the confirmation of this act, the levy court of Somerset county, shall, ac-1805, chapter 97, appoint three persons in each of the steetien districts. residents therein, who, or such of them as shall attend, shell be the judge or judges of the election for the district for which he or they shall have been appointed as aforesald; and the judges appointed shall have, held and exer-cise the same powers and authorities; and be subject to the same penalties, as the judges of elections in Somer-set county now exercise and enjoy and

are subject to.
10. And be it enacted. That all laws now in force not inconstruent with the provisions of this act, are hereby declared to be and remain in full force and effect in Somerset county. 11. And be it enacted, That all the pro-

visions of any former act inconsistent with or repugnant to this act, be and the same are hereby repealed,

12. And be it enacted. That if this act shall be confirmed by the next goneral assembly, after the next elecafter such new election, as the consti tution and form of government directs in such case this act, and the altera tion in the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes; every matter and thing in the said constitution and form of government in any wise conflicting with or contrary thereto, shall be and the same is hereby repealed, abrogated & annulled. 21,013 prizes - - \$160,000

CHAPTER 205. An act for the relief of the Jews in Maryland.

Sec. 1 Be it enacted by the Gene ral Assembly of Maryland. That avery citizen of this safe professing the Jewish religion, and who shall hereaf ter be appointed to any office or publie trust under the state of Maryland. shall in addition to the oaths required to be taken by the constitution and laws of the state, or of the United States, make and subscribe a declaration of his belief in a future state of rewards and punishments, in the stead of the declaration now required by the constitution and form of government of this state.

And be it enacted, That the several clauses and sections of the de-claration of rights, constitution and form of government, and every part of any law of this state contrary to the provisions of this act, so far as re spects the sect of people aforesaid, shall be and the same is hereby de clared to be repealed and annulled, on the confirmation hereof

3. And be it enacted. That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland after the next election of delegates, in the first res sion after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act and the alterations of the said constitution and form of government, shall consti tute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government, therein contained to the ontrary not withstanding .

Alexander Randall, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Has taken an Office opposite the Farmer's Bank of Missiland. June 23. June 23.

#### Arthur Shaaff, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Having established himself at Annapolis, offers his professional services to his friends and the public. His Office is opposite the Farmers Bank of Maryland.

June 16.

4\*.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of the city of

Annapolis, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Mr. Lewis Neth, late of said county; deceased All persons having claims awarned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate; and all persons indebted to said de ceased, are requested to close their accounts immediately by bond or paynrent. Given under my hand this twenty-first day of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-five.

LEWIS NETH.

June 23. 6w.

### NOTICE.

The subscriber intenting to remove from Amapolis, and amisous to settle his business in a abort lime, requests all those who are indebted to him to make payment, or close their accounts by band or note; and those who have any claims against him, are requested to bring them in for settlement. The subscriber tenders his thanks to generous public for past favours, and fill ever be gratafel therefor. LEONARD SCOTT. All in one Day.

To be drawn in the City of Balti-more 27TH NEXI MUNTH, (INLY.)

BY THE IMPROVED MODE. S:cured by Letters Puteus ander Sent of the United States. COHEN'S OFFICE—Baltimore, ?

Juna 2d, 1825. The Improved Mode of dra ing having been universally and so doevinced by the unprecedented sales in the late State Lottery, the Commis sieners appointed by the Governor and Council have again adopted the same plan in the following scheme, which we have the pleasure now to

present, viz. STATE LOTTERY OF MARY. LAND,

No. 5.

# Highest Prize 40,000 Dolls.

SPLEND	111 30		1 E. HES
1 prize of S	000,018	is	\$40,000
l prize of	10,000		10,000
l prize of	5,000	18	5 000
10 prizes of	4,000	is	10,000
30 prizes of	100	is	3,000
50 prizes of	50	is	2 500
200 prizes of	- 20	15	4 000
250 prizes of	10	is	2,500
500 prizes of	6	įs	3.000
20,000 prizes of	. 1	ïs	80,000

40.000 Tickets. More Prizes than Blanks.

Every Prize payable in CASH, sixty days after the drawing-inbject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

MODE OF DRAWING:-The Numbers will be put into one wheel as usual-and in the other wheel will be put, the prizes above the denomination of Four dollars, and the draw ing to progress in the usual manner. The 20,000 prizes of St will be awarded to the odd br even Numbers of the Lottery (as the case may be) de pendant on the drawing of the capital prize of Forty Thousand Dollars—that is to say, if the 40,000 dollar prize sould come cut to an Odd number, then every Odd Number in the Scheme will be entitled to a \$4 prize. If the 40,000 dollar prize should come out to an Even number then all the Even Numbers in the Scheme will be each entitled to a prize of S1.

