

For Governor, WILLIAM GRASON, Esquire, of Queen-Anne's County.

COURT OF APPEALS, W. S. June Term, 1839. June 20.—Special Doctet. Asa-Lung Jameson & Ridgely vs. Seckamp, was argued by R. Johnson for the Appellees, and concluded by Glenn in reply for the Appellant.

No. 53. State, vs. Elizabeth vs. Digges. Judgment reversed and procedendo awarded. No. 67. Owings vs. Worthington. Re-argument ordered by the court.

No. 78. John D. Heister and others vs. Elizabeth Lawrence. Decree reversed with costs. No. 111. Robert Hicks vs. Elizabeth Lawrence. Decree reversed, and bill dismissed with costs.

No. 112. Elizabeth Lawrence vs. Heister, &c. Decree reversed and on this appeal affirmed with costs. No. 128. Mayor and City Council of Baltimore vs. William Jenkins. Order continuing the injunction reversed, injunction dissolved with costs, and cause remanded.

No. 129. Thomas Dye Cockey and Wife vs. The Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road. Decree affirmed without costs. No. 130. Marcy and Hughes vs. Fenwick. Appeal dismissed.

No. 143. J. C. White & Sons vs. The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore. Judgment affirmed. No. 149. The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore vs. J. C. White & Sons. Judgment reversed.

No. 152. Amelung Jameson & Ridgely vs. Seckamp. Decree reversed and cause remanded. No. 160. Richter and Wheat vs. Poe and Wife. Argument stopped by the court and appeal dismissed.

No. 142. Regents of the University of Maryland vs. Joseph B. Williams. Argument of this cause commenced by Evans for the Appellants.

No. 143. The Appeal of the Regents of the University of Maryland vs. Joseph B. Williams, the Treasurer of the Trustees, University Maryland, still occupies the attention of the Court.

No. 144. The opening argument to day was conducted by Evans and Martin on distinct questions to the Appellants.

This cause is heard at this term in pursuance of an act of the last General Assembly, and involves the Constitutional existence of the former Regents of the University of Maryland.

The Democratic Republicans of Queen-Anne's county have nominated the following ticket: For Senate.—Dr. R. Goldsborough, Jr. For the House of Delegates.—Lemuel Roberts, Pere Wilmer, William A. Spencer.

An edition of "A Sketch of the Life, last sickness and death of Mary Jane Hanson, wife of the Hon. Thos. P. Grosvenor, left among the papers of the late Thos. P. Grosvenor, &c. &c." has just been published by Messrs. Bayly and Burns of Baltimore-street.

The Cumberland Advocate mentions that Mr. B. Simkins of that town had lost four of his eight children, within three weeks past, by a disease resembling the scarlet fever.

Ben Sherrod, 100 lives lost; the Moonmouth, 100; the Home, 100; the Moselle, 120; the Ben Franklin, 100; the Oronoko, 130; the Washington, 15; and the Pulaski, 100.

The banks in Kentucky have agreed to resume specie payments on the 15th of July, if before that day the Philadelphia banks shall have resumed; and if the banks of Cincinnati, Indiana, and Illinois shall agree to resume on that day.

CAPT. PEARSON'S ACCOUNT OF THE LATE DISASTER TO THE PULASKI.—From the Baltimore American.

TO THE PUBLIC. I left Savannah in the steamboat Pulaski on the 13th of June, having on board one hundred passengers, and reached Charleston at half past 5 P. M. the same day.

I left Savannah in the steamboat Pulaski on the 13th of June, having on board one hundred passengers, and reached Charleston at half past 5 P. M. the same day. Having taken in wool, and such of the passengers as designed to sleep on board having retired, I examined all things appertaining to the machinery, which appeared to be in perfect order.

At 6 o'clock the boat started for Baltimore at 6 o'clock P. M. after which all retired below. At 10 o'clock I went to the engine room and examined the steamage, which I found to indicate twenty-six inches. This I thought was doing very well, as the speed at the boat increased as the night grew lighter, and of course worked off the steam sooner.

Finding all things as they should be, I called Mr. Hubbard on deck and gave him charge of the boat, observing to him that he must keep a good look out and call me at 12 o'clock, as I thought we should reach Cape Look Out about half past one, or at least that I should then take the soundings.

