till day, but neither to touch aught themselves or suffer the least intrusion. The men went well armed; but strange to say, at their very first entrance within the churchyard, they perceived something approaching them. The morning was excessively dark, but straight from the open grave there ascended a tall, pale, ghost like figure, covered with pale light, and from which issued a smell of Brimstone perfectly suffocating. The men's senses were totally benumbed. In language quite inarticulate, they challenged it, charging it to stop and speak, but it came gliding on towards them. They fired a pistol at it, but it came gliding on. They could stand it no longer, but turning, they fled with precipitation—the ghost pursuing them till they took refuge in a tavern. After fortifying their hearts well with spirits, and loading their pistols anew, they sallied forth once more before the break of day, but saw nothing; and before the sun-rising, great numbers of the citizens had arrived, the word having spread overnight from the council-chamber, or rather the watch-house. But the two guards suffered no person to come within the iron railings, until the arrival of Lord Archibald with the church officers, and other official people; when, to the utter consternation of all who had heard Andrew's extraordinary narrative before the judge of the night, it was found that the lid of the coffin was splintered in two, lying loose above, and the corpse up and away, grave clothes and altogether. There was nothing left but the wood shavings, and a part of them were lying in the line from the grave to the gate, which the dead man had shaken from him in his struggle with Andrew. So far as little was said and so they thought, for what use could they think, as the watchman who deceived Andrew, and seized him in the grave, thought proper to keep his experiment a secret in order to frighten and astonish the people the more. Indeed, there was none that made a greater stir about it than himself. In consequence of all this, the bruit got abroad that Mr. Sholto Douglas and his humane friend, Andrew Cranston, had gone forth by night to take the body of the late baron from the tomb, in order to ask him some questions about a will, they having had intimation that he was buried alive; but that, on their opening up his song iron chest, he got into such a rage that he cursed and swore at them; and when they would not desist, he split the coffin with his fist, sprung out and seized Andrew by the throat, groffling him in the grave. That he then took him away, and pushed him into the watch-house, where he left him to justice, and ran off and hid himself, for fear that they might carry him alive again.

Andrew made oath to the truth of this, so it could not be contradicted. Philosophers winked and shook their heads; statesmen, at first hearing it, scratched their elbows, notched and laughed; but, by degrees, as the facts came out, one by one, the pupils of their eyes were enlarged, and they generally exclaimed that the like of it was never heard of in any land. Such was the story that got abroad, and has continued as a traditionary story to this day; and it is so good a story, and so perfectly ridiculous, that it is a pity to either add to or diminish it. But we story-tellers, in our eagerness to trace the real course of natural events, often spoil the story, both to ourselves and others. And as I know more about it, I am obliged to tell the truth.

In the mean time, Lord Archibald was chagrined, beyond measure, at the loss of the will, not doubting that it was fallen into the hands of his opponent; for though it was manifest that he and Andrew had not got it, yet who else could have removed it, as well as the body, save some one in his interest? He soon began to suspect Miss Aymers, the only person alive possessed of the secret; and grievously did he repent his accusation of her, and the parting with her on such bad terms, knowing that the revenge of an insulted mistress was beyond calculation. The first thing, therefore, that he did, was to go and implore her forgiveness, and a renewal of their former confidence; but she spurned him from her in the highest disdain, refusing all intercourse with him forever.

This being the last blow to Lord Archibald's hopes of retaining either the estate or his reputation, he waited on Mr. Sholto, and astonished him by a proposal to halve his uncle's estate with him, stating that his conscience had checked him for keeping possession of the whole, being convinced that his late uncle had intended leaving him a part. Sholto expressed the utmost gratitude for his relation's generous resolve, saying he never thought to be so much beholden to man. But Sholto was still more astonished when he insisted on the transfer being made immediately, and the residue being secured to himself, by the signature of Sholto, the nearest blood relation of the deceased.

