as he imagined. "Certifection to it whatever."
"(Vy, then," said Lou

jection to it whatever."

"Vy, then," said Loutherbourgh, "brantea is the very ting for you. Take tree, four
ees, four—cups of it as hot as you can soop
—good, big tea cups, just after breakfast."

"Vithoat vater!" said Loutherbourgh, tvat do von mean! No more vater than is it the bran tea itself ven made. Take it as you get it. Take four large-ver large coops-between breakfast and dinner; and ven you find a change for better or vorse

The faith of the patient was great, and so was his swallow. For five days he stuck to what he thought was the prescription of the painter—was of course drunk all day—and at the conclusion of his exertions, in this way, he came to Loutherbourgh full of gra titude for his advice.

I am quite cured, said he, "Mr. Louther-"I an quite cured, said he, "Mr. Loddierbourgh. I never imagined that brandy was so complete a cure. I feel quite obliged."
"O, yes," said Loutherbourgh, "I was sure it would cure you. You felt quite cool

all the time you vas taking it.' "Cool." said the patient; "No, not exactly cool. I was rather hot. Zounds, Sir, no man can drink a quart of spirits in the after-noon and keep cool."
"Spirits!" said Loutherbourgh, rather as-

tonished, "vy there is no spirits in tea made

"Tea made of bran!" said his samazed friend. It was hot brandy I drank." An explanation of course followed. The gentleman, however, was cured.

PROFANE SWEARING UNFASHION-

ABLF. During the passage of one of the elegant steam Boats which ply between New-York and Albany, the present spring, a passenger places, and whether he was influenced by the reception of diffusive stimulants, or prompted by an exuberance of animal spirits, he bounded about, and swore most rits, he bounded about, and swore most roundly, descanting upon the fashious, and news of the day, and accommodations of the boat, (which he admired,) in general terms, interlarding his remarks with many an oath, knows that the society on board of a Steam Boat is quiet, and that the utmos urbanity and civility reigns, and that the utmost urbanity and civility reigns, and that an in-terruption of that quict interests the whole; so, in this case, the pain felt by the gentle-men passengers was such as to induce them int a chairman, who was a respecte member of the Society of Friends; and, the cabin passengers, taking into consideration the coarseness, indecorum, and levity of the young man in question, he was, accordingly called up, and reminded by the chairman, in terms of great propriety and kindness, of his breach of the laws of God and of man, of the laws of society, and the common claims of decency; that he must be assured that he was not on board of a fishing smack, nor was he in the forecastle, but in the company of gentlemen, and was bound by all considera-tions of honor, not to shock the feelings of those associated with him, by his ill timed and profane use of vain and corrupt lan-guage; that, if he should acknowledge that he made a blunder in getting on board the wrong vessel, his passage money should be returned to him, and he be invited to join such company as might be more congenial to his attainments. The young man stung with feelings of remorse, bowed his head with shame, and remained virtually speech-

less during the remainder of the voyage.

Black Rock Gaz

We have received a letter from an old re volutionary officer, who states himself to be 68 years of age, that he has not been able to walk for twenty years, nor to sit on horse-back for ten years, that he is very poor and destitute, having no one to assist him, no home, but heing entirely dependant on the charity of Friends. He states that he com menced his military life in the revolution, in the year 1775, as the rivate, and at the close of the war retired from the service as a lieutenant in the Virginia line, in the continen-tal establishment. The collect of this letter isto obtain some authantic information on he survivors of the army of the revo lution. The old man seems to have been fed by three around him with the hope of some relief ander the provision of this bill, to sooth the winter of his age, and make the to sooth the winter of his age, and make the hand of affliction press less heavily on his debilitated frame; and his inquiry of us is to ascertain whether the bill was passed or lost. We regret that the one reply which it is in our power to give him dill blight his hopes, and add to his sorrows. In failure of the bill has stricken down the haff on which he relied to support him to the grave. Like many others who fought and bled in the same fields, and for the same great cause, he is left to support himself on the consolations which his own memory and his abn feelmany others who rought and pied in the same fields, and for the same great cause, he is left to support himself on the consolations which his own memory and his own fellings may supply. He must exist on the consciousness, that he has done his duty to his sciousness, that he has done his duty o his country, at hough he innot but feel acutely the mineral ungra bus return which he received in that come has the festive found, on the amiversary of that event to which he contributed by his own valour and his blood, while he himself must eat the crust which a collaboration to be sufficiently successful. cold charity reluctantly allows him, comforthes and alone. He will be canonized in con chart reductions and contract in the soar of triumph, while pain and noverty are feeding on his frame, and no music reaches his closing ear, but the sighs and groans which the two fold acuteness of his infirmities and his recollections forces from his own boson. It has been beautifully said by the bard—

How blest the of of those Who for their country die—
Sink on her boson to repose,
And triumph where they he!

