote taken was upon laying on the table, and not upon granting the leave. So we see that the Legislature of Maryland was not willing to extend the usual courtesy of granting a leave to a member when such an act might by possability be construed into "lending a ear" to this abominable doctrine. The same question has again been up in the House, and been again similarly disposed of.

On the 2nd or 3rd day of the session, the following orders were submitted by Dr. Phelps, of this county:

Ordered, That the committee of Ways and Means, to be hereafter appointed, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of foreclosing the mortgage which the State of Maryland holds upon the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

Ordered further, That the said committee be instructed to enquire into the propriety and expediency of authorizing the Treasurer of the Western Shore, publicly to advertise, both in this country and in Europe, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal for sale, and that he, the said Treasurer, if deemed expedient, be clothed with full power and authority to sell and convey the same to any individual, corporation or company, either in this country or elsewhere; provided nevertheless, the said Treasurer of the Western Shore of Maryland, be restricted so as not to sell the said canal for a less sum than five millions of dollars, to be paid in the bonds of the State of Marvland at par; and that the said committee of Ways and Means be and they are hereby instructed to report to the House at their eartiest convenience either by bill or otherwise.

These orders were noticed in our last, in a general way among other proceeedings, but as they have been the subject of much remark by the press, we have thought proper to publish them in extenso.—Now, we have not the least doubt, but that the Doctor is anxious to legislate the State out of debt if possible, and that all his measures are dictated by a desire to advance the interest of the State; but we feel sure that the measure proposed by him will not have that effect. It is true that it is made harmless by the proviso, for no one for a moment can believe that the "Big Ditch" at the present time could bring five millions of dollars in State bonds at par value. Our objection to it therefore, is, that if adopted, it might prevent *some useful* legislation upon the subject. It is worse than useless for us now to be hawking the Canal over this country and Europe, limited to a price that we could never obtain, when the interest is eating out the very vitals of the State. However much we have ever been opposed to these wild and extravagant schemes of internal improvement, we now think that since the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal has cost the State seven millions that it is clearly her interest to complete it. How this can be done, is the important question and the point to which the talent and energy of our legislators should be directed. Any further appropriation from the State is out of the question; the Eastern Shore would repudiate any man who would vote for a measure that would increase the onerous burden that now rests upon the people. But cannot the State relinquish her lien upon the Canal, and allow the tolls and profits to be applied for a limited time, to any persons or company that would engage to complete it. We have weighed the matters well and are satisfied that some such measure is the only thing that can put an end to or alleviate the present system of taxation. Of course in the detail of such a Bill, it must be seen that the State is not imposed upon, by admitting script and other debts which the State is under no obligation to pay.

The following is another order of our friend Phelps, of which we think very favorable. In fact, something of the kind must be done, or they had as well repeal the whole system of taxation. No set of men, however honest, or however anxious to sustain the faith and credit of the State, will submit long to burdens when other citizens are allowed to be exempt from them, especially where the exemption of the one party makes a heavier weight upon the other:

Ordered, That the committee on Ways and Means, to be hereafter appointed, be instructed to enquire into the expedency and necessity of additional legislative enactment in order to enforce the collection of the direct tax in the several counties of this State, if any which have refused or neglected to collect the tax as now provided by law, and that they report to this House at their earliest convenience, either by bill or otherwise.

There are many other important measures which will claim the attention of the Legislature and which we shall notice when they come before the House for action. We say in conclusion, let retrenchment be the order of the day—the people demand it, and their voice should be omnipotent.

From the New York Courier, Dec. 30.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE—FIVE LARGE STORES BURNT.—Loss $250,000. About ten o'clock last night, a fire broke out at the corner of Water and Fletcher streets, in the store of Messrs. Swift & Nicoll, Hat and Fur Dealers, which proved more destructive in its effects, than any that has occurred for some time past. The snow, which had fallen to a considerable debth, impeded the arrival of the engines for a longer time than usual, and for some twentv minutes, but one of the old Corporation engines was playing on the fire, and that could scarcely throw a stream which reached the second story. At last however, the Fire Department mustered in force, and one of the new engines threw a stream of water on the buildings opposite in Water street, which extinguished the flames as soon as it reached them.