Sholto could not understand this, but made no objections to the arrangement. However, men of business could not be had on the instant, and the transaction was postponed to a future day. The estate was parted by arbiters, and every thing was arranged for the final transaction to the satisfaction of all parties; when one morning, just as Sholto was setting out for the ratification of the treaty, a modest sly looking man called, and requested to speak with Mr. Sholto before he went away. "Well, what is it sir? A message from Mr. Maringer, I suppose?"

"No, sir, it is a message from a very different personage. Pray, do you know what has become of your uncle, the Baron?"

"What do you mean by such a question? Why, that he died and was buried, and that his body was mysteriously and most unaccountably taken from the tomb."

"Are you sure of that, sir?"

"As sure as ocular demonstration and reason can make me."

"Well, sir, I have only to tell you, that you are mistaken. Is it not possible, that the dead can live again?"

"Yes, at the resurrection, but not till then. I know that the souls of the dead live in unknown and unexplored regions, but the body of my uncle saw corruption, and cannot live again till the last day."

"Well, sir, I understand there is something that you should have had of him, and of which you have been deprived, not through any intention of his. What will you give me, and I will instantly bring you to the speech of him?"

"Stranger, you are either mocking me, or you are mad. I would not go to the speech of him to be King of the realm. Would you make another Saul of me, and take me to speak to dæmons in human shape?"

"I am quite serious Mr. Sholto, for a proper remuneration I will take you to the speech of him; and, moreover, I will ensure to you the document from his own hand, that will ensure your right and title to the whole of his estate, heritable and personal."

"No, no, I will have nothing to do with either you or him. I will venture upon no experiment so revolting. Bring me the document yourself, and your reward shall be liberal. Then I shall believe you, but at present your proposal is to me incomprehensible."

"I again assure you, that I am perfectly serious. And as no man alive can procure you that document save myself, give me a bond on his estate for five thousand pounds, and the will shall be yours. Only you are to come or send, and receive it from his hand, and see him once more face to face. Some word may accompany it, which is unmeet for me to hear. I pray you go. It is requisite you should. Only I must have a bond for you for five thousand pounds, and the property is yours."

"Why that I would not grude, for I have this day to sign away five times that sum to secure the rest. Take my man with you. Bring us the writ, and your request shall be granted." He rang the bell, and Andrew entered. Andrew, this gentleman knows, it appears, where my dead uncle is lying concealed. He wants to send the will, and some particular word to me. Will you be so good as to go with the man and fetch both?"

"Gang yourself, Mr. Sholto; for me, I wadna gang for the hale warld. The moment that he clappit his een on me, he wad flee at my throappie, an' doun wi'me, an' man take me by the neck ower his shoulder, an' aff to the watch house prison wi'me; I kend aye he was up an leevin. But his mean sud ly be an uncanny nonnatural kind o' me. Where is the auld villiein?"

"Where God will. Go with me, and you shall see him, and receive the deed signed and sealed from his own hand. It is a pity to throw away such a fortune through mere cowardice."

"It is that. Shall I meet him in fair daylight, and in company?"

"I shall go with you, if you desire it; no other way."

"Aye, ye maun hae another ane, for he has mair nor the strength o' twa men sin' ne dee'd. Let me ha twa stout fellows wi' me, an' I'll venture, for my mister's sake an' my ain. I never was frightit in the open daylight yet."

Away went Andrew on his perilous expedition, while Sholto kept out of the way, and did not go to ratify the grievous bargain with Lord Archibald, until he saw what would be the issue of this mad adventure. One messenger arrived after another for him, and he was nowhere to be found. And although he suspected the stranger's message to be all a trick, in order to play off some foolery upon him, for which reason he kept aloof, yet at times there was a seriousness in the young man's manner, that left an impression of his sincerity.

In the course of two hours Andrew returned, so changed in every feature, that no person could have known him. His eyes were open, and would not wink, and his mouth wide open, while the power to shut it seemed not with him. But he held the writ firm grasped in his hand, signed and sealed, and all correct. He was supported by the stranger, who also appeared greatly agitated. Sholto signed the bond cheerfully, which was in due time honored—took possession of the baron's whole property without opposition, and lord Archibald retired to Switzerland.