There is truth in this but there is little of hiesechaes in the lot of mose to whom disting his refused the repose of death, but, his its stead, has given it to them to linger through half a century of him and work.

in its stead, has given it tothers to linger through half a century of pain and want, pitied perhaps, but yet unreserved, drag, ging their wounded limbs over the cell which they have reached from briefing grasp, to find south soile without por you find south soile with the cell want be allowed a little earth to coun them. Surely public graitude is but a factor—seat most, a name?

Nat. 1908.

EXTRACTS

Prom Professor Carter's last letter. Our visit to London in August last wa entirely occupied in tracing the outlines of the city, and in examining some of its more prominent objects. Many things were te-served till our return; and upon the supposition that we should remain long eno to complete our tour of observation, all letters of introduction were depatched or the day after our last arrival. But experience soon convinced us of a truth which might bare freen learned from the Specia. ton, that the month of November is not the time for seeing London. Neither sun, moon, nor stars are visible through the dense cloud of smoke, which entirely envelopes the ci-

At this season there is not more than 4 or 5 hours of imperfect day-light. The lamps are lighted in the shops by about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Add to these circumstances incessant rains and muddy streets, with the impossibility of moving without a coach. Several attempts were made to visit West minster Hall, the Museum, and other pub-lic places, but the inclemency of the weath-er, or the sudden approach of night pre-

Such a state of things compelled us to relinquish the idea of completing a survey of London for the present, and to prepare for our departure from England immediate-With one or two exceptions, the civili ties of those acquaintances, who on the strength of letters of introduction had invited us to dine or offered other attentions were declined or deferred till spring, when our time could be more profitably employ ed. In the meanwhile, the two or three re maining days of our visit were occupied with the politeness and hospitalny of our friends

In the circle of those who did the honour to call was our celebrated countryman Per kins. His conversation was always instruc tive as well as agreeable. He sat two or three hours, and was so kind as to show us all the letters, which had passed between him, the Duke of Wellington, Mr. Canning, and Lord Liverpool, respecting his invention of steam guns.—They pay a high compliment to his ingenuity, and after visiting his manufactory, express a favoura ble opinion as to the practicability of this mode of warfare.—The links of Wellington remarked, that he saw no reason why it should not produce a new era in military should not produce a new era in miniary science; and he thought no troops could be brought up to face a park of artillery, discharging a shower of shot with such rapidity. This is high authority in which the two ty. This is high authority ...
ministers concur. The invention will be
ministers concur. A pub equally effective by land and sea. A public experiment was to be tried in Regent' Park on the 6th of December, at which the staff of the army and the great men of the metropolis were to be present. No doubt was entertained as to the result, nor that steam will at no distant period supersede the use of gunpowder.

Invited by the comforts of the hearth, Mr. Perkins entered somewhat at length into philosophical and mechanical specula tion, giving the result of his experiments in hydraulics, to prove the compressibility of water. His investigations have led him to a full conviction, that the ocean at the depth of five hundred miles from its surface ceases to be liquid, becoming from mere pressure a solid, dense, mass of matter, constituting the central portions of the globe. He related an amusing anecdote connected with this subject. Soon after his arrival in London, he went one evening to listen to the instruction of a Professor of Philosophy The subject of the lecture happened hydraulics, in which the incompressibility of water was inculcated as an axiom. At losopher entered into a discussion of the point with the professor, and so fully satisfied him of the falsity of the axiom, that on the following evening he had the candor to retract his doctrines, and give another lecture to his class on the compressibility o water. Mr. Perkins also gave us a detail of his experiments, which were successful for connecting air into a permanent visible liguid. In short, he seems to play with the elements; and above all, has been the first to bring into complete subjection the fiery and intractable power of steam.