Odd Numbers are those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9

Even Numbersare those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8, or 0.

This mode of drawing not only ena bles the Commissioners to complete the whole Lottery in One Drawing, but has the great advantage of distri buting the small prizes regularly to every alternate number in the scheme. so that the holder of two tickets or two shares of tickets (one odd and one even number) will be certain of ob tahring at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.

A ticket drawing a superior prize in this scheme, is not restricted from drawing an inferior one also; (many tickets the efore will necessarily obtain Two Prizes Each.)

The Drawing will take place in the City of Baltimore on Wednesday, the 27th July, and will finish on the same

The Brilliancy of this scheme is Altogether Unprecedented Adventarers will remark the low rate of tickets-the very trifling risk incurred, (there not being one blank to a prize) and that the capital prize of FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, is of a magnitude hitherto unprecedented for ever, is the Certainty of Obtaining At Least One Prize by the purchase of two tickets or two sharesand one even number) and in the same ratio or certainty in the purchase of a greater number of tickets and shares.

Whole Tickets, \$5.00 | Quarters, 1.25 Halves, 2.50 | Eighths, 62 Halves, To be had, in the greatest variety of Nos. (Odd and Even.) at

### COMENOS

Lottery and Exchange-Office 114 Market et. BALTIMORE.

Where in the late State Lotteries were sold the Great Capitals of 100 000 dollars-40,000 dollars-two o 20.000 dollars-three of 10,000 dol lars, besides no less than twelve capi tals of 5,000 dollars, &c and where more capital prizes have been obtained than at any other Office in Ameri

Orders from any part of the Uni-ted States or Territories, enclosing the cash or prizes in any of the Lotteres (post paid) will meet our accustomed prompt attention. Address to

J. I. COHEN, JE:

Baltimore ?



ADVENTURE OF GREEN PEASE.

ADVENTURE OF GREEN PEASE. The sollowing Ancestoles contain some singularized truly comic events, as they really happened at Paris, without any alteration, or addition of circumstances. In the appring of the year, a young genileman of great fortune, heing desirate of leman of great fortune, heing desirate of united four half pint bottley; for each of which he paid six Louis d'ors; a most extravagant price; but it was the only sales the present he could think of, which the delicacy of his mistrest would not make her retuse. For the lady was of a haughty disposition; and would not have accepted any thing which might while her to the imputation of selfishness. It is not certain if the Cavalier gave drear, that she should be infarmed of the price, or whether the season of the year, and the knowledge of their rarily made her guess it; however, as she was more of the Coquette than the Epicure, she could not help telling the messenger, that the gentleman who bought then apparently had more money tran wit:

Her mother, who was naturally avaricious, finding her of this opinion, proposed to sell the Pease; and after some alteration she got the better of her delicacy, and made her consent to send them to the mirket, where nowe hed appeared, nor in deed was such a rarity expected. The old

and made her consent to send them to market, where noise hed appeared, nor in deed was such a rarity expected. The old lady luckify was acquainted with a woman, whose business it was to give infelligence to the stewards of people of quality, of every thing scarce, the first of this kind that was to be purchased.