I also told him that Capt. Davis was lying in the steering house, where he would find him. The Captain had previously informed me that he had been compelled to drop to a family on board, whose name I do not remember. I expressed to him my satisfaction at having so large a number of passengers, and told him that I would at any time forego my personal convenience for their accommodation.

This conversation took place between 8 and 9 o'clock that evening. When the explosion took place which I judged to be about 11 o'clock, P. M. I experienced rather a pleasant sensation, as though I were dreaming that I was flying in the air.

I was awakened by falling on my back in the water, surrounded by the fragments of my room. Immediately conscious of my situation, I got on a small board and swam for the boat, which appeared to be 30 or 40 yards distant, and still going rapidly.

I saw the heads of seven persons near me, but could not tell whether they were the boat and finding my clothes an impediment, I soon divested myself of some of them. My watch guard became entangled around my wrist, which I was compelled to break and let go.

As near as I can judge I must have been swimming three quarters of an hour. When I had approached within about 100 yards of the boat, I saw her lights begin gradually to disappear. I stopped and exclaimed "My God, is the Pulaski sinking!"

I renewed my efforts to reach her, soon found my worst fears realized, as her bow sunk deep beneath the surface. I then swam towards the stern, and when within 10 or 15 feet I saw the heads of the people. I called for a boat as loud as I was able, some eight or ten times, but received no answer.

I then swam towards the head of the steamboat, and saw the forward part of her main bottom keel up, and near it the forward part of the main deck. I called to a gentleman near the side, and told him my name, which he immediately made known to the others, and threw me a rope.

His name is McGregory, of Georgia, and I shall ever remember him with gratitude. When I got on the wreck my first object was to procure the boat's rope, hoping to assist some of the unfortunate ladies, for whose safety I would willingly have risked my life, and so expressed myself in the presence of Mr. Gregory and others.

If I could have procured a boat I am confident I should have been able to rescue some 30 or 40 more of the unfortunate beings then struggling in the water.

Finding that we should have to lighten our wreck I informed the gentlemen present that my left arm was scalded and useless to me, but that I would direct them in their exertions for our safety.

A quantity of iron and the best bower anchor were thrown over. The chain being fastened I soon found that we were at anchor, and to remain so long would founder our wreck.

With great difficulty we found a pin-lass, which we bucked out, and then let the chain and small bower go. Having erected a shed on deck, and rigged a jury mast we set sail, with a small colour flying as a signal of distress to any vessel that might see us.

On Sunday it came on to blow heavily and rain from the E. N. E. which drifted us rapidly towards the land, and in the afternoon we were within a quarter of a mile of the shore among the breakers.

We here prepared ourselves for the approaching peril, when it appeared to me the Almighty had compassion on us, and changed the wind so as to drive us from our dangerous situation out to sea.

The next morning the land was quite visible, and the weather pleasant. In the afternoon the wind again changed to N. E. and some of the gentlemen began to sink under the exhaustion produced by the want of provisions and water, having now been four days without nourishment of any kind.

At five the next morning a vessel was seen to the Eastward, standing towards us. As she approached our wreck was discovered and she bore down for us. She proved to be the schooner Henry Camerden, captain Davis, from Philadelphia bound to Wilmington, N. C. on board of which we were all kindly taken and hospitably treated.

As soon as we got on board I prevailed on Captain Davis to haul to the Northward, as we had seen a wreck in that direction the evening before.

Having cruised out for some time, the captain himself going to the mast head to look out, he thought it better to run into New Inlet and send out a pilot boat. While deliberating, I discovered the wreck about which I felt so much concern, and immediately bore down to it, and took therefrom two ladies, two negro women and three men.

We reached Wilmington about 5 P. M. that day, and were met on the wharf by the inhabitants, who received us with the utmost hospitality and attention, furnishing us with abundance of provisions and clothes of which we stood in great need.

As soon as they heard our story, they sent out a steamboat and two pilot boats in search of more of the unfortunate sufferers, and declared that if Mr. Hubbard, the first mate, had given them the least hope that any were yet on the wreck, they would have despatched vessels to their assistance immediately.

