

How unlike Sir M. ...
The Judge mentioned in the following general verdict:
A poor man once, a judge became
To judge once his cause,
And with a Pot of Oil saluted
This Judge of the law.
My friend, quoth he, thy cause is good
He glad away did trudge,
Anon his wealthy foe did come
Before this partial Judge.
A Hog, well fed, this churl presents
And craves a strain of law;
The Hog receiv'd, the poor man's right
Was judg'd not worth a straw.
Therewith he cry'd, Of partial Judge,
Thy doom fits me undone;
When Oil I gave, my cause was good,
But now I to ruin run.
Poor man, quoth he, I thee forgot,
And see thy cause of foil;
A Hog came since into my house,
And broke thy Pot of Oil.

MORAL.
Where two persons contend for the same thing, and endeavor to obtain it by perjury, the Judge's integrity, by rendering his verdict of acquittal, is thereby preserved, and the guilty are thereby punished.

ABSTRACT
Of the Proceedings of the Legislature
IN SENATE.
The Senate formed a quorum and organized on Tuesday.
William R. Stuart, Esq. was appointed President.
Thomas Rogers, Clerk,
Charles Macculbin, Assistant Clerk,
Lockerman, Committee Clerk,
Andrew Slicer, Messenger,
Samuel Peaco, Door-keeper.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
Monday, Dec. 8.

This being the day appointed by the constitution and form of government for the meeting of the general assembly of this state, the following members appeared and qualified.

For Saint-Mary's county, William H. Llewellyn and Samuel Maddox, Esquires; for Kent county, Isaac Connell, Jonathan Harris, Wright Hill & James Brooke, Esquires; for Anne-Arundel county, William H. Marriot, Samuel Brown, John Stewart, of David, and Henry Woodward, Esquires; for Calvert county, James A. Dalrymple, Bennet Sollers, Mordecai Smith & Sutton I. Weems, Esquires; for Charles county, James G. St. Thomas Jerier, & John Edelen, Esq's; for Baltimore county, Edward Orrick, Tobias E. Stansbury, John B. Snowden and Adam Showers, Esquires; for Talbot county, Theodore Lockerman, Thomas W. Nab, Nicholas Martin and George Kemp, Esquires; for Somerset county, Daniel King, Esquire; for Dorchester county, Daniel Sullivan, Edward Griffith and Matthias Travers, Esquires; for Cecil county, Thomas Williams, John S. Maffitt and William Craig, Junr. Esquires; for Prince-George's county, Philo. City and Henry Culver, Esquires; for the city of Annapolis Thomas H. Carroll & Jeremiah Hughes, Esquires; for Queen-Anne's county, William E. Meconick, Charles R. Nicholson, Robert Stevens and Richard M. Spence, Esquires; for Worcester county, Arthur Spence, John S. Spence, Litleton R. Par-dell and William Kemp, Esquires; for Frederick county, Henry Kemp, Beene S. Freeman, Henry C. Fuller and Henry Brose, Esquires; for Harford county, William H. Allen, John Forwood, Alexander Norris and William Whiteford, Esquires; for Caroline county, Joseph Douglas, William Whiteley, William M. Harcastle and Thomas Samsbury, Esquires; for Washington county, John Bowles and Caspar W. Weiser, Esquires; for Allegany county, Michael C. Sprigg, John A. Hoffman, Thomas Greenwell and Edward Wyatt, Esquires.
Adjourned till to-morrow morning 9 o'clock

Tuesday, Dec. 4.
The house met. Several members who were not present yesterday appeared and qualified.
Tobias E. Stansbury, Esq. was appointed Speaker.
Mr. John Brewer, Clerk,
Mr. Purnell, Assistant Clerk,
Messrs. Hodgekin, Carroll, Hambleton, Smith, and Ireland, Committee Clerks,
Mr. Cornelius Mills, Sergeant at Arms,
Mr. John Quynn, Door-keeper.
Adjourned.

CENSUS OF NEW-JERSEY.
A statement of the aggregate amount of the number of persons in the several counties of the State of New-Jersey, taken from the certified return of the 4th Census, made by the marshal of the New-Jersey district:

Sussex	32,752
Essex	30,193
Morris	21,368
Bergen	18,178
Hunterdon	28,604
Somerset	16,506
Middlesex	21,470
Monmouth	25,033
Burlington	29,832
Gloucester	23,889
Salem	14,022
Cumberland	12,668
Cape May	4,265

Total, 277,575
A true copy, Wm. Pennington, Dis. Clk.