This gentleman takes a lively interest in the inventive genius of his countrymen, to whom his situation in the focus of mechanics, his acquaintance with London, and a bove all his own experience enable him to afford great assistance. He spoke in very free and favourable terms of the invention for converting iron into steel, by a simple process, entertaining no doubt of its success, nor that the patentee will realize an immense fortune. The celebrated banker Goldschmidt, has purchased one quarter of the patent for £10,000, and says he would not part with it for ten times that amount.

If my information is correct, the real inventor has been defrauded of the reward of his ingenuity, and another person is likely to reap the profits.

An anecdote was related to us of a Phila-delphian in London, who has an invention for extracting Calculi. I have examined the ingenious instrument, and witnessed the method of using it. If it shall succeed, it will supersede the horrible operation of li-thotomy.—Like many men of genius, the inventor has the mistortune not to be in afsinventor has the mistortune not to be in at-fluent circumstances, and on that account met with some difficulties in securing the benefits of his skill and industry. One of the most distinguished physicians in Lon-don, after examining the apparatus and satisfying himself of its merits, sat down and wrote a check for £500, handing it to countryman, and saying that if the invention should form a source of profit, the money might be refunded; but if not, he would please to consider it as a gratuity. Such acts of liberality do more to subdue nation al prejudices than all the wars that were ev

er waged.

One of my brother yankees, who has resided a loag time in England, and is acquainted with the fashionable circles of society, gave its a most amusing account of the system of climbing, which prevails in the metropolia. With a certain class, the highest object of sapiration, for which they would apend a life of toil and of petty intrigue, is po obtain an introduction at Court, and mingle with the nobility. To effect this, a train of the aspirants will hang upon the skirts of each others garments, forming a connected chain from the highest to the lowest, a environment of the give way, it produces a tremendous wall, and the whole group simble long the labour of rear and like fisiphus compelled to commence their tolls are well. One of my brother yankees, who has re-

Extract of a letter dated Now-Orleans 25th

I had the pleasure last per brig Lawson with Trices Current and newspapers up to the Hat inst.

The weather for some days past has been extremely warm with us—the thermometer raying at moon in the shade, from 85 a 90 degrees. This excessive heat at this season of the year without the benefit of a refreshing breeze, has had an injurious effect on the the year without the separat of refreshing breeze, has had an injurious effect on the bealth of our city. Two days ago several cases of yellow fever were reported to exist in the upper part of the town; and yesterday it was secretained that a captain of a Kentucky flat boat had died of black youit. To day, however, we have a fine breeze from the north east, and should it continue for a few days longer, it will tend to lessen the danger of further sickness, and allay the ex-isting fears of our inhabitants.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE. Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

Portland, Sunday Evening June 11th. "Dear Sir—This morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, we were visited with the most destructive and alarming fire we have ever experienced. It broke out in the same spot of the fire we had last summer, among a number of wooden buildings just erected on the scite of the old ones, facing on Fore-street. The wind was southerly, and blew with considerable freshness, forcing the ffames over in a direction to the centre and heart of the town. The intervening space was covered with combustible buildings. The fire soon crossed over Union street. The fire soon crossed over Union-street, and spread itself among them, threatening to inrolve the whole in a common conflagration, which it would be extremely difficult to cir comscribe. The cinders from such a burn ing mass of light wood fell in showers upon the buildings beyond the intersection of the buildings beyond the intersection o Middle and Exchange streets All the hou ses in Plumb street were evacuated, and they began to remove their goods from the new brick buildings on Middle street. The prospect after dawn was exceedingly distressing. But the progress of the fire u Union street was stayed at some spaces let on both sides by recent removals to make room for the Canal Bank, &c.—and the further progress of the flames north & easterly was arrested by great exertion. Ten or dozen dwelling houses were consumed, and as many shops, i.e. amounting to between twenty and thirty buildings. The loss of property is, no doubt, considerable, and the calamity to a number of individuals and families severe. But its effect will probabl be an improvement in that flourishing and

From the last English papers.
The coaches from Leeds to London, travel with unprecedented speed. They perform the distance of 110 miles in 7 hours

valuable part of the town. Bost. Rep.