This woman undertook the commission

This woman undertook the commission to sell the Peace, and set out in the intention to carry them to the hotel of the Prince de Conde, who was to give a superb entertainment that day to the foreign

on the interval, another admirer of the young lady paid her a visit, and the conversation turned upon the backwardness of the spring, she accidentally mentioned the scarcity of Green Peake, which made him conjecture that she had a desire to taste them. He therefore shouldened his wife making some plausible overties and to taste them. He therefore shortened has visit, making some plausible excuse, and epaired to the most celebrated fru terers i Paris; but to his mornification, all the intel Paris; but to his morthication, all the intel hierce he could practice was, that none tout yet applicated, exceptibility bottles, winch an old woman had been seen conveying to the Prince de Company to the Prince de Compan

ly Louis, The emissary, equally overjoyed, returned to her employers with the mo ney, and told the young lady who had pur chased them. But though she had no oh ection to the money, she was extremely piqued to find her favour te lover had bought them, no doubting but they were designed for some form.dable rival; and it the suspected lover was introduced, who absenavs, which being removed the trium might not cause any more confusion in the family. But as her motion was easily dis cerned, they went no further than the rules of politeness required, and only dressed one

After the lady was gone, a new council the remainder. The daughter has now no objection to sell them again, but the mo-ther having a law suit in hand, thought it more for her interest to send them to her attorney, which was accordingly done; and occasioned a very warm dispute between him and his wife; Madame loved good circer, and insisted on regaling her friends with this-rarity; but the attorney knew better how to serve his-own interest, and sent them to the Marquis \*\*\*\*, who had

promised to procure him preferment. But scarce were the Pease set down upon the table, when the lover who had adorned he ba-ket, with flowers, came to vis t thi Marquis, and seeing his present to his mis tress, thus as it were, fly in his face, he concealed his resentment, but took the first opportunity to pay a visit to his perfidious mistress, who very coolly thanked him for his Pease, adding that they had an excellent flavours Enraged at her carrying them, before she gave her opinion of their goodness. The lady at a loss to guess his meaning, and conjounded at the violence of his transports, demanded an explanation; he then related to her the incident, but she not suspecting what had hippened, a firm-ed that they were not the same pease; this-enraged him still more, and he required to age the basket in which he himself had plaace the baskes in which he himself had pla-ced the bottles and, which he had adorned, with flowers, not being able to produce it, the quarrel seemed to admit of no terms of accommodation; when in came the Pease again. The Marquis, who had a secret inclination for the lady, (the greatest brauty in Paris) thought them a very proper present for her. Our lover was now fully convinced that the Marquis could not be so absord to send his mistress her present the same Pease. The mother therefore was obliged to confess the truth; it was then determined to sacrifice the travelling accordingly consumed by the parties most deeply interested in their fate,

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS:

The Declaration of Independence was gued by 55 members of congress, of signed by 55 members of congress, of theseonly three survive, siz John Adams, of Mass. Charles Carroll of Carrollon, fild. and Thomas Lafterant Vicebil.

of Mass. Charles Carroll of Carrollon, Md. and Thomas Jefferson. Virginia.
The Convention that formed the Consisted tulion of the United States, consisted of the members of their only its corries, viz. Rulus King, James Madison and Charles Cotesworth Pinkney.

CROWING ROBINS,
A species of robbins, which are said to
ow like a demettle took have been
dely seen at Taunton.

NEW YORK CANALLAC.

REW YORK CANAL. &c.

Prom the Milional Intelligencer.

The Albary Bailp. Advertises has published a historical sketch of the Eras in the progress of the New York Canal, from work just published by M. Yater, the Secretary of State. From this statement, we find that G. Morris gave the first hist of mapping Lake Eries in 1800. On the 4th of February, 1803, the first legislative proceedings took plase on the subject while the first law catallishing a Canal Fund, and directing the Canal to be commenced, was passed on the 18th of April 1817. On the 4th of July following, the first legislative mass made. During the 1817. On the 4th of Jely, following, the first excessition was made. Daring the first season, 15 miles were completed from January, 1818, to January, 1819, 117 miles were completed, and in October of the same year, the whole middle section being completed, on the 23d the Canal was opened and navigated by Commissioners, from Utica to Rome in December, 1819, the Champlain Canal was finished and nafrom Ulica to Itoms in December, 1872, the Champlain Cangl was finished and naverted. The first foll taken on the Eric Canal, was on the 1st of Suly, 1822. On the 1st of September, 1822, the great dam at Fort Edward was finished, so that a continuous sheet of 900 feet of water runs user the whole length of that stugendons structure. On the 10th of October following. fure. On the 10th of October fallowing, the Canal was filled with water between the Cohester and Bridgport; and the acquis-duct over Geneses river, 802-feet long and containing eleven arches, was completed. In october, 1223 two stapendous acque-ducts between Albany and Schenectady, 1892 feet long, and containing 29 locks, were finished; and on the 8th of the same month, the first boats passed from the West