NORFOLK, Nov. 17.
Arrival of the Hornet's Prize.

We are happy to announce the safe arrival in this port, this morning at half past 9 o'clock, of the piratical schooner, the prize to the U. S. ship of war Hornet, capt. Robert Henley, under the charge of midshipman Wm. H. Kennon, prize master. The Moscow was captured on the 22d Oct. between Cuba and St. Domingo. Her crew consisted of nineteen men—5 of these have arrived in the prize—the remaining 14 were left on board the Hornet.
The pirate was armed with one small cannon, musketry, cutlasses, pistols, bayonets &c. &c.
Midshipman Kennon reports, that he captured the Hornet on the 25th of Oct. at sea—all well.
The Moscow has experienced very heavy weather, and had a passage of 23 days. The crew were all foreigners, consisting of Spaniards, Portuguese, Indians, Africans, &c. &c.

SICKNESS AT ST. DOMINGO.
The brig Neptune, of Portland, arrived at New-York on the 28th inst. from the city of St. Domingo, reports that it is very sickly both there and on the main. He had been in a most distressed situation, having but one man before the mast, the rest all dead, of yellow fever. Balt. Pat.

THE GLASS CUTTERS
Of Boston, indignant at the superiority ascribed in an article of the Evening Post, to the new establishment of Messrs. Geo. Dunmer, & Co. of New-York, have challenged the workmen, native & foreigners, to cut glass with them for a stake of \$100. Among the articles to be made are candle sticks, lamps, sugar basins, and cellery stands, all to be finished for exhibition by the 20th February next. lb.

The following facts are more than merely amusing. They give a tolerable accurate criterion, whereby to judge of the composition of the state of New York, and with some allowances, of the whole people of the United States. The facts are taken from an article in the Albany Argus.

The Convention of the State of New York, which has recently convened, consisted of one hundred and twenty six members, all of whom, without exception, attended the second or third day of its session. Every member of that body, excepting one, was a native American citizen—Of the whole number, there were born in the state of New York 61, in Connecticut 32, in Massachusetts 9, in New Jersey 8, in Rhode Island 3, in Pennsylvania 2, in Vermont 1, in Maryland 1, in Virginia 1, in Maine 1, in Europe 1, viz: in Wales 1. Of that number, 63 were farmers, 37 lawyers, 9 merchants, 7 mechanics, 5 physicians.

The paternal ancestors of 89 were inhabitants of England, 28 of Holland, 14 of Scotland, 9 of Ireland, 5 of Wales, 4 of Germany, 3 of France, 1 of Italy, 4 unknown.

Between the age of 21 and 30 years, there were 10, between 30 and 40, 23—between 40 and 50, 45—between 50 and 60, 43—between 60 and 70, 9—between 70 and 80, 3.

There were 43 members of that body who took part in the discussions.—Nat. Int.

From the Liverpool Advertiser.
CONJUGAL FELICITY.

Mrs. Margaret Every, a respectable looking elderly woman, was brought before G. R. Minstrell, Esq. at the public office, Bow-street, on Saturday last, on a peace warrant, at the suit of her husband, Mr. John Every, a leather seller of extensive business in Compton street, Soho. Mr. Every stated, that it was impossible for him to live with his wife, inasmuch as she harassed him to death. The magistrate told him it would be necessary for him to be more particular in describing his complaint. Mr. Every replied that she hunted him about the house, telling him of things, and that when he was sitting at his desk, she was in the habit of pinching his arms till they were black and blue. Two of Mr. Every's servants deposed that Mrs. Every held him, or as it were, crucified him against the wall, whilst she scolded him for half an hour at a time. The magistrate expressed his astonishment that he suffered himself to be crucified and scolded in this way. "Oh, Sir," said Mr. Every, with a deep sigh, "it's impossible for me to help it. She's a powerful woman, your worship—a very powerful woman; and when she's in a passion, a regiment of soldiers would hardly be a match for her!"