CHIMNEY SWEEPER'S SOCIETY. On the 1st of May last, the new "United Society of Master Chimney "Sweepers" of London, celebrated their first anniversary at the Eyre Tavern, St. John's Wood, Maryle

bone.
About 11 o'clock on Monday, 200 of their apprentices proceeded in regularity through the principal streets and squares at the west end of the town, accompanied by an excellent band of music. The clean and whole some appearance of the lads, certainly re-flected much credit on their masters, and attracted crowds of persons to the above ta vern, where the boys were regaled with a substantial repast of roast heef and plumb pudding; after which the masters themselve sat down to a very excellent dinner provid-On the cloth being removed, and the usu

on the croth being removed, and the usual routine of loyal toasts drank, the Chairman addressed his brother tradesmen, congratulating them on the formation of a society that was calculated to do such essential service to the trade in general. It would be the means of promoting the welfare of their apprentices,—which was a feeling he was convinced every one of them had at heart—who, instead of being permitted to 1st of May, dressed up in tawdry appare and soliciting money (which practice was adopted by many of the worst characters for the purpose of imposing on the public,) should in future be regaled with substantia fare on each forthcoming day of the anniver sary of the society, in order to put an end to the degrading practice which had for such a length of time stigmatized the trade.

-(Applause.)
"Success to the United Society of Chimney Sweepers" having been drunk with

thunders of applause A master chimney-sweeper, with great vehemence of action and manner, said, "I am convinced, Mr. Chairman, that it is a thing impossible to do away with our climb-ing boys. For instance, look at Duke of York's 51 new chimnies. Let me ask any one of you in company, is it possible a machine could be poked up any one of them I say not and for this reason—that most of them run in a horizontal line, and then ab ruptly turn up, so that you see a machine would be of no more use than if you were to thrust up an old broomstick; and I mean to thrust up an old broomstick; and I mean to stick to it, that our opponents may as well try to put down chimey-sweepers in the old way, as the Equitable Loan-Bank Company endexyoured to cut up the business of pawnbrokers. (Aplause.) When I look round the table (said the speaker) and one week respectable scattered on my and see such respectable gentlemen on my right and on my left, and in front of me, who dares to say that the United Society of who dares to say that the United Socrety of Master Chimney Sweepers are not as respectable a body of tradesmen as any in London; and although, if I may be excused the expression, there is not a gentleman now present that has not made his way in the "profession" by climbing up chimnies.

(There was a universal nod of assent at this allusion.) Therefore continued the speaker, the more praise is due to us, and I now conclude by wishing every success to our new society." The above animated address was received with the loudest plan dits.

Mr. Bennett addressed the company on the subject of cleansing chimnies with machines which he maintained could never be accomplished. The only way to clean chimnies was by climbing boys, and although some accident; had occurred to them in the way of their calling, which he said happened to persons in all trades, yet he only wished their opponents might have an opportunity of witnessing the bealthy state is within their appendices were.

Beveral other manter chimney aweeper autressed the company, after which he is dies were introduced into the mount, and dancing commenced, which was kept up to a late hour. Mr. Bennett addressed the company or

LIBERIA HERALD!

From the National Intelligencer.
We have perused, with no allow emotion acopy of the "Unberia Herald," which was noticed in an article in our last. A newspaper from Africa! An America African newspaper. We confess that we never exam ed any other newspaper with as much inter-est as we did this little sheet. It realized to us, more than any thing else could do, at so great a distance, the growth, the stability and the prospects of the African Colony, and we can imagine the pleasure which all the friends of that great and beneficent scheme must feel at this interesting evidence. of the progressive success of their unwaver-ing efforts. Let them but persevere, and final and complete success will crown their final and complete success exertions. Public opinion will become us niversal in its favour, and public opinion thus united, will give an impulse to the public counsels favourable to the colony.

In looking over the Monroviz paper, it was interesting to observe the varie ces of business, parades, marriages, &c. as though the print was issued in the midst of an old community. For the amusement of our readers, we subjoin the following notices, copied from the first number of the pa-

"Organized, on the 15th instant, the second Trading Company of Liberia, on the basis of uniform prices and equitable trade, both with the different tribes and with foreign nations. Any traffic in human blood or spirituous liquors with the natives, is a violation of the constitution, and incurs heavy penalties."

"Attention!-The Independent Volunteers will parade on the 22d inst. at 9 o'clock A. M. equipped according to law, with ten blank cartridges, in honor of the birth of Washington, the American hero. By order of the captain.