Having heard from one of the gentlemen with me that Mr. Hubbard had got into one of the boats and gone ashore, I felt confident that he would have sent vessels to our assistance as soon as he landed, and so expressed myself while on the wreck, but from his not having done so I supposed the boats were swamped in landing.

I remained at Wilmington two days, when I started on my return to this city, and I feel it my duty to express, not only to the people of Wilmington, but to the proprietors of the Rail Road and steamboats on my route home, my heart felt gratitude for the kindness and attention every where bestowed on me and my fellow sufferers.

As my friends may be desirous of knowing my opinion of the construction of the Pulaski, I do not hesitate to declare my belief that she was a first rate boat, and that her hull was built in the most substantial manner.

The joins work was also unexceptionable. Her steam engines were made by Messrs. Watchman & Dratt, of this city, and reflected high credit on the makers.

She was built expressly to run between Baltimore and Charleston, neither pains nor expense was spared to promote the safety and convenience of travellers.

JOHN PEARSON. Baltimore, June 30, 1838. From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer. THE PULASKI.

We conversed last evening with Capt. Hubbard, of this port, one of the survivors who escaped the wreck of the Pulaski. It is impossible to do adequate justice to the tale of horrors which he relates, or to preserve in a written description the natural and simple eloquence of his recital.

A more touching and heart-rending story we never listened to, and in throwing together in a very hurried manner some of its more prominent incidents, we feel that we owe an apology to Captain Hubbard for rendering so imperfect an account of a disaster which in its minutest details is of the most intense and melancholy interest.

For the instances which we draw from the statement of Capt. Hubbard we are also responsible, though they are in every instance confirmed by his own impressions.

At the time of the explosion, Capt. Hubbard was asleep. He immediately jumped from his berth, and though nearly suffocated by steam, made his way to the ladies cabin in search of his wife.

They both sank together. From this moment he never saw her more. On rising, Capt. Hubbard encountered a box which had floated from the wreck, on which he remained some half hour in a state of almost utter unconsciousness, when he was taken upon the promenade deck, to which a number of other passengers had been floated on fragments of the wreck.

Of all who were on that part of the boat when it capsized, he thinks not a soul survives but himself. Capt. Hubbard is of opinion, with most of those who remained on the wreck, that the boat in which the mate Hubbard escaped, might have been so employed as to have saved the lives of nearly all on board.

About ten minutes after the explosion, Hubbard put off, and in reply to the queries of a passenger, stated that he desired to see the extent of the injury that had been sustained, and if any thing could be done.

From that time he did not come near the wreck, and how this boat was filled was a mystery to all on board. The bow part which broke from the stern, and kept afloat, was sufficient to have reached it, if the passengers could have been transferred from the promenade deck and the fragments without difficulty.

The incident mentioned in this connection which is beyond any thing in this melancholy disaster, partially affecting. While the boat was lying off, one of the passengers frantic with grief, and without knowing what he was about, jumped towards her, but fell far short.

He turned at once, sensible of his situation, and, probably, remembering whom he had left behind, with the view of regaining the wreck.—His wife screamed to him by name, "where are you, where are you?" he replied from the vessel, "I'm here, my dear, I'm here."

"I'm coming, my husband," she rejoined, and leaping on the railing of the deck plunged headlong into the sea.

At daylight on the morning after the disaster it was ascertained that there were fourteen individuals, Captain Hubbard inclusive, on the promenade deck.

In the course of the day eleven others were picked up, three from a boat, and eight from fragments of the wreck. They remained on the raft till about 9 o'clock on Saturday morning.

At this time, with the consent and approbation of their fellow sufferers, Capt. Hubbard and five others put off in a small boat, in the hope of gaining the shore.

This separation doubted the chances of escape of the whole party; as if the boat failed to procure assistance from the shore, it might fall in with some vessel that would be able to render the necessary assistance.

They rigged a mast and sail, from a split plank and table cloth, and with a piece of board for a rudder, were launched from the wreck, taking an affectionate leave of those they left behind, and receiving the benediction of the clergyman, Dr. Wour, who afterwards perished from fatigue and exhaustion.