month, the first boats passed from the West and the North, through the Canal, into the tide-waters of the Hudson, at Albany In 1821 only 16 boats passed on the Champlain Canal, in 1823, they exceeded 100. The debt due for constructing the Canals, at the close of 1824, was \$7,467,-770 99. The duties on salt were \$100,000; and the total excess of revenue above the interest of the debt was \$300,000. During 1824, 10,000 boats passed at the junction of the Eric and Champlain Canals.—Boats with merchandise travel shout 55 miles in 24 hours; those with passengers, go at the rate of 4 miles per hour. There are 300 bridges across the Canal, between Utica and Little Falls. A boat can pass a lock and Little Falls. A boat can pass a lock in 5 minutes; and 108 in a day, and the average, last year, was 40. Present delit timated at \$7,700,000; income of canal

57,160 33 Add for Champlain Canal, 46 211 45

It is estimated that in 1836, the income from the toll will be 1,000,000 dollars and the population of the state 2,000,000 souls. miles; that of the Champlain Canal 61 miles. At present it is calculated that the Canalscan be navigated about 220 days in the year; and it is supposed, when the forests are cut down, and the improvements of the country shall have meliorated the climate, it will be increased to 250 or 275 The boats which navigate the cated that the total cost of the canals, when have been throughout the whole period which has been occupied in the construc and one Irish gentleman, who were each employed one year in making some prefi-minary examinations The reflections which these facts sug

gest are highly honourable to our national industry and enterprize; and the success which has crowned this gigantic effort of mental and bodily exertion is the greatest inducement to similar works of public utili-

## GEURGIA AND THE GENERAL

GOVERNMENT
In copying the extraordinary report and resolutions of a committee of the Georgia legislature, which will be found below, the editor of the National Journal accompan-

ies them with the following remarks:

Below will be found the report of the Committee of the Georgia Legislature, to whom was referred that part of the Governor's Message which relates to the "impertinent intermeddings" of the General Government. It is a document of a most extraordinary complexion, and fully in character with the intemperate Message to which it responds. It talks of the sniveling insinuations of structions of designing men upon judicial branches, and disclaims othe principle of unlimited submission to the General Government, and it takes upon itself to pledge all the states afrom Virginia to Georgia, and from Missouri to Louisiana," Georgia, and from Missouri to Louisiana," to unite in a confederacy against the Uniton This committee of Hostpurs have suffered their passious to outrun their judgment in this particular. The states, "from Virginia," &c. will not cohederate with Georgia. Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and all the reflecting part of Georgia herself, disclaim such ventiments as those of Gorernor Tronp; and have expressed their determination to keep aloof from a course repugant alike to reason and patriotism. What is this General Government whose authority the Governor and his committee disclaim? Forths it not apart of the constitutional system? Is it not the nis committee disclaim? Forms it not a part of the constitutional system? Is it not the centre around which the States ravolve, in their separate orbits? In disclaiming its away, therefore—in denouncing its authoristy—these fiery politicians disclaim and denounce the constitution itself, and their intemperance must make totally obsolved their discernment, when they calculated on the acquiseceose of the other Southern States, in zerolutions which savour more States, in resolutions which savour more of insanity than any other mental character. By these resolutions they pledge their lives, their fortunes, and their escred hohour—to whalf What to overthrow, win the Iull tide of successful experiment." that Union, the beauty of which they admit and the necessity of which, for their own preservation, they would soon be compelled to make a single movement corresponding with ther turnings. If her countils have determined to create a new destiny for Georgia to state they most tuation which she now the are independent.