James C. Barbour. Wm. W. Stewart, O. Sergeant."

"Wanted Immediately.—The following articles, viz. boards, plank, shingles, window glass, nails, crockery, all kinds of hardware, household furniture, cutlery, tobacco, pines, pound beads, American cottons, ging lams, calicoes, shoes, hose, cambrics, mus lins, linens, buttons, thread, combs, butter, lard, and hams. In exchange for which may be had—camwood, ivory, turtle shell, gold dust, deer, loopard, and tiger skins, rice, fowl, fish, goats, sheep and mits."

"Married, on the evening of the 14th inst by the Rev. Mr. Sessions, Mr. Richard Sears Miss Rosanna Mason Fitch. All recently from America.

"Drowned, at Cape Mount, on the 7th ult. Mr. Coy Page, formerly of Richmond City Virginia."

The paper, from which the above is extracted, was published but a few weeks, owing to the death of Mr. Force, the printer, who went out there from Boston. It is ordained, apparently by nature, that no white man shall live there. The only exception to the rule has been in the case of Mr. Ashmuth of the city of the case of Mr. Ashmuth of the city of the case of Mr. Ashmuth of the city mun, the Colonial Agent, over whom for its own wise purposes, Providence seem to have extended a special protection. As far as we have information, he was exceedingly well, discharged every duty which the orders of the Board of Managers, or the emergency of occasion, has devolved upon him.

A BY-LAW To appoint a Market-Master, and to desig-

nate his duties.
Sec. 1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council, of the city of Annapolis, That there shall be a Market-Master, to he appointed hereafter annually, on the second Monday of April, or on such other day as the corporation may deem proper, and that before he enters upon the performance of his duties, he shall give bond to the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council, of the city of Annapolis, to be approved of by the Mayor, in the sum of five hundred dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, and of the trust reposed in him by this or by any future ordinance Sec. 2. And be it established and ordan

ed, by the authority aforesaid, That the Market-Master shall have full power and authority to take possession. and charge, of the Market in this city, during his continuance in office, and it shall be his duty, and he is hereby required, to attend at the Market-house daily, at the usual Market-hours, to enforce obedience to the rules and regulations directed to be observ ed by any ordinance of this corporation, touching said Market.

Sec. 3. And be it established and ordainordinance of this corporation,

the authorit aforesaid. That it shall be the duty of the Market-Master to prevent all blown, stuffed, unsound, or unholesome provisions, from being sold, or being exposed for sale, and to weigh, try and examine, all Butter, Lard, and other articles of provisions, sold at a given weight, to see that the same are of due weight, for which the same are offered for sale; and the which the same are offered for sale; and the same, when false, to seize and dispose of to the highest hidder, the money arising from sales thereof to be paid immediately to the treasurer, for the use of the city; and it shall be his duty to decide all differences and disputes which may arise in the market, be-tween buyers and sellers, touching the weights and measures of the things there bought and sold; and it shall be his duty to cause the Market to be swept at least twice cause the Market to be swept at least twice every week, & as much oftener as the Mayor may direct; and to remove all dirt. filth ow, from the same, as often as may be necessary.
Sec. 4. And be it established and ordain-

ed by the authority aforesald, That on the first day of January next, and annually there after, it shall be the duty of the Markets Master, under the direction of the treasu-rer, (who is hereby required and directed to attend thereto.) to rent out the stalls and divisions in the Market of this city, conformably to the rates prescribed in this ordinance; and in case the whole of the said nance; and in case the whole of the said stalls or divisions shall not be taken by the year, they are hereby authorised to rent for a shorter period, but in no case for a less period than three, months; the said rent at all times to be paid in advance; and should any stalls or divisions not be refited; as provided for by this ordinance, then it shall be the duty of the Market-Master to have out the same by the day.

be the duty of the Market-Master to hive out the same by the day, at his rate of fifty cents a day for butchers' salls, and for all other benches or divisions twenty-five cents nor day.