After the lapse of about five hours, having run down the coast with the view of seeking the least exposed situation, Capt. Hubbard turned the head of the boat into the breakers, telling his companions the most perilous moment had now arrived, and that each must encounter it for himself.

They had brought with them from the wreck as many planks as could be taken without encumbering the boat, and to those they trusted to effect a safe passage through the surf.

The first breaker the "boat rode like a duck," and was carried by it some two or three hundred yards. The second was surmounted with equal success.

At the approach of the third, Capt. Hubbard perceived that the boat was in danger. She turned her side to it, and in a moment was capsized. Capt. Hubbard had seized a plank, which he threw to one of his companions, and trusted to his own strength for his safety.

Four more breakers threw Captain H. and three others upon the beach; when by means of the boards and their own personal assistance, they succeeded in drawing their two remaining companions, who were still struggling with the waters, to shore.

The point where they effected a landing was in Onslow Bay, about a mile and a half south and west of the entrance to New River. At this Bay they found a schooner, but such was the state of the weather, that it was impossible to get to sea in her, in the hope of rendering assistance to those who were left on the wreck.

FROM THE NORTH. From the Lewiston correspondent of the Albany Argus, we learn that the Lanciers in the dissected district of "Short Hills," were all taken prisoners in the late affair, but being relieved of their effects were set at liberty.

The writer says, [dating from Lewiston,] "There is much excitement over the river, and it is said that Queenston is to be attacked to-night; that something more will be attempted, is probable. Since the gathering at Clark's Point, below this place, the refugees have disappeared, and it is supposed that they have crossed in small parties by night into Canada."

The Rochester Democrat of Monday contains the following: A gentleman who left Lewiston on Saturday night, June 23d, gives us the following particulars.

He says the Lanciers were stationed at the house of a Mr. Lingers, an American royalist; that the Patriots surrounded the house and called upon them to surrender.

The Patriots then fired about one hundred bullets into the house, but the Lanciers still refused to surrender. The Patriots then set fire to the house, upon which the Lanciers came out and surrendered, and the fire was extinguished.

He also gives 10 or 15 as their number. In addition to this, he says that was currently reported at Lewiston (and of the clerk and others of the Oswego say) that there was another skirmish on Friday afternoon, in which the Patriots succeeded in overpowering two companies of regulars and one of two companies of militia.

He says too that on Friday night beacon fires were seen burning at several points, supposed to belong to the Patriots. He learned also, that on Friday six Patriots had been taken prisoners, and carried to Niagara Falls to be tried.

Chaudier, one of the leaders, was among them, and him they swore they would hang forthwith. The others were to be sent to Toronto. The boat which brought our information from Toronto to Queenston, had on board 127 militia.

The Buffalo papers allude to the capture of 60 regulars by the Patriots, on Friday. There is no doubt something was done on that day. The Toronto Patriot of the 22d confirms the above statement of the attack on the Lanciers—a despatch having been received at the Government Office. That journal adds:

"The despatch announcing this predatory act, contained a requisition for some infantry soldiers, and a surgeon to attend to the wounded men. This band of ruffians, it is said, are a part of the gang who assembled the other night on the American shore, opposite Field's Point, between Niagara and Queenston, and have come over to this side by ones, twos and threes, to the number of some two hundred men, who in all probability will be concealed by day, and congregated by night, to perpetrate every kind of horror."

Quebec, June 22.—The Hon. Col. Grey, who has been on a mission to Washington, arrived in town this morning in the St. George, from Montreal.

General Macomb, Governor-in Chief of the United States army, has arrived on the Northern Frontier.

We have no doubt that the peace of the frontier will be preserved, and the depredations punished. The rumour of the recall of Earl Durham is now believed to be entirely without foundation.

General Marcy was offered the compliment of a public dinner at Oswego, when he was there, but declined from the urgency of his engagements elsewhere.

Mr. Papineau and lady are in Albany. "This gentleman," says the Evening Journal, "was for nearly thirty years Speaker of the Lower Canada Parliament, and is a distinguished advocate for the rights of the people."