The wind was blowing in the direction of Maiden lane, and the flames taking that course before they were subdued, in addition to the building above mentioned, that kept by Mr.——Nautical Instrument maker, 156 Water street, J. & D. Phillips, Furriers, No. 123 Maiden lane, corner of Water street, by Howe & Co. Shoe Store, No. 131 by Smith, Wright & Lvon, Saddlers, No. 129, by Leeds & Thayer. Druggists, and J. B. Smith & Co. Varnishers, No. 127 Maiden lane, were nearly all burned down. The building in Fletcher st. next to that where the fire broke out, and which was connected with the store of Messrs. Smith, Wright & Lvon, on Maiden lane, was also consumed. All the exertions of the firemen could not prevent the flames crossing Maiden lane and breaking out in the store of A. B. Marvin & Co. 132 Maiden lane, but by great exertions, their ravages were confined to the upper story. Some of the contents of the buildings destroyed were saved. It is impossible to make an accurate estimate of the loss incurred, which, however, must have been considerable.

THE EXPEDITION TO CAPE PALMAS.—The Maryland Colonization Journal, received yesterday, says the Baltimore American, contains an account of the departure of the ship Globe, having on board 132 emigrants for Liberia. The Journal says:

"The vessel was delayed nearly a week after all was ready, owing to some Virginia emigrants, who were detained by the freeziug of a canal.—At last they came, and drays and furniture wagons were put in requesition, and all hands placed on board and well stowed away in four hours. Although no previous notice had been given, a vast crowd assembled on the wharf. The Rev. Dr HENSHAW invoked God's blessing on the people and the undertaking. The emigrants rose from their knees—the sails were sheeted home—the hawser cast loose—and the majestic bark moved slowly from the wharf, favoured by a light northwester, and cheered by three rounds from the admiring spectators; and never did three cheers receive a more hearty response than arose from the joyous mass of emigrants on board. We never wituessed a sight more cheering, or felt that our humble labours in the great cause received such ample remuneration.

"On board the Globe in addition to the emigrants were the Rev. L. HAZLEHURT, going to join the Episcopal Mission at Cape Palmas, Dr. SAMUEL F. MCGILL and lady, and Mr. R. S. MCGILL, all of Cape Palmas."

The Journal states that the change of sentiment among the coloured people in favour of colonization is mainly to be attributed to the returning of those who had become citizens of the Colony.—These came for their families and friends—having learned to prize the blessings of citizenship and residence at Cape Palmas. Their representations had great effect among their old neighbours and acquaintances, so that up to the time of the vessel's sailing new applications continued to be made for passage. We quote from the Journal the following observations:

Never has an expedition left our harbour under more favourable auspices, nor has one ever been composed of better men. Of the good characters and capacity of most of them we have ample testimony, and we regret that we are not able to give a sketch of the early history and labours of many of these hitherto obscure people, who we believe are yet the chosen instruments of effecting great good to their brethren in Africa. We cannot omit mentioning one by the name of Lauder, from St. Mary's county, long known on the Potomac as a thriving, industrious and honest master and owner of some river crafts. Lauder says that for years he has felt a strong desire to remove to Africa, but owing to the opposition of some of his family he has until now been prevented. But this year in consequence of forming an acquaintance with Stephen Smith, and learning from him the true state of the colony and the really free condition of the coloured man there, he determined to go and take his whole family, consisting of 28 persons, with him. In order to enable Smith to return also, he nobly advanced three hundred dollars for one of his children who was still in slavely.

Too much credit cannot be given to the gentlemen who have set many of those people free. For instance, Mr. Lynch, of Lynchburg, Va. He set 18 people free (who were taken out for the American Colonization Society,) paid their passage to Africa, an expense of seven or eight hundred dollars, and supplied them well with clothing, mechanical tools, farming utensils, &c. Another—Mr. Bernard Dean, a farmer in moderate circumstances, in Howard District, A. A. Co. offered freedom to his whole family, on condition that they would go to Cape Palmas. Ten availed themselves of his offer, five adults with their five children.—These he supplied abundantly with clothing and agricultural implements, in fact almost stripping his own house to do so. He came to the city with them and waited one week to see them embark, although for years previous he had not slept from under his own roof. Nothing could be more affecting than the parting of this old gentleman with his people. But he has the grand consolation of knowing that he has done the best and all that he could do, both for them and himself.

Such are the deeds of southern slaveholders—and a home is created for these liberated bondmen though the liberality of the slaveholding state of Maryland.

MARRIED,

On Thursday 22d December last, by the Rev'd. J. T. Hazzard, Mr. RICHARD STIRLING to Mrs. ANN WALLACE, all of this county.

On Tuesday the 3rd instant, by the same, Mr. ADAM RICHARDSON to Miss RACHEL MACE, all of this county.

DIED,

At his residence in this county, on the 1st day of January, 1843, after a lingering illness, Rev'd. STEVENS W. WOOLFORD, Pastor of the Baptist Church, in the 52nd year of his age, and the 30th year of his ministry.