New 3. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforessid. That whenever the Market-Master under the direction of the transurer, shall rent out any stall, stand, or division, he shall give to the person or persons obtaining the same, a certificate thereof, which shall specify the terms.

sellers of fish, and shall be cuited account to the direction of this ordinace for in of not less than five dellars per summa that all other stands. Benches or disauder-the cast shed, for whatever per heeft shall be rented for a sum not sent that all other stands for a sum not sent the delayer per summar is the shader in the cause of the Market-thous shall be certical for a sum nut less that tem dellars each per anoma and the stoop benches under the west abed shall rented for the sum of five dellars in the cast of the same of the stands or senter the west side of the sum of five dellars in the west stands or senter the west side of the same from the cast the west side of the same from the cast the west side of the same from the cast try, having articles for sale, but price occupying the same, thaving the inglite space necessary for his use for the day it shall be, and is hereby declared the the duty of the Market-Master, to settle dispute which may arise between per occupying any part of said stands or kees, by assigning to persons, thus disput their respective stands, and his decase by assigning to persons, thus disper respective stands, and his decision be obeyed and enforced.

Sec 7. Aul be it established and on

Sec 7. And be it established and we ed, by the authority aforesaid, That Market-Master shall attend at the whouse daily, during the months of Nober, December, January, and Febru from 6 o'clock in the morning until clock, and during the months of Mark, pril, September and October, from 5 o'clock in the morning until nine and december. in the morning until nine; -and due months of May, June, July and As from 4 o'clock until nine; and he sha at any time charge more than six quarter cents per hundred weight, or than 100 weight 6½ cents, for each weighed in the large scales, to be printed the seller of the articles so weighed; paid to the treasurer, for the use of corporation.

A BY-LAW

To provide for the appointment of a ke of the Fire Engines and other fire ratus, to define his duties, and he

Sec. 1. Be it established and order by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Common-Councilmen, of the city of Ac lis, and by the authority of the same, there shall be annually appointed, by ho on the second Monday of April, or on other day as the corporation may dire person qualified to take charge of and in order, the Fire Engines, and others tus used in extinguishing fires, belong the corporation.

2. And be it established and ordin

the authority aforesaid, That it shall be duty of the person so appointed, to kee the Fire Engines, belonging to the cortion, at all times in good and services der, to oil and dub the hose, at least times in the year, and as much oftener, the judgment of the city commissioner he necessary; to keep the torches times filled with oil, and wicks, so as fit for use; to examine all the buckets, an account of the number of them, a port monthly to the Mayor, how man fit for use, and how many require to paired; to keep the ladders, axes, fireand all other implements used in the guishment of fires, belonging to the ration, in good and serviceable order the expences arising from the perform of said duties shall be paid by the tor tion, and to make a monthly report to Mayor, of the number and condition of and every such plement.

3. And be it established and orday

the authority aforesaid, That it shall wise be the auty of the person appoint greeably to the provisions of this byleause all the engines, buckets, and implements, which may be taken for engine house for the purpose of extiating fire or for any other purpose, and ed by the corporation, to be returned distally after the action of the corporation. diately after the object for which the plished, to the engine house, and then ly deposited, except the ladders, which be placed upon hooks, fixed to the of the said house.

4. And be it established and other than the placed upon house.

the authority aforesaid, That the pen-pointed as aforesaid, shall receive as salary of forty dollars, and that beforehenter upon the duties of his offer shall give bond to the Mayon Record shall give bond to the Mayor, Record dermen, and Common-Councilmen, city of Annapolis, with security to proved by the Mayor, in the penalsum hundred dollars, conditioned for the ful performance of all the duties present this by-law, and shall likewise tak oath prescribed in the 9th section of mendment of the charter.

State of Maryland, s Anne Arundet county Orphans C

June 17th, 1826. On application, by petition Thomas J Hall, administrator of mas Tongue, late of Anne Arcounty, deceased, it is ordered, th give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their chit gainst the said deceased, and the same be published once in such for the space of six successive w in the Maryland Gasetta

THOS. H. HALL Reg. Wills, A. A. Cos

Notice is hereby Giv

That the subscriber of Assed del County, bath obtained from Orphans Court of AngelAr county, in Maryland, letters of nistration on the personal esta Thomas Tongue, late of Ame I del county, deceased. All person ing claims against the said dec are hereby warned to achieve same, syith the wunchers there the substriber at or before the day of January next, they may wise by law be excluded for benefit of the and estate. der my hand this 17th day

Thomas J. Hall, M.