But now for the unparrellelled recovery of this famous document; and though there never was a more lying like story than the one told by Andrew Cranston, he yet brought substantial proofs with him of its correctness.—And it is believed that, barring a little exaggeration of his own, it is mostly conformable to truth. We must have the relation in Andrew's own words.

"We had nae sooner left our house, than the chap turn'd thoughtfu' an' gae ower speaking, an' I jealoused he was turnin' frightit, an' that some awfu' an' tremendous encountor lay afore us. Still it was day-light, an' I thought it couldna be waur that time than it had been afore in the graves; see on I ventured. We ca'd at a doctor o' physic's shop for an assistant. The lad was sweer to gang, an' made many objections that I couldna hear; but I thought I heard them speak about 'blinding his een,' sae I laid my lugs t' my neck an' said naething. Weel, on, on, on we gangs, till we came forneent the head o' the Kirk Wynd, when the chap turns to me wi' a pale face an' a quivering lip, an' he says to me,—'Andrew Cranston,' says he, 'ye maun allow us to tie up your een' here, (eyes I believe he ca'd them, but that's a' ane.) 'What for that, an' it be your will, sir,' says I. 'Why, the poor old baron has got such a fright at being buried alive,' said he, 'that no other impression haunts his spirit but that of being buried alive again. And if you were to find out the place of his concealment it would put him so mad, that all attempts to recover the will would prove ineffectual.'

"He's a queer chap,' said I, 'for a madder man I never saw than he was when wakened out o' the grave, an' wha wad think he wad be sae terrified to gang into it again!—Godness guide us, is he just like other leevin' mortal men, after lying sae lang i' the grave?'

"Why, he is both a living man and a dead man, Andrew; or rather, he is neither a living man nor a dead one, but something between them. You have a strange sight to see—a dead body inhabited by a living spirit."

"I danna care suppose ye do tie up my een,' says I, 'an' be sure ye dinna tak the bandage off again till we come back to this biet, or else I will find out the place where he is.' Accordingly, they tied up my een that I coudna see a stime, an' we turns hereaway and thereaway, I kendna where, till at length ae lock gangs wi' a great jangle, an' then another lock gangs wi' a great jangle, an' then I began to find a damp dead smell. Waur than a grave. Mercy on us! where are we gaun now, thinks I to myself, and began rather to draw back. I'll not gang ane other step,' says I, 'till I see where I am.'

"It was an unlucky saying, for that moment the rascal slipped the bandage off my een, an' where I was I never ken to this day, an' never will ken till the day of judgment.—There were dead skeletons standing a' around me, wi' no ae pickin' o' flesh on their bones. Their een were a' out, an naething but holes where their noses an' mouths should hae been. My flesh turned cauld, and my blood fruse in my heart, an' I hadna power to advance a step. "Come on, come on, Andrew,' says the chap, for there was nane but ane wi' me then. Come on. See, he's up here."

"I lookit as weel as I was able, an' there in truth I saw the Baron at the upper end of that frightsome place, standing a fearsome sight indeed. He had a white winding-sheet about him, and his face was as white as the sheet.—Een lips, an' checks, were a' o' the same dead wan colour. He was still nothing but a corpse—a cauld, lifeless corpse—but yet he held up the will in his right hand, and began a speaking to me in a dead man's voice. My heart could stand nae man. The chap pushed me forret—and I shot backward—till seeing that I was coming in contac wi' this miraculous leevin' corpse—I faintit—faintit clean away; but I heard aye his awsome voice soundin' i' the lugs o' my soul, though my body was nae better nor that of a dead man.

"Weel I can tell you nae mair; for when I came to myself, I was lying in another house, an' some doctors standin' round me wi' their lances an' knives in their hands, glowrin' like chaps catched in an ill-turn; an' I am aye convinced to this day, that they were either gain to mak' a skeleton o' me, or a leevin' corpse. However, I brought hame the will safe in my neive, that has made my master a man. I bought it dear first an' last, but I hae nae reason to rue what I did.'