of their vision of they and re-sword should always be the la respried to efficient, as well should pause ere they call it i bard, jest it should loap forth we trust, will yet be found to he the ments of the mijurity of the George gislaure, when the report of the Count tee shall rome under its discusson. We have no expectation that it will recere its sanction of that body. A substitute so be offered; and we know that abstrates embody the teelings of the intelligentation and the wise softier of the sanction of the wine softier of the sanction of the embody the feelings of the intelligent and the wise portion of the safe. The character of Georgia has been put in minent hazard by a junto of act bring politicians; but, we hope the strength the state, by schick we mean its purposed in time to redeem it? The content of the same of

with which the aptemperate part of the population has sulfied her character.
From the Savannah Georgian.
State Legislature — In the Row of Representatives, on the 6th instant, it Lumpkin, from the Select Gummite, a whom was referred, to much of the

so much of the Governor's Average are later to the disposition which has so the latterly unhappily evided itself in the ferent branches of the General Government to control the domestic affilm, sel to intermeddie with and to endage the peace, the repose and union of the Serj. ern States, after deliberating on this ak ject with the deepest feelings of sortes and regret, have to proctain that the beir will no longer submit our retained rich to the snivelling insinuations of bad me on the fluor of Congress—our constitution sion to the General Government.

diciary.

When from 1770 to 1776 the government of Britain was levying a war often triction on Boston & the north, no unres feeling, no unworthy suspicions, nose tional jealousies were harbored in the be soms of the men of the South, but, with one voice, and with simultaneous inguist, from Virginia to Georgia, they united the fate with their colonial brethren. When we isol to 1811, the mighty powers of Frant and Fingland, in all things else hostilate ach other, combined to drive from the seas of the world the ships and the commerce of the gorthern states, the most the south did that meanly stoop to elicitate the cost, but resolving that the wresp. late the cost, but resolving that the wrong of a part were the wrongs of the white American family, proclaimed whites both, and conquered, and won, on the mountain wave, and in the market of the

These are the feelings we brought me the confederacy, with these we shall lais it, if unprincipled men prosper in the ti-holy work of demolishing the mole, ha august, the splendid labric of our Usin. The States of the South will coavey ha products of a fertile soil and genial clintly

products of a fertile soil and genial kinds the market of the world! The world of open wide its arms to receive them. It our Northern brethren, then, if there is a peace in Union, if the compact has so come too heavy to be longer borns, is the name of all the mercies, find peace among themselves. Let them continue to ripid in their self righteousness; let them back is intheir self righteousness; let them bak a their clysium, while they depict all Sock of the Potomas as hideous revers. Is Athens, as Sparte, as Itome was, we do they held slame, we hold them the Yorth then form national roads for the acless, let them guard with Tariff, the own interest, let them deepen their palk debt until an high-minded aristocray hal arise out of it. We want none of all the blessings.

arise out of it. We want none of all the blessings.

But in the simplicity of the patracture government, we would still remain man and servant under sur own vine, and own fig tree, and confide for saley said own fig tree, and confide for saley said on the state of things without wrath.

Be it therefore resolved by the Sense and House of Rapresentatives of the said of Georgia in General Assembly was of Georgia in General Assembly was mente on this subject, dominunicated his Excellency the Giovernor, that we cancer the Giovernor, that we may not the descriptions that are mand to the stepromation, we mutually plet to each other, our lives, our forsumes, at to each other, our lives, our forunes, and our sacred honour.

to each other, our lives, our fortunes, our sacred honour.

Be it further resolved, That his Emilency the Governor, he requested in he ward a copy of these resolutions to the ecutive of each state in the Union, refetively, with a request that they lay same before the several. Liegislatures, that his Excellency do also forward anopy to each of our Sentiors and Resentatives in Congress, instructing the mer; and requesting the little, to coval on all national measures, having a dency to they are the false. It was unested and in the late. It was unested that they are called as fittles wealther of senters for them.

Bargland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS: THURSDAY, JONE 30, 1825.

COURT OF APPEALS Thursday, June 231. The argument in Light on Digger's Lesses. (No. 37.) was continued by Tanzy and Jones for the ap-

Fidey, June 24th-The argument in Lesses. Diggers Lesses, was conducted by liggers Lesses, was conducted by liggers to the appellant, in reply. William's Errs. on The Mayor &c of distribution (No. 401) was argued by Migruder for the appellants, and by Brewer, je. for

the appellers, esturder, June 23th The argument in Hilliam's Exrs. vs. The Magor, Sc. of Issapolis, was continued by Brewer jr. Ilizer and Jones, for the appellers.

Monday, June 27th—The argument in Jimms: Exrs. vs Tax Mayor, &c. of Assapolis, was concluded by Taney for the

Associate, was concluded by Taney for the appellants, in reply.