Bargland Wagette

ANNAPOLIS: THURNDAY, JUNE 22, Ta26,

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DER OF MASONIC PROCEEDINGS The Breshren will meer at the Lodge of the 19 o'clock A. M. for the pure of installing the Worshipful Massill proceed to the Assembly where, thou the arrival of the configuration of the configuratio sign Officers, the Marshals will form MDER OF PROCESSION:

MUSIC. dges according to their numbers, the highest leading. Tritors not belonging to any Lodge

present: New Lodges Officers of the Grand Lodge. The order of Annapolis Lodge shall be as follows: Tyler. with drawn sword.

Entered Apprentices two and two. Fellow-Crafts two and two. Master Masons two and two. Past-Masters two and two. Secretary and Treasurer. Sesior and Junior Wardens, with Columns. Chaplain and the Oldest Brother

of the Lodge, bearing the Holy Bible. Deacon-MASTER-Deacop.

The procession to move (at the nofee of the Grand Marshal), from the Isendy Room down Green-street. n Church-street. into West-street. Here the line will countermarch into te Church, the Right Worshipful frind Master entering first; when the Marshals will receive the procession ad assign them their stations in the

Caucht. THE CEREMONIES

Will commence in the Church with inging the 183d Psalm. after which a paver will be read by the Rev. Brother afferty. The ceremony of investiture will take place next. After which the tro first verses of the 52d hymn will besing. This will be followed by an Address from brother CHARLES T. TLUSSER, and the singing of the 35th hymn. A Benediction by the Rev. Chaplain will conclude the ceremonies the Church. The procession will then form and return in inverted order the Lodge Room, where the proendings will be closed.

By order. DAVID RIDGELY. Secretary. Annapolis Lodge No. 74 me 22d, A. L. 5826.

COURT OF APPEALS W. S. Thursday, June 15th .- Judge Marattended. The argument in Cloppa's adm'r. v. The Union Bank o

Maryland, was concluded by R. John was ar the appellant, in reply. The use of Chapman vs. Williams, (No. 16) was argued by the cath for the appeller. Boyle vi binson, bail of pelee. Boyle v. phinson, bail of Louder & Fisher, (No. 18,) was argued If Gill and R Johnson; for the appellant, and by Mayer Aor the appellee. Gill's adm'r. D. B. N. vs. Cockey & findall, (No. 24,) was opened by Heath

for the appellant. Friday, June 16th .- The argument i Gists' adm'r. D. B. N. vs. Cockey & Fendall, was continued by Heath or the appellant, by Scott and Taney for the appellees, and concluded by R. In the appellees, and concluded by H.

Inhamon for the appellant, in reply.

Suffer vs. Smith. (No. 26,) was argued by Palmer for the appellee. Fentuck vs. Floyd's Lessee, (No. 28,) was argued by C. Dorsey for the appellant, and by Causin for the appellee. Panadle Smith vs. The Farmers Bank of Manyand. et al. (No. 34.) was open-

Maryland, et al. (No. 34,) was opend by Gill for the appellant. Saturday, June 17th. The argument h Panell & Smith vs. The Farmers Lond of Maryland, et al. was continual by Gill and Taney for the appel-lant, and by Magruder for the appelkes Appeal dismissed; and the Lapsco M. L. & J. Riggin vs. The Patapsco (No. 95,) was hurance Company, (No. 95,) was spened by Meredith for the appellants. Monday, June 19th .- The argument L. & J. Riggin vs. The Patapsco Assurance Company, was continued by Mayer for the appellees. Further arment in this case was postponed on

account of the indisposition of the tonsel. The case of Carroll vs. Crighton, (No. 4.) argued at June tem 1834, was re-argued by Williams, District Attorney of U. S.) for the appellant.

Resday, Jane 20th.—The re-argument of Curroll vs. Creighton, was mote continued by Williams, (District Attention of U.S.) for the appellant, and by Merchith and Taney for the appellee. We have a pinion of the court in Oring's two Low, argued at the term of the North and the term of the Appellant, and by Mose and Mayer for the Appellant. fuesday, June 20th. - The re-argu-Mode and Mayer for the Appelleedegreed Reversed.
Bucannay Ch. J. delivered the opaion of the court in The State use of the Lay Court of Bullimora county of

der third of Bullimore county versions argued at thir ferm by Beah and R. Johnson, for the Appellant at w. Williams District Attorney of the American and Michaell, for the Appellant adjusted to the Ap

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