The National Intelligencer and Signs of the Times will please copy the above.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

Baltimore Patriot Office,
January 2, 1843.

FLOUR—Howard Street,	$4,09 a 4,12
City Mills,	4,15 a 4,18
WHEAT—Prime Red,	0,85 a 0,92
White,	0,95 a 0,00
CORN—White,	0,41 a 0,42
Yellow,	0,42 a 0,43
ATS,	0, 23 a 0,00
RYE,	0, 47 a 48

TO TRAVELLERS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has opened a house of entertainment at the building formerly occupied by Major Charles Leary dec'd., where he is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. His table shall be supplied with the best fare the market will afford; his stables attended by careful ostlers. Boarders will be taken by the day, work, month or year.

B. H. CROCKETT,
Jan 7, 1843 3t Vienna, Md.

The Easton Star, and Herald, Princess Anne, will insert the above three times and charge this office.

NOTICE.

A vacancy having occured in the Bucktowd primary school No. 7, the trustees are anxious to fill the vacancy immediately by a person who can come well recommended as to moral character and qualifications

Jan 7, 1843 3t THE TRUSTEES.

Notic

MY books are posted to the and those customers who accounts for the years 1840, '41 to come forward and settle the February ensuing. If they do this request, they must not be them in the hands of our officer Thankful for past favors and ation of the same.

Jan 7, 1843 4t

CHANCERY

PURSUANT to authority d orable Theodorick Bland, land, I will sell to the highest a

Saturday the 4th

next, all the Real Estate of w died seized. The sale will take store house, at 11 o'clock A. M will be one fourth part cash o residue on a credit of six and tw day of sale with interest till pai and security approved by the ment of the purchase money th at the expense of the purchase

The creditors of the said Joh notified to file their claims in with the proper vouchers, withi day of sale.

Jan. 7, 1843 ts

CHANCERY

PURSUANT to authority Theodorick Bland, Chanc will sell to the highest and best

Monday the 30th

instant, all the Real Estate of Catharine his wife and of An will take place at the Court Ho between the hours of 11 and sale are one fourth part cash credit of six and twelve months day of sale, all secured by bon ed by the trustee. On the pa money the trustee will convey purchaser, the real estate so so

Jan 7, 1843 ts

SHERIFF'S

BY virtue of 4 writs of Fie out of Dorchester Count James R. Stewart, and 3 issu ley, Esq., one at the suit of at the suit of Charles J. Smit directed, against the goods tenements of John Insley of T sale on

Saturday the 28th

1843, at Crotchers Ferry, bet & 4 o'clock, for cash, the f wit:—all that tract or parcel regulation Harper's 3rd purch 1 2 acres more or less, "Isaac covery," 9 acres, and all the all the lands formerly belongi and now charged to the heirs the land books of Dorcheste "Fairdealing" 4 acres, "Is acres, "Fork Neck" 12 1- plain-dealing" 21 acres, "I Leverton's chance" 51 acres, ken as the property of the sai right to the same will be sol said writs of Fieri Facias and come due, also to pay and sa &c. due John H. Hodson, la lector. Attendance given b

WILLIAM H. AKE
Jan 7th, 1843. ts

SHERIFF'S

BY virtue of two writs of F of Dorchester County Co one at the suit of William V. Eliza C. Waggaman, and the John H. Hodson, against th lands and tenements of Willi have seized and taken in execu claim and interest at law and William F. M. Emalls of in property, to wit—all that tract "Indian Land No. 1," contain dian Purchase," containing 55 253 1 4 acres, from Joseph E diately on Goose Creek, and al Goose Creek, 12 winsor chair tongs, 2 sets of window curtain pine tables, 2 sets of earthen spoons, 12 German tea spoon the balance of the household 4 stacks of top fodder, 2 stacks the crop of wheat now seeded and 2 blades, 1 saddle and bri 1000 pounds of pork, and 1 her

Friday the 27t

between the hours of 10 & 4 farm cultivated last year by will offer for sale at public bidder for cash the said proper in execution to satisfy the sai and cost due and to become d required on the day of sale.

Jan 7, 1843 W

NOTI

BY virtue of two writs of F suit of Henry & Hicks, i Esq one at the suit of George George A. Z. Smith Esq. and Charles Johnson, I have taken right of said Johnson to the fol one schooner "Lady Washingt ter, and 10 head of cattle, mor proceed to sell all the said John property, at the residence of th

SATURDAY the 28t

between the hours of 10 and satisfy the above writs and cost

JNO. V. DE
Jan. 7, 1843.——tds.

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