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND. The British frigate Actæon Captain Lord Edward Russell which has lately returned to England, was for some time employed in visiting the South Sea Islands, and on the 11th January, 1837, arrived at Pitcairn's Island, so well known as the place where the mutineers of the Bounty finally resorted, the descendants of whom are now living there.

Immediately on our arrival says a correspondent of the Portsmouth Telegraph several of the natives came off in canoes, dressed in the English style; they continue to live in the religious way in which they were brought up by John Adams, the last survivor of the mutineers.

The women, as well as the men work in the yard fields, and are very industrious; there were ninety-two persons living on the island, three of whom are Englishmen, who had gone out there, and two of them Messrs. Hill and Nobbs, kept school. They have an abundance of goats, fowls, pigs, plantains, yams, and sweet potatoes, and appear very happy and comfortable, not at all wishing to leave the island.—Boston Atlas.

Other cases less aggravating have been cured by the same. The Receipts are—Take two handfuls of the greens or inner bark of the white common Elder, steep it in two quarts of white Lisbon wine, twenty-four hours, take a gill of the wine in the morning, fasting, or more if it can be borne; or if more convenient, in the morning of part about noon on an empty stomach.

The effect of the bark prepared as above, or the pressed juice from the leaves (full grown) which had been used, is that it promotes all the natural secretions necessary to health, which is the cause of its salutary effect in dropsy.

Great debility will always follow the use of powerful evacuants, and the best medical writers now recommend *nutrii visum* as the best medicine in every, even in extreme cases of debility. The bark and leaves of the elder have been long known as powerful evacuants, and not esteemed unless. Yet caution is recommended in using the bark, as their effects is esteemed and has been found dangerous in some cases.

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND, Annapolis, July 3d, 1839. IN compliance with the Charter of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, and with the supplement thereto establishing a Branch thereof at Frederick Town, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the stockholders of the Western Shore, that an Election will be held at the Banking House in the city of Annapolis, on the first MONDAY in August next, between 9 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders fifteen Directors for the Bank at Annapolis, and nine Directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick Town.

By order, TH. FRANKLIN, Cash. July 5. R. 4w. The American and Patriot, Baltimore, will insert the above once a week for four weeks.

ATTENTION! THE Captains of the respective Companies in the city of Annapolis, composing a part of the 22d Regiment of M. M. are hereby ordered forthwith to reorganize their Companies. By order of his Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief. RICH'D. M. CHASE, Colonel Comdg. 22d Reg't. M. M. July 3. R.

ATTENTION! BY order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief issued to Colonel Richard M. Chase, the citizens of Annapolis capable of bearing arms, are ordered to be enrolled forthwith. All persons who wish to become members of the Annapolis City Guards will please leave their names with me, or any one of the Officers attached to the Company. It is hoped that this order will be promptly attended to, as all are amenable to the laws of the State, which will be rigidly enforced. Should any neglect to discharge a duty so important to themselves and the community, their names will be enrolled without consultation. PHILIP CLAYTON. July 5. R.

PUBLIC SALE. BY virtue of an order of Anne-Arundel County Court, in the case of Elijah Wells, an insolvent debtor, the subscriber as Trustee of the said Wells, will expose at Public Sale at the residence of said Wells, on Prince-George's street, in the City of Annapolis, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of July, at 10 o'clock A. M. all the personal property of the said Wells, consisting among other things, of Household and Kitchen Furniture; Also, in fee simple, the FRAME DWELLING AND LOT whereon said Wells resides, and Lot whereon John Button resides.

The Terms of Sale are—Cash for the personal estate, and a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months, in three equal instalments, for the sales of the real estate, the purchasers giving bonds with security to be approved of by the subscriber, bearing interest from the day of sale. LEWIS N. SEWELL, Trustee. June 28. R.

IN CHANCERY. 23d June, 1838. ORDERED, That the sale of the real property in the case of Wight against McCullough, as made and reported by William J. Wight the trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 24th day of August next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper once a week for three successive weeks before the 24th day of July next. The report states, that the real property, supposed to contain eighty-six acres, sold for one dollar per acre. True copy—Test. RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can. Sw. June 28. R.