Whilst this story was being told, Mrs. Every wept bitterly, and bewee her nose continually, and with such vigour, that the bystanders began to fear she would annihilate it altogether. In her defence, she said, that her poor, dear, first husband, who was a tailor, had left her about £120 a year, and her present husband, Mr. Every, had married her solely to get this property into his hands. He was disappointed, for her late husband did not leave sufficient to pay his debts, and of course she got nothing. The magistrate recommended Mr. Every to allow her a separate maintenance, and he immediately agreed to give her £60 a year; but this would not satisfy the lady, she contended that as a wife, she was entitled to half his property, whatever it might be. He had indeed engaged, at the altar, to endow her with all his worldly goods; and it was not fair, that after having been a pains taking wife to him, for fourteen years, she should now be fobbed off with only £60 a year. The magistrate said that as she refused this overture, and that was ordering her to find bail to keep the peace towards her husband; but this Mrs. Every refused to do, and was therefore placed in custody of the turn key.

THE NUMBER OF INDIANS
In the limits of the United States is estimated in round numbers, at about 100,000; of whom there are,
In New-England 2347
In New-York 4540
In Ohio 2407
In Michigan & N. W. Territory 3748
In Illinois and Indiana 15,322
In the southern states east of the Mississippi 60,102
West of the Mississippi & south of the Missouri 105,021
West of the Mississippi & north of the Missouri 41,350
Total east of the Rocky Mountains (round number) 260,000
Total west of the Rocky Mountains 140,000

Remarkable Longevity.—There is now living in the county of Culpeper, (Va.) a man by the name of Jos. Morress, who is upwards of one hundred and twelve years of age. Mr. Morress is active, and in good health, visits his neighbours, and is pleasing in conversation; his wife, who is also living, is in the hundred and fifth year of her age. They have been married 79 years, and have had five children.

VERMONT.
The revenue of Vermont for the last year was \$33,202—expenses \$13,382.

Slaughter among Snakes.—At Mr. Edward Lawrence, of Castine, was ploughing in his field a few days since, he discovered, under a stone, a den of Snakes; a slaughter was soon commenced by him and his workmen, seventy-two were killed at the den, and thirteen within a few yards; making in the whole eighty five. They were of middling size, and mostly of the striped and green kind, though some were black, yellow, brown, &c.

FREEZING CIDER.
Further experiments, since the publication of my Book on Fruit Trees, have confirmed my opinion of the efficacy of freezing the best ciders, in forming the best substitute for foreign Wines—far superior to the ordinary liquors procured by boiling with sugar and brandy under the imposing name of home made wine, both from their superior flavor and greater salubrity. I am sir, with great respect, very truly your obedient servant, WM. COXE.

From London Papers.
Old Bailey, September 15.
Josiah Cadman having been arraigned, with four other young men, for uttering forged 5l notes, pleaded guilty to the capital offence. He then, after persisting in his plea (though warned of his perilous situation by Mr. Baron Graham,) begged leave to occupy the time of the court while he addressed a few words to their lordships, to show why he implored mercy for himself & his wife. He then read from a paper, which he held with a hand trembling with anxiety, with tears streaming from his eyes, and with a faltering voice, the following affecting appeal for mercy:—

"My Lord—Having seriously considered the melancholy situation in which my misfortunes, and the crimes with which I stand charged, have placed me, I have resolved not to consume the time of the court in hearing evidence upon it, while my own conscience has already convicted me.

"I have, therefore, only to implore the mercy of the court upon myself and my wife; and to beseech that we may be suffered to repair, by a life of penitence and industry in another country, the wrongs I have done to society in this.

"I had the honour of serving his majesty in the Royal Marines for a period of seven years, with the approbation of my superior officers. Subsequently, poverty and distresses, of the most urgent and intolerable nature, overwhelmed me. I had the misery of seeing a beloved and affectionate wife pining in sickness, & without the common necessities of life. In an evil hour, I embraced the only means of alleviating these misfortunes, and committed the odious crime which has reduced me to my present degraded and perilous situation.

"Praying that your lordship will favourably, and with mercy, add such recommendation of my unfortunate case as your benevolence may dictate, I plead Guilty."