Now this story is true, but again needs explanation. But is it not a pity to explain away so good and so ridiculous a story, which was most solemnly believed by the principal actor? All that I choose to tell you is this: The young man who received the 25000 was a surgeon and apothecary; the betrothed sweetheart, and shortly afterwards the husband of Miss Sally Aymers, who, it will be remembered, was an uncanded girl of great shrewdness and activity. This is the main clue to the story; and after this if any gentleman in Britain or her colonies (I except Ireland) will explain to me perfectly, how every circumstance was effected, I shall be in his debt for the best bowl of whisky-toddy ever was drunk. And if any lady do it, I shall be in here for a song.

PENITENTIARY REPORT.

Grand Jury Room, October 22d, 1831.

The committee appointed by the court to visit the Penitentiary, respectfully represent that the duty has been performed by them.

They have great pleasure in bearing their testimony to the general order and discipline of that Institution, but particularly select as a subject of commendation the Hospital department. In no institution of the like kind, can this branch of economy be more perfect.

The accompanying reports will shew the distinctions of the convicts, and the manner in which they are employed.

The committee will not omit this occasion of expressing their approbation of the skill and management of Mr. Joseph Owens, the keeper.

ROBERT PURVIANCE, Foreman.
BALTZER SCHAFFER,
FREDK SHAFFER,
JAMES B STANSBURY,
JOS. ROBINSON,
WM. ROSE,
WM. LOWRY.

Report to the Grand Jury of the city of Baltimore of the manner of prisoners confined in the Maryland Penitentiary, and of their various employments.

MALES.	
Weaving, Warping, &c	197
Dyeing	9
Sawing Marble	36
Coopering	18
Cordwaining	10
At Carpenters' work	7
Smithing	2
Tailoring	4
Cooking and Baking	8
At House work	9
Writing	1
Sick and Invalid	15—316
FEMALES.	
Carding and Spinning	25
Spooling	5
Knitting	6
Binding Shoes	2
Sewing	3
Doubling and Reeling Yarn	1
Washing	9
At house work	6
Sick and Invalid	2—60
Total	376

Respectfully submitted,
JOS. OWENS, Keeper.

Test, WM. H. MACCALL, Clerk of Baltimore City Court.

The General Synod of the Lutheran Church of the United States, commenced its Session yesterday, in the City of Frederick, in this State.

Gen. W. Hubbell, Esq. American Consul at Manilla, died at that place, very suddenly, on the third of May.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, November 8, 1831.

COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE WESTERN SHORE.

The adjourned June Term of the Court of Appeals will commence its session on Monday next, the 7th inst, when the cases on the Docket will be resumed in regular order, with the exception of those from Frederick county, which will be taken up on the third Monday of the sitting.

The regular Term of the Court will commence on the first Monday in December next.

COMMUNICATED.

BALTIMORE AND ANNAPOLIS RAIL ROAD.

We deem it advisable to adopt this method of apprizing all persons interested, that an application will be made at the ensuing session of the Legislature, for a charter to construct a Rail Road between Baltimore and Annapolis, as the following memorial will sufficiently demonstrate:

To the Honourable the General Assembly of Maryland.

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Maryland, respectfully represents, that your memorialists are desirous of obtaining from your Honourable Body, a charter for the purpose of constructing a Rail Road between Baltimore and Annapolis. Your memorialists further represent, that often, during the greater portion of the winter season, the navigation to the former city is obstructed by ice—In consequence of which, the shipping destined for that harbour has to make Annapolis the port of entry, to the great inconvenience of the Baltimore Merchants, for the want of a land carriage for their merchandise. Independent of this circumstance, and numerous others that might, were it requisite, be stated, way-faring persons are compelled, in travelling from one city to the other, to encounter a road, at that time, in many respects, almost impassable. All which may be obviated by a Rail Road. Your memorialists, therefore pray your Honourable Body to grant them a charter of incorporation, with similar immunities to those contained in other Rail Road charters granted by the Legislature of Maryland. And your memorialists, will ever, and so forth.