Notice is given that the Office of the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Mail Road Company has been opened in the house in the rear of the Bank of Maryland, formerly owned and occupied by the late Dr. William E. Pinkney. The hours of business are from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. NICHOLS H. GREEN, Secretary. June 7. R.

NOTICE THAT the county, hath ordered by Anne-Arundel County Court, that the administration of the estate of James M. county, deceased, against the said county, be set aside, to exhibit the said county, as of the 1st day of December, by law be excluded estate. G. L. M. June 28. R.

THE County of Anne-Arundel, on the 14th day of August, hearing appeals, transacting the County Court. By order, J. W. Evans, Jr. W. D. W. Jones, Richard Gardner, Elizabeth Goodman, Benjamin Groce, (3) R. B. Grant, (2) Ann Gray, S. R. Gordon, Geo. W. Hughes, (5) Nicholas Hary & others Trustees Primary Sect. (2) Richard Hopkins, Jonathan Hutton, Joshua Hiteh, (2) Benjamin G. Harris, Dr. Wm. Hitch, Leonard Iglehart, Capt. Jones, James Jackson, Wm. Kirby, Mrs. Levely, (3) Rev. Jonathan Lyoo, Gilbert Murchok, (5) Rev. G. McElhinney, Mary B. McNeil, Wm. McNeil, Thos. W. Miller, Miss Margaret Ann M. doch, Masonic Lodge, Miss R. W. Norman, Nicholas Owens, London Pinckney, Mary Purdy, Anne Parson, Mrs. Radcliffe, Wm. Read, Wm. Stewart, (2) David Stewart, Isaac Smith, Capt. Richard Sellman, Wm. Shalles, James Sharpe, Dr. Thos. H. Sellman, F. R. Thomas, J. M. Tate, (4) Peter Thatchar, Jao. Thompson, Jao. W. Whittington, Jao. Whittington, (2) E. Wells, (3) Miss Margaret Watkins, James Harnett Watkins, W. Wales, Jao. J. Williams, Wm. Wetters, (2) Wm. Watson, Sarah Wells, P. T. Wales, D. G. Yost, (2) July 5. R.

A LIST OF REMAINING IN THE 1st of June. Persons desiring to see any they are advertised lived.

Rev. H. Alenrich, (2) Tobias Bourke, Thomas Bell, Jacob Basford, Geo. G. Bell, Jeremiah Butler, Jao. Carr, Sarah Ann Conner, (5) Richard H. Cadle, William Cates, (2) George Dunn, (2) Elizabeth Henry Dewar, William A. Dadds, J. W. Evans, Jr. J. D. W. Jones, Richard Gardner, Elizabeth Goodman, Benjamin Groce, (3) R. B. Grant, (2) Ann Gray, S. R. Gordon, Geo. W. Hughes, (5) Nicholas Hary & others Trustees Primary Sect. (2) Richard Hopkins, Jonathan Hutton, Joshua Hiteh, (2) Benjamin G. Harris, Dr. Wm. Hitch, Leonard Iglehart, Capt. Jones, James Jackson, Wm. Kirby, Mrs. Levely, (3) Rev. Jonathan Lyoo, Gilbert Murchok, (5) Rev. G. McElhinney, Mary B. McNeil, Wm. McNeil, Thos. W. Miller, Miss Margaret Ann M. doch, Masonic Lodge, Miss R. W. Norman, Nicholas Owens, London Pinckney, Mary Purdy, Anne Parson, Mrs. Radcliffe, Wm. Read, Wm. Stewart, (2) David Stewart, Isaac Smith, Capt. Richard Sellman, Wm. Shalles, James Sharpe, Dr. Thos. H. Sellman, F. R. Thomas, J. M. Tate, (4) Peter Thatchar, Jao. Thompson, Jao. W. Whittington, Jao. Whittington, (2) E. Wells, (3) Miss Margaret Watkins, James Harnett Watkins, W. Wales, Jao. J. Williams, Wm. Wetters, (2) Wm. Watson, Sarah Wells, P. T. Wales, D. G. Yost, (2) July 5. R.

STATE OF ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY. An application of Robert Hart, Admlt of Anne-Arundel County is ordered that he do exhibit the said county, as of the 1st day of December, by law be excluded estate. G. L. M. June 28. R.

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