When he had finished he was violently agitated; and his fellow prisoners, for like offences, shed tears plentifully; indeed, his appearance and situation made a deep impression on all in Court.

His wife was next arraigned for a similar crime, and, though warned as Cadman had been, persisted in pleading guilty also. She was also deeply affected.

Sept. 27.
Josiah Cadman, aged thirty-four, yesterday received sentence of death. He was formerly clerk to an eminent Solicitor in Clerkenwell, and we understand, that his conduct while in that situation, was in every way praiseworthy and respectable. His wife, aged twenty-seven, who was also condemned to death at the same session for the like crime, appears to be a woman of superior address and education. Great interest was excited in the spectators when they were placed at the bar, yesterday, to receive the awful sentence of the law. When the clerk of the arraigns asked Cadman what he had to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, he attempted to address the Court, but he was so overpowered with grief, that he could only articulate, "he hoped they would spare his wife's life." When the same question was put to the female she said she had nothing more to say, than that "her husband died, she hoped she should die with him." The scene was truly distressing, and the feel-

ings of most persons, particularly the females, were quite overcome.

Female Zeonaut.—On Sunday the 9th inst. Mille-Cocilla ascended in a balloon at Marseilles; the event very nearly proved fatal to the intrepid heroine. The balloon having struck against a mast became entangled, and having lost its power to ascend, could not clear a neighbouring house without beating hard against the balcony. Mille-Cocilla received a violent contusion on her side and a severe injury to her hand. She was indebted for her safety to her unshaken courage; aware of the full extent of the danger, and that she must be precipitated from roof to roof, she determined to throw out the ballast, but having caught it imperfectly with her wounded hand of a sand bag, the contents of which fell into the boat, her courage enabled her to despise this new accident. The balloon after much exertion was extricated from the mast and the house, and taking a sudden spring mounted majestically to the height of 1,500 toises. The gas escaping in the ascent through an aperture, the lady came down sooner than she expected, at the distance of a league from the town.

A Water Coach.—Last night, about the hour of eight o'clock, Mr. Brady appeared on the river Liffey, in his Marine Chariot, amid the shouts of assembled hundreds of persons, who crowded the Bachelor's-walk, Aston's-quay, and Carlisle-bridge, attracted by a sight so novel. The chariot appeared to be drawn by two horses, who seemed as if swimming, and the reigns were held by Mr. Brady. The intrepid chariot-teeer fired several shots, during his voyage on the water, from which a lighted flambeau was kept waving, followed him the entire way.—Dublin Morning Post, Sept. 25.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in London, dated Sept 20, 1821.

"Spain owes her security to her mountains and a few brave souls, bred up to the endurance of tyranny but hardened against its cruelties and roused at length to work its destruction. Portugal would be enslaved again to-morrow, if the situation of England allowed her, either to do it or permit other nations, who cannot do it without or against her navy. Besides, Portugal may be laid by, as a morceau for a time of greater leisure. At present the great powers have more important and closely interesting affairs to manage. If Russia spreads out her gigantic arms over the Ottoman, Europe will be in flames. She will be growing too dangerous a next door neighbour, for Prussia and Austria to remain idle. England as the favourite at present of the Persian court, barely maintains her rebellious Rajas of India in a state of subjection. The Turkish power once subdued by Russia, the court of Persia is also at her mercy, and opens the door for her to the British possessions, whenever she commands it; and when she does so, she and the native princes will reduce the British empire in India to the limits of '57. This is the key of the Politics in Europe at this moment.—England, to bend France to her will, as she could not any longer make use of the old treaty to let Buonaparte loose, lately sent over the man 'who eat him' to inspect the fortifications of the cautionary fortresses on the frontier, and to show himself to old Louis and his heir apparent. France has 'treasured up wrath against the day of wrath,' and with all her acquiescence in the dictation of her allied neighbours, would glory in the opportunity of seeing one half of them fighting the other half, that she might help to beat one side first, and beat the other, by herself afterwards, at leisure.—Bost. Pat.