Signatures have already been obtained from several of the proprietors of the soil situate on the route of the contemplated Rail Road, and we shall be happy to obtain the assent of those who have not yet subscribed.—A line from them, signifying their approval, addressed to JAMES P. BRICE, Annapolis, will be acknowledged.

☞ The Editor of the Maryland Republican, (Annap.) and the Editors of the respective Baltimore papers, will confer a favour by giving the above an insertion.

COMMUNICATED.

A meeting of the Annapolis Temperance Society was held in the Methodist Church on Thursday evening the 20th of October, at which S Ridout Esq. was called to preside, and Dr. J. Ridout to act as Secretary.

The religious exercises were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Blanchard of the Episcopal, and the Rev. Mr. Guest of the Methodist Churches. The report of the Executive committee, an abstract of which will be found below, was read and adopted. After which an address was delivered to a large and respectable auditory by Alexander Randall Esq. On the conclusion of the address, it was unanimously resolved, "That the thanks of the Society be presented to Mr. Randall for the able and interesting address delivered on this occasion." It is the intention of the committee to endeavour to obtain some portions at least of this address for publication.

The report which the Executive Committee of the Annapolis Temperance Society, delivered at their last general meeting in April, presents so comprehensive a view of the origin and nature of Temperance Societies, together with all the facts connected with them, that it is scarcely deemed necessary to do more on the present occasion than refer those who are desirous of information on the subject, to the various details of that report, and to reiterate the arguments therein adduced, as sufficient to persuade every friend of social order to unite with us, by their exertions, to banish the evil of intemperance from our land. We are, however, so prone to listless indifference in regard to subjects of a religious or moral character, that altho' of vital importance to our happiness, and familiar to our minds, they soon fall into oblivion, unless frequently revived, and brought to our consideration. Under these impressions your committee present the following brief report. They have the satisfaction of informing you, that the good cause which so deeply interests all of us, continues to prosper within the little circle of their superintendance, it rises in public estimation, and derives strength by the accession of new members, while those on the primary list, with but few exceptions, remain steady to their temperance engagements. Thus the moral aspect of our city has evidently improved; ardent spirits are no longer indispensable at our elections which are of course more peaceably conducted; the practice of offering them to guests in the circles of fashionable life, has ceased to be so general as it was, and the opinions of the principal merchants in town, who deal in that article, as well as the ordinary keepers, warrant us in saying, that the sales of spirituous liquors have diminished at least one third in the course of the last twelve months. We have the pleasure also to inform you, that a county society was organized at the last session of the Court, on the plan of entire abstinence, when a considerable number of respectable citizens enrolled their names. These gentlemen, coming from various parts of the county, will necessarily extend their influence though their respective neighbourhoods, and new associations may in consequence be expected to arise in every quarter. By the exertions and public addresses of some of our own members, Societies have been formed in the vicinity of Annapolis, and instances could be adduced of their beneficial effects on certain individuals who by frequent indulgence in the use of ardent spirits, were rapidly falling into habitual intoxication, but being aroused to a sense of their danger by the zealous admonitions of these gentlemen, and the power of conscience, they have joined Temperance Societies, and evinced a disposition to become members of the church. Your committee, having requested the ministers of the Gospel in this city to address its coloured inhabitants on the subject of Temperance, an address was delivered by one of them, and a Society was formed, which now consists of more than forty members. It is part of the philanthropist to feel an interest in every portion of the human family, and when we advert to our relative situation to this class of our population, it certainly becomes our duty to endeavour to ameliorate their condition, and we must necessarily, as christians, derive pleasure from their moral improvement.

[The report then proceeds with stating the beneficial results of Temperance Societies, as made known by the late Annual report of the American Temperance Society, but as it is intended to make interesting extracts from this report hereafter, it is deemed unnecessary to advert to them at present.]