The motion of the petition in the case of High Things as a M. Kim & Emory, and others, for an order on the chancellurationing him to stay in their proceedings an order by him made on Thompson, to ng money into court, &c. was opened by chart for the motion

Tuesday, June 28th. The argument on mation above mentioned was further stinuld by Taney for the motion, and by norgand Winchester against it.

Wesnesday, June 29th—The argument on the above mentioned motion, was continued by Blacketer against it, and concluded by Black, (Attoiney General U. S.) is apport of the

From the Alexandria Gazette.
GEURGIA RESOLUTIONS.—As the recorders of pasaing events, we reductantly give a place to the functional, ill advised and impotent report of the Select Committee of the Georgia Legislature, to whom was record a part of Governor Troup's Message on Domestic affairs. We have seen to parallel to this report, except in the Modernor which it responds, and we hope, adoubt mode, that both will uneverthed the satdoubt not that both will meet the jirst exterations. If an insulfing people. That historid Convention will no longer be a lie word: the Georgia resolutions are fair, if en'tied, and must take its place in the estabout of reproaches. That first was ascert Convention, the precise object of which, though strongly suspected, was never publickly known; the last amounts to acting more not last than an open declaration of independence of the Union; and an arowed determination to support the whim doubt not that both will meet the just

parlies, our fortunes, and our sacred ho nour."—They will argue no longer—they must fight. What consummate folly! What an unhallowed use of the sacred quon which terminates their sublime

We beg leave to commend to the consierration of these valiant gentlemen, the fol-lowing instructive text.
The King of France, and twenty thou-

sand men. Marched up the hill-and then- marched down again."

The commentary will be recognized in the result of their great design.

Since copying the above, we have per

ed the National Intelligencer from which we extract the following: "The Legislature of the State of Georgia terminated its Extra session on Saturday week. The report from the Committee on that part of the Governor'a Message relating to the alleged interference of the United States in the local policy of the Southern States, which was laid on the table, was not called up. We are very glad to consider this as a decided though silent expression of a dissent to the temper of that prooft, which, to say the least of it, was impracious to the Government. expression of a dissent to the temper of that report, which, to say the least of it, was migracious to the Government—the more to from its being the result of deliberate manufactured by a Committee, and not an attridental or hasty suggestion of feeling Whiteper we may think of the 'points at more regarding the Creek Treaty, in respect to which we cannot concur entirely in tha views either of the Government of Georgia or that of the United States, as we after than them, we cannot but think the greatest injustice is done to the Government of the Government of the Union by the imputation to it dieterference in the domestic relations of the Committee on the Creek murders.

The Committee on the Creek murders, and the conduct of Col. Crovell, have aske a report, with the evidence taken, to say with a resolution requesting the resort of the Agent, which they recommend to be forwarded to the General Government. The report and resolution were topted by a large Slajority of both Houses.

On the message received from the Goem committed by the hostile Creeks, a resolution had been passed, authorizing the Governor to call out the militia if ne-

New-York, Jane 23, FROM GIBRALTAR.

FROM GIBRAETAR.

The brig Day, capt. Tunis, at this portulate Gibraltar on the 15th ult. The Northbert Gibraltar on the 15th ult. The Northbert Carolina 76, was then at Algasiras. The brig Herper, left Algesiras on the 1st Day, for this port, having on board Prince Murat, as passenger, who had been rejeased by the Spanish governments.

The commercial advices, by this arrival, the the prospect for the next harvest to be favourable, in consequence of which four had again declined to the former rates of 6 a.6. 1.2, and was plenty and dull, A considerable quantity had arrived from Liverbool.

OVSTERS:

OVSTERS:
The town of Newbern, in North-Carolines, contained at the last conver, 5,563
sanh, it has been accertained by actual
yeasurement and saumeration, that the
quantity of Dysters commend in that
town from the let of October hat to the
lit of June, was nine thousand eight hunfied and forty beshelve of about 2,3-6
withels of cysters for every many atomat
old rids, the later. They must be
denlover of that he

officer liftieation of late Couppies Urer Scates an

him justi

there bei dactors o

might be cision, th

ry mali a day. Our t the bros Our

Your come neli

ding