On the formation of Mists.
Sir Humphrey Davy, now President of the Royal Society, has given in one of the late numbers of the transactions of that learned body, an interesting account of the manner in which mists are formed of the surface of the water, such as is so often seen in the summer mornings and evenings. When the sun leaves our hemisphere, the whole surface of the earth becomes cooler. But water cools differently from land; for the surface of water being cooled, becomes heavier than the strata of water under it, and therefore sinks to the bottom, and warmer water rises to the surface; and this process continues in deep water through the night; so that the surface of the water is constantly warmer than the

air in contact with it and also warmer than the surface of the earth. Hence it happens, that the cool air from the neighbouring land, mixing with the warm vapour, exhaled or evaporated from the water, condenses this vapour and produces the appearance of mist.

These are, therefore, most likely to be formed where the water is deepest, provided the weather has been not enough to heat it throughout, for shallow water will more quickly lose its heat than deep water, and of course cease to give out the exhalations which are to be condensed. Sir Humphrey found by various experiments, that mists would not be formed unless the temperature of the water exceeded that of the air, which we apprehend, is precisely the opposite of the common opinion, since, it is generally believed, that these mists are generated by the operations of the water to cool the air above, and condense its moisture. The following will serve as an example of Sir Humphrey's experiments. Below Passau, the Inn and the Ilz flow into the Danube. On examining the temperature of these rivers at 6 o'clock A. M. June 11, that of the Danube was found to be 62 degrees, F. that of the Inn, fifty six and a half degrees, F. and that of the Ilz, fifty six degrees, F.

The temperature of the atmosphere where the streams mixed was fifty four degrees. The whole surface of the Danube, (the warmest) was covered with a thick fog, on the Inn there was a slight mist; and the Ilz scarcely a haziness. These experiments and observations explain a striking phenomenon, now and then witnessed in Boston. If the weather becomes suddenly and severely cold, before the water of the surrounding bay is frozen, its surface is seen to be covered with thick fog, arising like columns of smoke. This appearance is produced by the condensation of the vapours from the warmer waters, by the great coldness of the atmosphere.

POSTSCRIPT.

From the Ball. American of yesterday the 5th. CONGRESS.

In alluding to the proceedings in Congress on Monday, the National Intelligencer of yesterday says—Our readers will discover under the proper head, the state of the contest for the Speaker's Chair which every body had anticipated. After seven ballottings, the House adjourned without coming to a choice; and it is not very probable, that as many more ballottings will take place before a choice is made.

The canvass appears not to have been quite as animated as that of the last session; which is attributable to the absence in a great measure of the excitement produced by the Missouri question. But, whilst we rejoice to see in this election nothing but a fair competition for an honourable station, it is sufficiently evident that the feeling, which grew out of the agitations of the last and preceding sessions, has not entirely disappeared during the late long recess. It is quite possible that the President's Message may not be received. For there is one other election, at least, that will be strongly contested—that of our keeper of the House of Representatives. The death of Mr. Claxton has made a vacancy, and there are a great many candidates for the situation."

The National Intelligencer
Of Tuesday gives the result of each ballot. From it is taken the statement of the ballottings which follow.

The whole number of votes present at the balloting for a Speaker when the vote was first taken, was 161.
Necessary to a choice 81.

First Ballot.
Of the whole number there were for
J. W. Taylor of N. York, 60
C. A. Rodney, of Del. 43
Lewis M. Lane, of Del. 23
Samuel Smith, of Md. 20
H. Neilson, of Va. 5
Scattering, 2

No choice.

Second Ballot.
For J. W. Taylor, 77
C. A. Rodney, 59
S. Smith, 26

No choice.

The House adjourned.
U. S. Ship Hornet, at Sea, Oct. 30th, 1821.
Lat. 19 47, N. Long. 74 05, W.

Sir—I have the honour to inform you, that, in pursuance of your orders, I remained at the appointed rendezvous, off the Cape of Virginia, until the evening of the 15th inst. when no vessels appearing to profit of the convey offered them, I proceeded on my cruise. Having had bad weather and unfavourable winds, almost ever since, we did not get through Turk's Island passage until yesterday, when we fell in with, and captured, off St. Domingo, the Piratical Armed Schooner the Moscow, mounting one two pound. She has no commission, and a mixed crew of black and Spaniards—nineteen in number.

We found on board a number of articles, evidently, of her plunder, viz: such as watches, ladies' shawls, silk stockings, shirts, and other articles marked with initials. She has been out but a short time, as she had on board fresh fruit, &c. She was in pursuit of a merchant vessel the moment we came up with her. I have the honour to be, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant.
R. HENLEY.