"We now return to our own Society, and confess that the picture presented, though correct in its colouring, has a few shades which our duty constrains us to bring to light. It could never have been imagined by the most sanguine advocates of the Temperance cause, that the mere signing the articles of association would operate as a talisman to convert the confirmed sot to entire sobriety; the views of the Society were principally directed to the rising generation, and their efforts were intended to preserve *them* from the poisonous draught—a hope also was entertained, that those who *occasionally* indulged in intoxication, might possibly be reclaimed, and thus saved from absolute degradation; and we trust that these expectations will be realized. But as was before stated, some have forfeited their pledge, and are no longer members of our Society—A hope is, however, indulged, that they will see their error and return to the good and safe path from which they have wandered. We regret also that there are still many respectable individuals of both sexes who do not concur in our views, whether governed by their old notions of hospitality, or the opinion that the moderate use of ardent spirits is salutary, they continue to use them, and offer them to others. That the most temperate use of distilled liquors is unfavourable to health, they have the opinion of some of the most eminent physicians in this country and in Europe; and if the statement of a distinguished writer be correct, that "the temperate drinkers are the chief agents in promoting and perpetuating drunkenness," then these temperate and respectable men are assuming a most awful responsibility. We would beg leave to offer a word of gentle admonition to the fair sex, who altho' they do not use it themselves, feel no hesitation in offering ardent spirits to others, and enquire whether the volume with which we trust they are generally conversant, does not utter an awful denunciation against those who cause their brother to offend! And they may be assured, that the addition of a portion of moral courage to their other virtues, would elevate them a grade higher in the road to perfection. We would also make another remark, tho' we trust unnecessary to the generality of our members, viz: that the pledge to drink no ardent spirits, nor offer them to others, *except in cases of sickness*, never can authorize a member to have recourse to drams of any description, whenever he may labour under imaginary or even *real* disease, without the advice of his physician.

As a measure calculated to increase the number of our members, your committee beg leave to suggest the propriety of causing a copy of our Constitution, with our first report, to be presented to every family in the city. A similar plan has been adopted by the Temperance Society of New York, and the most favourable results are anticipated from it. Another highly useful measure will be the more extensive circulation of the "Journal of Humanity," a work which we hold in great estimation, and strongly recommend to the perusal of all our members, and would urge them to use their influence to make it more generally known and read.

In conclusion, we will merely add, that our Society, which was organized less than 12 months ago, now comprises 250 members.

In pursuance of the suggestion offered by the committee, the following resolution was adopted by the Society.

Resolved, That the executive committee be requested to carry into effect that part of the Report which relates to the special and personal invitation to be given to every inhabitant of this city to join this Association.

OHIO ELECTION.

It is yet uncertain which party has a majority in the Legislature of Ohio. There have been several losses in Jackson Counties, occasioned by a multiplicity of Candidates, or by the extreme thinness of the vote. On the other hand there have been gains to the same party in the Northern part of the State, from where the majority for Adams in 1828, was very large. The precise result however, is yet unascertained. Last year the opposition majority on joint ballot was *three* or *four* votes.

GEORGIA ELECTION.

All the Counties have been heard from excepting Ware. The majority for Lumpkin will be about 1500.—The Macon Messenger says that the Troup party will have a larger majority in the Legislature than they had last year.

RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS IN HUDSON.

We learn that a most unaccountable excitement, leading to acts of violence and the disturbance of public worship, has existed in Hudson, in this state, for some days past. The facts, as far as we have learned them, are these:—The Rev. John N. Maffit of the New-England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been preaching for a few weeks in that city; an awakening has followed his labours, and the number of hopeful conversions, as before last, was estimated at about thirty. He proceeded quietly until Wednesday evening of last week, when a large mob surrounded the Church, with intentions evidently hostile to the Rev. Mr. Maffit—His friends we understand, saved him from violence with much personal hazard. The next day the city was in much commotion, and the authorities expressed their fears that they should not be able to protect the Rev. gentleman from harm. He, however, persevered and preached in the evening; but the house was surrounded by thousands, the meeting interrupted, and he was attended to his house by a strong guard of gentlemen who volunteered to protect him from the exasperated and passion-tossed multitude.

We learn, however, that the tumult has subsided. It is not highly honourable to that city, that the Mayor, the Recorder, and other distinguished individuals, exerted themselves to the extent of their power in restoring order. [Badger's Weekly Messenger.

OBITUARY.

Died, on the 21st inst at the residence of his father, Colonel Joseph Harris, in St. Mary's county, after ten days illness, Miss JANE HARRIS, aged 17 years. She was perfectly sensible of the approach of death, and submitted to her fate with christian resignation. Her father and relatives are consoled in their distress by the belief that their temporary loss is her eternal gain, for Heaven surely must be the reward of her many virtues.

IN CHANCERY.

October 31st, 1831.

John Hoffman and Peter Hoffman, junior,
vs
Joseph Walker, and others.

THE object of the bill filed in this case is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of Bennet Walker, deceased, for the payment of the complainants claims, and for general relief. The bill states, that the said Bennet Walker was in his lifetime for many years engaged as partner and joint dealer in trade and commerce with a certain James Walker, and that the said Bennet and James carried on their business under the name, style and firm of Bennet and James Walker. That the said Bennet and James became indebted to the complainant, John Hoffman, and a certain Peter Hoffman, (who is since deceased, and whom the said John Hoffman hath survived.) with whom the said John Hoffman was for many years in partnership under the name, style and firm, of Peter Hoffman and Son, in the sum of nine hundred and fifty-four pounds seventeen shillings and ten pence, and on the twenty seventh day of June eighteen hundred and eight, executed their promissory note, signed by one of them in their copartnership name, style and firm, of Bennet and James Walker, and thereby promised to pay to the said Peter and John by the name, style and firm, of Peter Hoffman and Son, or order, on demand, the aforesaid sum of money—That the said sum of money not being paid, the complainant John Hoffman, as surviving partner of the said Peter, instituted suit there on in Saint-Mary's county court, against the said Bennet and James Walker, (pending which the said Bennet died,) in which, such proceedings were had that at June term 1820, of the court of appeals, the said John Hoffman recovered a judgment against the said James Walker, for the sum of nine hundred and fifty four pounds seventeen shillings and two pence current money, with interest thereon from the 27th day of June 1808, and eighteen dollars and seventy-four and a third cents, costs—That the said James Walker having failed to satisfy the said judgment, the said John Hoffman instituted suit in Saint-Mary's county court, on the appeal bond of the said James Walker, in which were such proceedings, that at June term 1824, of said court of appeals, the complainant John Hoffman recovered another judgment against the said James Walker for nine hundred and fifty-four pounds seventeen shillings and two pence, with interest from the twenty seventh day of June eighteen hundred and eight, eighteen dollars, seventy-four and a third cents costs, and twenty-eight dollars and two cents costs. The bill further states, that the said Bennet and James Walker, in the lifetime of the said Bennet, became indebted to the complainant Peter Hoffman, junior, in the sum of one thousand and eighty-five dollars and nineteen cents—That the said James Walker, after the death of said Bennet Walker, the said sum of money continuing due, executed to the complainant Peter Hoffman, junior, three several promissory notes, each bearing date on the first day of March eighteen hundred and thirteen, and signed by the said James Walker, surviving partner of Bennet Walker, one payable sixty days after date for three hundred and sixty-one dollars and seventy-six cents, one payable ninety days after date for three hundred and sixty one dollars and seventy-six cents, and the other for three hundred and sixty-one dollars and seventy seven cents, payable one hundred and twenty days after date—That the said James Walker having failed to pay said notes, the said Peter Hoffman instituted three several suits in Saint Mary's county court, against the said James Walker, in which such proceedings were had, that at June term 1820, of the said court of appeals, the complainant Peter Hoffman, recovered three several judgments against the said James Walker, one for three hundred and sixty-one dollars and seventy-six cents, with interest from the first day of May eighteen hundred and thirteen, and seventeen dollars and sixty-eight and two third cents costs, another for three hundred and sixty-one