The Hon. SMITH THOMPSON, Sec'y of S. M.
Washington, Nov. 29.
An inquest was held this morning on the body of one MANNING, a tailor, discovered near the Six Buildings. No marks of violence appearing, their opinion was that he died by the visitation of God.

SICKNESS AT ST. AUGUSTINE.
From St. Augustine, (East Florida,) a letter, under date of November 9, that the epidemic and malarial fever, which has been the scourge of the place, has been entirely eradicated, and the Board of Health, therefore, has recommended to their fellow-citizens, who have the opportunity, to retire from the city.
N. Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.
A storm commenced here, which continued when this paper went to press. The snow fell in thick and no vessel got in from New-York yesterday. The cutter came up from below in the forenoon, and reported one brig in the bay.

Ducks, Oysters, &c. &c.
The Subscriber informs the public that he has made arrangements to furnish

DINNERS & SUPPERS,
of Wild Fowl, Oysters, &c. at the shortest notice, and on moderate terms, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. They can be supplied with Liquors of the best quality. And he flatters himself, from his long experience in the above line, that every satisfaction will be afforded those who may be disposed to favour him with a call.
G. I. GRAMMER.
P. S. He expects in a few days a large supply of Peppercorn, Best Philadelphia Beer. December 6, 1821.

Clock & Watch Making.

BENJAMIN MEAD,
Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still continues business at his old stand in Church street, one door below Mr. Neth's store, where he repairs all kinds of watches and jewelry. He offers his services to the Members of the Legislature, and assures them that he will do justice in all cases where York may be intrusted to his care.
Dec 6. 3w.

New Goods.

BASIL SHEPARD,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
(Church Street, Opposite Mr. J. Hughes's.)
Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has supplied himself with a new and select assortment of

Fall Goods,
Consisting of best Blue, Black, Brown, Claret, and Drab Cloths, and a superior assortment of cassimeres, Cassinets, Vestings and Cords of all kinds. All of which he will make up on the shortest notice and on the most reduced and accommodating terms. He also has on hand ready made PLAID CLOAKS, of a superior quality.
Dec. 6.

New & Cheap Goods.
NICHOLAS J. WATKINS,
Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has received a large and general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, and every article suitable for Gentlemen's Dresses.
Which he will be happy to make up in the most fashionable style, and on the shortest notice, to those who will favour him with a call at his shop, two doors above Mr. J. Hughes's, formerly occupied by Mr. John Munroe, to which he has lately removed.
Gentlemen disposed to purchase bargains are invited to give him a call.
Oct. 11. 1f.

REMOVAL.

GEORGE MANNING, TAILOR,
Respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his Shop,
One door below the Post Office,
Where he has on hand a general supply of
FALL & WINTER GOODS,
Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Cords and Vestings, which he will sell or make up in the best and most fashionable manner, at a short notice, and on accommodating terms. Those who wish to purchase bargains, will find it to their advantage to give him a call.
Annapolis, Nov. 8 3w.

GROCERIES.

W. M. HOBNE, & Co. at their store, the old stand of Geo. & John Barber at the head of the dock, near the Market house, have for sale the following articles, which they will sell at the Baltimore retail prices, for cash.
Cogniac Brandy, W I & N Rums, French do. Hyson, Young Hyson, Jamaica Spirit, Hyson Skion, Old Rye Whiskey, and Common do. Souchong Tea, Mould and Dript Candles, White & Brown Soap, Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Chocolate No. 1 and No. 3, first quality Havana Cigars, Cheung Tobacco, Snuff, Flour, Cheese, Lard, Bacon, Pork, Mackerel, Herrings, Iron Castings, Liverpool, Ground Allum and Allom Salt, Raisins, Almonds, Fresh Jamason (rackets), Cloves, GINGER, Cassia, Nutmegs, Fig Blue, London Mustard, Starb. Pearl Barley, Rice, Gunpowder, Shot, &c. with China, Glass & Queens Ware.
W. M. H. & Co. have for sale on commission Curr. Meat, C. Oats and Bran, also Apples by the Barrel, &c. &c.
Nov. 23. 3w.